

CATALOGUE
OF
INDIAN COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

THE MOGHUL EMPERORS

LONDON

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1892

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THE COINS
OF THE
MOGHUL EMPERORS
OF HINDUSTAN

IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM

BY
STANLEY LANE-POOLE

EDITED BY
REGINALD STUART POOLE, LL D.

KEEPER OF COINS
CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume of the Catalogue of Indian Coins contains the description of the issues of the Moghul Emperors of Hindústán, from the foundation of the Empire by Bábar, Humáyún, and Akbar, down to its gradual absorption into the realm of the Honourable East India Company. It also includes such coins of the Company as were issued in imitation of the currency of the Moghuls.

The transliteration of Arabic and Indian names of persons, places, &c, in this volume, is in accordance with the latest official system of the Indian Government. Familiar names of places are spelt in the ordinary English way.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths of inches. The weight of the gold and silver examples is given in English grains. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume.

A comparative table of the years and months of the Hijrah and of the Christian era has been added, with a view to facilitating reference to the standard works on Indian history where the European computation is adopted.

A specially prepared map of India is inserted to illustrate the distribution of the mint-cities throughout the Empire.

Typical specimens are figured in the thirty three plates which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The whole work is written by Mr Stanley Lane Poole and I have carefully collated it with the coins.

REGINALD STUART POOL

AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

§ 1 *HISTORICAL OUTLINE*

THE history of the Moghul Empire of Hindústán, which nominally extends from 1525 to 1857, is really contained in much narrower limits. The assured domination of the Moghul Emperors begins with the building-up of the empire by Akbar (1556-1605) and practically ends with the death of Aurangzíb, the last autocrat of their line, in 1707. Before Akbar there was no Moghul Empire, but only the attempt to create one. After Aurangzíb there was still for awhile the framework of an empire, but no emperor: the power fell into the hands of Ministers and Viceroy, and political disintegration prepared the way for British expansion. Not much more than half a century had passed since Aurangzíb 'Álamgír was carried to his tomb near Aurangábád, when the East India Company began to gather up the fragments that remained of Akbar's empire, and the Emperor himself became their pensioner (1765).

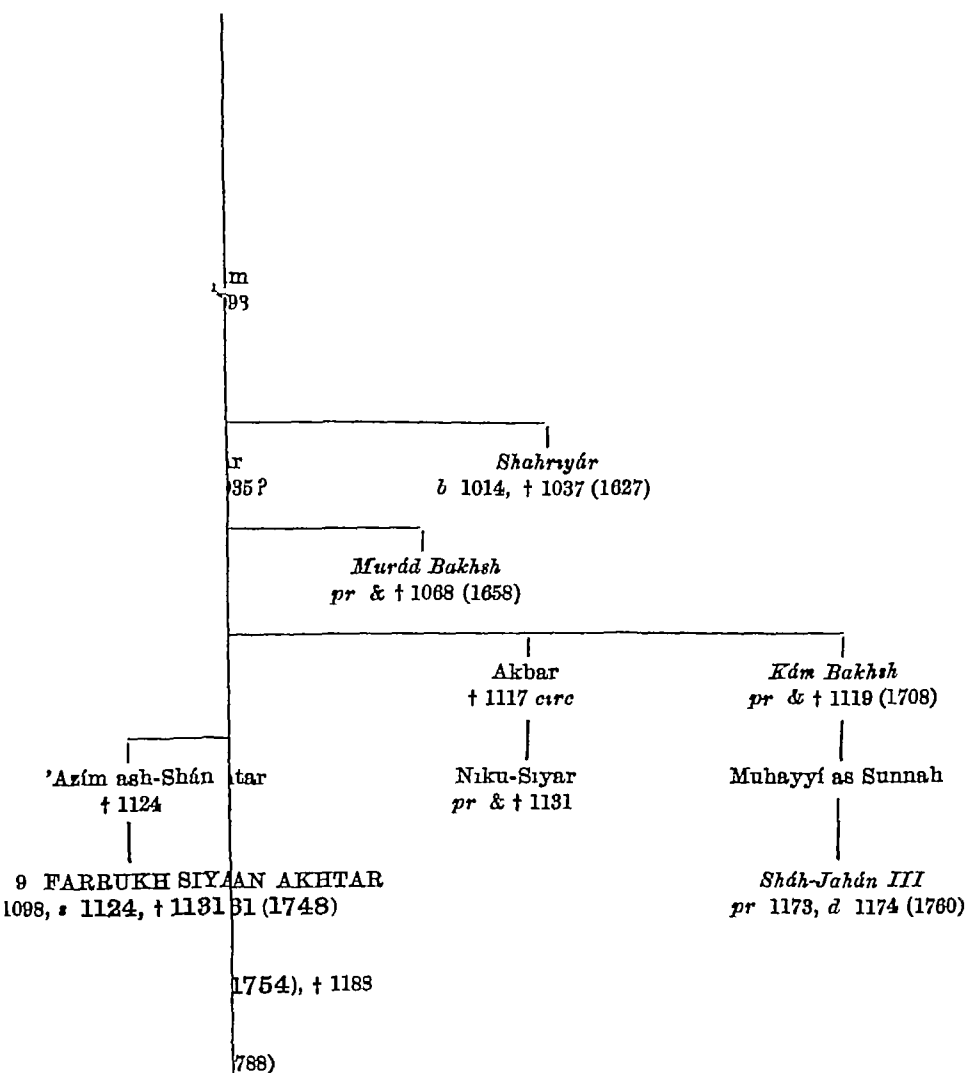
The historical founder of the empire was Akbar, but the first of his line to assert imperial power in India was his grandfather Bábar, unless, indeed, the precedence belongs to his ancestor Tímúr, in virtue of his earlier raids upon Hindústán. BÁBAR, or "Tiger," also called Muhammad and surnamed Zahir-ad-dín, "Upholder of the Faith," was the son of 'Umar Shaikh, the son of Abú-Sa'id, seventh Khán of Transoxiana, and Abú-Sa'id was the son of Muhammad Sultán the

son of Miran Sháh, the son of Tímúr Bábar thus lineally descended in the fifth generation from Tímúr, on his father's side, on his mother's, he traced his pedigree to Chingis Kaán. He was born in 1482 (A.H. 888) in the province of Farghánah, then ruled by his father, whom he succeeded as chieftain about the age of twelve. Henceforward his precocious youth was spent in strife and war. He successfully withstood his envious kinsfolk in Farghánah, and even made incursions into the territory of Samarkand at the age of fifteen but was eventually defeated and driven from Transoxiana by Shaibání and his Uzbeks about 1504, and forced to console himself with the subduing of Afghánistán and Badakhshán (A.H. 911). For twenty years he remained outwardly content with the kingship of Kábul and the country round about though he confesses in his *Memoirs* that from the first he had meditated the invasion of India, but sometimes from the misconduct of my Amírs and their dislike of the project sometimes from the cabals and opposition of my brothers I was prevented from prosecuting the expedition.* He was forty three years of age before he was able to realize his dream.

At the close of 1525 (Safar 932)† he began to occupy the Panjáb with the connivance of the Afghán governor of Lahore. The disunited state of the so-called "Pathán" kingdom offered little resistance to the invader. India

Tamk-i-Babari, Erskine's (1829) translation 290. These *Memoirs* were written in Chagatai Turkish, and have been translated into French by M. Pavet de Courteille (1871). The Persian version, which dates from the time of Akbar, was done into English by W. Erskine and J. Leyden (Oriental Translation Fund 1826); and extracts from both versions are given in Sir H. M. Elliot and Prof. Dowson's invaluable *History of India as told by its own Historians*, iv. 218-287. The latter will be frequently referred to by the abbreviation ED.

† *Ibid.* ED iv. 230 ff.



* The Emperors died For various collateral members of the family, not necessary to the pedigree of the Em

was divided amongst numerous petty rulers, and the authority of Sultán Ibráhím Lódí of Dehlí was worth little, except in the provinces adjoining his capital. Nevertheless, with the aid of his nobles and feudatories, Ibráhím contrived to bring together an army reckoned by his enemy at 100,000 men, with a thousand elephants. The decisive battle took place on the historic plain of Pánípat, 20th April, 1526, and the defenders were routed with the loss of their king and 15,000 men.* Bábar quickly occupied Dehlí and Agrah, and after defeating the Rájputs under Sanka Rána of Udaipúr, reduced Chánderí, their stronghold, in the following spring. Three years later he died at Agrah, 29th December, 1530 (9 Jumádá I, 937),† aged 48, sovereign "of a vast though incoherent empire, extending from Badakhshán and Kunduz, beyond the Hindú Kúsh, including all Afghánistán, the Panjáb, Hindústán, Rájputána, and Bihár"‡. The kingdoms of Bengal, Gujarát, and Málwah, and the Deccan (Dákhin) formed no part of his dominions.

Bábar's *Memours* form a refreshingly frank and vivid autobiography. They give one the impression on the one hand of a gallant and daring soldier, and on the other of a jovial, heedless, boon-fellow. A great change had come over the Mongols, or Moghuls,§ since the days when Tamerlane led his savage pagans on their skull-hunts. The "Tiger's" Moghuls were comparatively civilized Muslims. "Contemporary writings and drawings show Bábar and his followers as a jovial crew of men-at-arms, with fair and ruddy complexions, and

* *Túzáh-i Babarí* (Erskine), 304

† Nizám-ad-dín, *Tabakát-i Akbarí*, ED v 188

‡ H G Keene, *Sketch of the History of Hindustan* (1885), 70

§ The Arabic name is Mughal, but the form Moghul or Mogul is consecrated by long usage in English. Bábar himself detested the Moghul race, as "the authors of every kind of mischief and devastation," and always called his own people "Turks"

unveiled wives, delighting in brocaded garments and gilded armour, using artillery in war loving to carouse in the intervals of peace by the banks of streams or in shady gardens"* We read in the *Memoirs* of continual drinking bouts, in which the conqueror of Hindústán sometimes contrived to become thoroughly intoxicated four times in twenty four hours—and thus sowed the seeds of a vice which became hereditary in later generations of his descendants. Only his remarkable bodily vigour enabled him to trifle thus with his health. We hear of his riding from Kálpí to Agrah, a distance of 160 miles in two days and to his death he combined extraordinary activity with intervals of reckless self indulgence, which must have hastened his end His character is a singular mixture of rollicking good humour, chivalrous generosity and now and then truly Asiatic ferocity His portrait which has been preserved in the copy of his *Memoirs* which belonged to Sháh Jahán, shows us a thoughtful gentleman, with pale, oval face, and small pointed black moustache.' Some notion of his standard of civilization may be derived from his criticism of the shortcomings of the Hindús, of whom he entertained a very mean opinion.

Hindústán" he says is a country that has few pleasures to recommend it. The people are not handsome. They have no idea of the charms of friendly society of frankly mixing together, or of familiar intercourse They have no genius, no comprehension of mind, no politeness of manner, no kindness or fellow feeling, no ingenuity or mechanical invention in planning or executing their handicraft works no skill or knowledge in design or architecture they have no good horses, no good flesh no grapes or musk melons, no good fruits no ice or cold water, no good food or bread

in their bazars, no baths or colleges, no candles, no torches, not a candlestick.”*

Bábar's successor was his eldest son, Muhammad† Humáyún (“Augustus”), surnamed Násir-ad-dín, “Defender of the Faith,” who had taken part in his father's Indian campaigns. He was born 6th February, 1511 (916 A H),‡ and was, therefore, not yet twenty when he came to the throne. His first enterprise was an unsuccessful attempt to conquer the united kingdom of Gujarát and Málwah, whence his attention was called away by the advance of Shér Khán§ with the Afghán forces of Bengal. After a prolonged struggle Humáyún was decisively worsted in 1542 (949), and took refuge in Sind. For thirteen years the son of Bábar remained in exile, ruling his father's old kingdom of Kábul, whilst Shér Sháh, by his admirable organization of the government of Hindústán, laid the foundations of the future empire of Akbar. In 1555 Humáyún recovered Lahore, and after a sharp contest drove the Pathán forces to the eastward and occupied Dehlí, where an accident ended his life in January, 1556 (963). He was a generous and amiable profligate, much addicted to opium.

With the accession of Humáyún's son, AKBAR (“Maximus”), surnamed Jalál-ad-dín, or “Glory of the Faith,” the greatest epoch of the Moghul Empire begins. Born on 15th October, 1542 (5 Rajab 949 ||), Akbar was only in his fourteenth year when he came to the throne, but he possessed a capable guardian in the

* *Tízah-i Babarí* (Erskine), 333

† It was the fashion of the Moghul Emperors to include Muhammad among their names

‡ Abu-l-Fazl, *Albarnámah*, ED v 188, note. Abu-l-Fazl's optimism is effectually counteracted by the cynicism of Badáóní, ED v 477-549

§ See my *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sultans of Dehlí*, 105 ff.

|| Nízám ad-dín, *Tabakát-i Akbari*, ED v 214

Turkomán Bairám Khán, who commanded the Moghul army and acted as Prime Minister during the Emperor's minority. The Hindú general, Hímú, had already seized Dehlí, when Bairám gave him battle, and utterly defeated him (5th November, 1556) on the field of Pánípat—the scene of so many eventful conflicts in Indian history, and the boy emperor found himself, at a single blow, master of most of Hindustán, though his authority in distant parts of his nominal dominions was at first somewhat shadowy. Akbar soon took the reins of power into his own hands. Henceforward for many years his career is a long record of conquest and annexation. Dehlí and Agrah were his from the day of Pánípat, Gwálior was subdued in 1558 (966), Jaunpúr and Rantambhór in 1559, in 1561 Málwah was overrun, and Burhánpúr in Khandésh fell in 1562 (969), in 1567 (975) Chitór the stronghold of the Rájputs, commanded by their Rájá, Jai Mal, was besieged and stormed, and Rájputána for a while submitted to the Moghuls*. Gujarát, nominally a province of the empire rebelled but was brought into subjection in 1572 (980). Akbar entered its capital, Ahmadábád, and reduced Súrat, Cambay, and Baroda †. Júnágarh the stronghold of Káthiáwár, was annexed in 1591 (999) ‡. Bengal was another province held on an illusory tenure. It was still ruled by the Patháns in nominal dependence upon the empire. But when Dáúd, of the family of Shér Sháh, succeeded to the viceroyalty he waxed contumacious and rose in arms. A policy of conciliation proved unavailing and Dáúd was overthrown in a battle near Jalasúr (1575), and finally killed in 1577 (984). Akbar's authority was thus established in Bengal though this and other provinces (such as Orissa, Gujarát and Rájputána) were disturbed from time to

* *Tuẓẓīfat-i Akbarī*, ED v 327-328.

† *Ibid.* v 330.

‡ *Ibid.* v 401-408.

time by temporary insurrections Badakhshán was abandoned to the Uzbeks in 1585 (993), but, by way of compensation, Kashmír was annexed in 1587, and Kandahár six years later.

In the Deccan, Akbar's power was, so far, scarcely felt he had, indeed, occupied Khandésh and Berár, and taken Burhánpúr and Elíhpúr, but he had reinstated the native Rájás, whose tribute was intermittent and fealty barely nominal. In 1593 he had again to reduce Khandésh, and to occupy Ahmadnagar, the capital of Berár, but in each case he adhered to his policy of reinstating the native rulers as feudatories of the empire. The Rájá of Khandésh for a time justified Akbar's clemency, but Berár was soon in rebellion, partly by reason of the incompetence of Prince Murád, the drunken viceroy of the Deccan. The Emperor's trusted Minister, Abu-l-Fazl, author of the famous *Áin-i Akbarí*, or "Institutes of Akbar," was appointed to supersede him in 1599,* and Akbar himself moved south. Daulatábád had already fallen, Asírgarh, the formidable stronghold of Khandésh, endured a six months' siege, and only surrendered at last to the indomitable persistence of Abu-l-Fazl, while Ahmadnagar fell in 1600 (1008). An inscription at Fathpúr records how "His Majesty the King of Kings, whose court is Paradise, the shadow of God, Jalál-ad-dín Muhammad Akbar Pádisháh, conquered the Deccan and Dándésh,† which was heretofore Khandésh, in the Iláhí year 46, which is the year of the Híjrah 1010," &c ‡

* Murád died soon afterwards of delirium tremens.

† The name was temporarily changed in honour of the new governor, Dániyál, Akbar's son, a drunkard like his brothers. Like Murád, he fell a victim to his vice. Though kept under restraint, his servants smuggled liquor for him in a match-lock barrel, which the prince facetiously called his "bier." Keene, *op cit* 157.

‡ The conquest of Asírgarh took place in the 45th year, as recorded by the commemorative coin No. 166, but the honours were distributed some months later. On the Iláhí era and reckoning see below, § 4, p. lxi.

In many of these successful sieges the guns were served by English artillerymen. The Deccan provinces, however in spite of this triumphant record, were still in a disturbed state at the time of Akbar's death, which occurred in October, 1605 (1014), when he was sixty three years of age.

The preceding brief catalogue of Akbar's campaigns, by which he obtained and kept control over an empire which stretched from Kábul to Dhákká and from Kashmír to Ahmadnagar, is necessary to the numismatist,* but these warlike triumphs form but a small part of his claim to our admiration. In dealing with the difficulties arising in the government of a peculiarly heterogeneous empire, he stands absolutely supreme among oriental sovereigns and may even challenge comparison with the greatest of European rulers. It may be true as Mr Keene urges, that he owed much of his success to the example of organization set by his able predecessor Shér Sháh and it is certain that he was deeply indebted to the talents of advisers like Todar Mal and Abu l Fazl but the wisdom of the monarch is shown in the choice of his ministers and in his receptivity to the teaching of history. A dozen Burleighs could not have built up the power of England in the sixteenth century without the vigorous mind of Elizabeth to inspire and control them and all the Todar Mals in Hindústán could not have welded together into an abiding empire the races, states and religions of India in the sixteenth century without the aid and countenance of the commanding genius of Akbar. He was himself the spring and fount of the sagacious policy of his government and the proof of the soundness of his system is the continuance of the Moghul Empire after his death, in spite of the follies

* See the records of these conquests on the coins themselves *infra* p. II.

and vices of his successors, until it was undone by a deliberate reversal of his policy in the bigoted reaction of his great-grandson Aurangzib. To have united under one firm government Hindús and Muhammadans, Shí'ah and Sunnís, Rájputs and Afgháns, and all the numerous races and tribes of Hindústán, was a Herculean task the difficulty of which can be adequately appreciated only by those who know the force of caste prejudices and religious obstinacy in Indian history. Akbar was the first Indian sovereign who solved the problem, if only temporarily. Our own administrators have perhaps at length succeeded in mastering it after a century of perplexing experience.

To comment in detail on Akbar's system of government is beyond the present purpose. It will be sufficient to indicate a few salient features in his policy. His chief difficulties lay in the diversity and jealousies of the races and religions with which he had to deal. He met them by wise toleration. In religion, his latitude went to perhaps fantastic lengths. He encouraged Portuguese priests and Christian pictures and statues, established a hall, called the *Díwán-i Khás* or '*Ibádat Khánah*, "Hall of Worship," for the discussion of philosophical and religious problems by men of diverse opinions, sanctioned something approaching sun-worship, and introduced the solar reckoning of time and the Persian months, abolished* the *Kálmah*, or Muhammadan profession of faith, on the money and in state documents, &c., and substituted the simple formula, *Allahu Akbar*, "God is most great," with the response, *Jalla Jaláluhu*, "Glorified be his glory." In short, he set up an eclectic pantheism, in the place of Islám, and selected from various creeds what he thought worthy of admiration, just as he selected

* See below, p. lxvii

his wives from different nations and creeds Hindú, Christian, and Muslim, with an impartiality never ventured upon by previous Muhammadan sovereigns. Whatever good or harm his *Dín* or *Tauhid Náhi*, "Divine Monotheism" may have done, the practical side of it, as shown in the abolition of all taxes upon religious non conformity, was a strong influence towards consolidating the empire by making all subjects equal in the sight of the tax gatherer. To conciliate the prejudices of race, he adopted the principle of reinstating evicted Rájás as tributary chiefs of the empire. He employed Hindús, Shí'ah, and Sunnis equally and conferred like honours upon each denomination. To form the leading men of all races and creeds into a loyal body he established a sort of feudal aristocracy called *mansabdárs* who were in receipt of salaries or held lands direct from the crown, on condition of supplying men and elephants for the imperial armies. The ranks were graduated like the degrees of *chin* in the modern Russian bureaucracy and, like them again, the rank was not hereditary. A similar system was employed in Egypt at the time of the Mamlúk Sultáns from whom Akbar may have derived the idea. Its merits in India were unquestionable. Hindús and Moghuls and Persians stood on an equality as "Amírs of 5000" or "of 500" men and all were under the command of one of the chief officers of the empire the Amír-al Umará, or Premier Noble—the Earl Marshal of Hindústán. The dangers of a territorial aristocracy (which in some form the *mansabdars* were sure to become) were minimised by a rigorously equitable inspection and collection of the land rents, which formed the bulk of the state revenue (about 10 *crores** of rupees).

* The *crore* (*kará*) is 100 *lákhs* of 100 000 rupees, and is therefore equal to 10 000 000 rupees or taking the rupee at 2s 3d. of E. glish money of the time, 1 250 000 sterling.

Other duties had been extensively remitted, and the taxation on the whole was light, the currency was admirable, and the laws were improved

Akbar's portrait has been drawn by his son Jahángír. He was somewhat over the middle height, with a wheat-coloured complexion, inclining to dark, his eyes and eyebrows were black, his body stout, the chest and brow open, and his arms and fingers were long. His voice was ringing, and in spite of his lack of education his speech was elegant. "His manners and habits were quite different from other people's, and his countenance was full of godlike dignity"*

Akbar was followed by his son Salím,† born of a Rájput princess in 1569 (977), who was proclaimed Emperor, 21st October, 1605 (8 Jumádá II, 1014), with the style of Núr-ad-dín ("Light of the Faith") Muhammad JAHÁNGÍR ("World-grasper"). He was thirty-seven years old, and maturity had in some degree mellowed his character. He had more than once broken into open insurrection against his father, he was suspected on very good grounds of having instigated the murder of Akbar's trusted friend and minister, Abu-l-Fazl, he was possessed of a violent and arbitrary temper, and he was a notorious and habitual drunkard. After his accession, however, he displayed little or nothing of his former ferocity, and became almost amiable. Indeed, Sir Thomas Roe describes him, after dinner, as "very affable, and full of gentle conversation"‡. He treated rebellious officers with clemency, and he not only issued a treatise against tobacco and an edict against intemperance, but himself set the example by seriously reforming his own habits. In his marvellously candid

* *Túzak-i Jahangíri*, ED vi 290

† See the coins, Nos. 288, 289

‡ Letter to Archbp of Canterbury, 29 Jan 1615, *apud* Pinkerton *Coll of Voyages*, viii 46

*Memoirs** he relates how (like his wretched brothers, Murád and Dániyál) he had been addicted to intoxicating liquors from the age of eighteen, and used to drink as much as twenty cups a day, at first of wine, then of "double-distilled liquor," of such potency that it made Sir Thomas Roe sneeze to the delight of the whole Court. But as time went on, he says, he became sensible of the injury he was doing himself, and in seven years he reduced his allowance to six or seven cups restricted his potations to the evening and finally, he avers, he drank only to assist digestion,† though he admits that he indulged excessively in the use of opium. William Hawkins (a cousin of the famous Sir Richard) who lived for two years in intimate attendance upon 'the Mogul' confirms, in the main, these alcoholic statistics, but makes it clear that even the five or six cups of the Emperor's reduced allowance overcame him to such a degree that 'being in the height of his drink,' he fell into heavy sleep, from which he was roused for supper by his attendants, who had to feed the incapable monarch.‡ "This done," adds Sir Thomas Roe 'he turned to sleep the candles were popped out and I groped my way out in the dark'§ The subject possesses a numismatic interest, inasmuch as Jahángír with the unabashed frankness for which he is noted, had himself portrayed upon some of his coins in the attitude of holding a drinking-cup in his hand ||

* There are two distinct versions of the *Tárik-i Jahángír* (also called the *Wárik-i Jahángír*) or *Memoirs of Jahángír*. One was translated by Major David Price (Or. Transl. Fund, 1839); the other by Atkinson (*Asiat. Misc.* II. 77). The latter is the better version, and was continued by Muhammad Hádí. Extracts are given in ED vi.

† *Wárik-i Jahángír*, ED vi. 285, 341, 500.

‡ *The Hawkins' Voyages*, 437 edited by Clements R. Markham (Hakluyt Society no. 57).

§ Sir Thomas Roe's *Journal* apud Pinkerton, viii. 10.

|| See Coins, Nos. 31"-321 and the remarks, p. lxxx.

He was, no doubt, influenced towards a healthier mode of life by his wife, the celebrated Núr-Mahall ("Light of the Palace"), afterwards called *Núr-Jahán* ("Light of the World") This lady, whose maiden name was Muhr-an-Nisá, or "Seal of Womankind," had attracted the admiration of Jahángír when he was crown-prince, but Akbar married her to a young Turkomán and settled them in Bengal After Jahángír's accession the husband was killed in a quarrel with the governor of the province, and the wife was placed under the care of one of Akbar's widows, with whom she remained during four years, and then married Jahángír (1610) There is nothing to justify a suspicion of the Emperor's connivance in the husband's death, nor do Indian historians corroborate the invidious criticisms of "Normal" by European travellers on the contrary, they portray Núr-Mahall as a pattern of all the virtues, and worthy to wield the supreme influence which she obtained over the Emperor "By degrees," says Muhammad Hádí, the continuer of Jahángír's *Memoirs*, "she became, except in name, undisputed sovereign of the empire, and the king himself became a tool in her hands. He used to say that Núr-Jahán Bégam has been selected, and is wise enough, to conduct the matters of state, and that he wanted only a bottle of wine and piece of meat to keep himself merry. Núr-Jahán won golden opinions from all people. She was liberal and just to all who begged her support She was an asylum for all sufferers, and helpless girls were married at the expense of her private purse She must have portioned about five hundred girls in her lifetime, and thousands were grateful for her generosity"* Her beauty and wisdom were universally extolled, and her devotion to her royal husband was attested by the

white robes she wore in her long retirement during her eighteen years of widowhood till her death in 1645 Jahángír's queen, like his bottle, claims a place in numismatics, for the historian records that "coins were struck in her name, and the royal seal on firmáns bore her signature. That his statement as to coins is correct, the *Catalogue* will prove,* though Tavernier's story of her having designed and issued the famous zodiacal mohrs is certainly erroneous.†

Sir Thomas Roe gives a detailed picture of the Court and life of Jahángír, in which the daily levees of the Emperor formed a feature corresponding to our Court Circular. 'The Mogul every morning shows himself to the common people at a window that looks into the plain before his gate. At noon he is there again to see elephants and wild beasts fight, the men of rank being under him within a rail. Hence he retires to sleep among his women. After noon he comes to the Darbar. After supper, at eight of the clock he comes down to the Guzalcan a fair court where none are admitted but of the first quality and few of them without leave. Here he discourses of indifferent things very affably. No business of state is done anywhere but at one of these two last places where it is publicly canvassed and so registered which register might be seen for two shillings, and the common people know as much as the council. This method is never altered unless sickness or drink obstruct it and this must be known, for if he be unseen without a reason assigned, the people would mutiny and for two days no excuse will serve but the doors must be opened and some admitted to see him to satisfy others. On Tuesday he sits in judgment, and hears the meanest person's complaints examines both parties, and often sees execution done by his elephants.' ‡

* See Coins, Nos 513-526.

† See below p lxxxi.

‡ Sir Thomas Roe's *Journal* apud Pinkerton viii. 6.

Under Jahángír the Moghul empire retained almost the same boundaries as under his father. The Deccan provinces acquired more independence, however, and the Maráthas began to be heard of for the first time. Bengal and Udaipúr were, as usual, the scenes of insurrection, and Kandahár passed into the possession of the Persian Sháh in 1622, and remained lost to the Moghuls till 1637. The government of the country was carried on, at least nominally, on Akbar's lines, and no innovations, political or religious, were hazarded. Toleration was the order of the day, as in Akbar's time. Father Francisco Corsi was a *persona grata* at Court, and Jahángír appeared to favour Christianity, and had two of his nephews baptized. but the motive of this was said to be either to bar the possible succession of the two princes to the throne, or to provide a means of importing Portuguese wives into the family. When the Jesuits declined to sanction such alliances, the Christianated youths recanted without hesitation.* It is true the Hijrah reckoning was revived in place of the new Iláhí era, but the years of the reign still continued to be calculated on the solar principle, and the Persian names of the solar months were retained. The general tranquillity was due partly to the prestige of Akbar's example, and partly to the ability of Jahángír's queen and ministers, especially Mahábat Khán, an Afghán of Kábul, Ásaf Khán, Núr-Jahán's brother, and the Emperor's able son, Khurram, afterwards Sháh-Jahán, who combined valuable services as a general with frequent rebellion as heir-apparent. Nevertheless, the seeds of corruption were being profusely sown. The accounts of European travellers, such as James I's ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, and his chaplain Edward Terry, William Hawkins, Sir Thomas Herbert, and Pietro della

* W. Hawkins, l. c. 438, Roe *ubi supra*, 47.

Valle, who visited the Moghul court at Agra or Ajmír, or travelled in India between 1608 and 1626 unanimously condemn the venality and inefficiency of the administration. The provinces and *sirkars* were farmed by contractors, the military spirit was weakened, the country was a prey to brigands, and every one, from Núr Jahán downwards, was greedy of gifts * Travellers' tales are proverbially to be accepted with caution, but the picture of the court of Jahángír drawn by so capable an observer as Sir Thomas Roe cannot lightly be set aside, even when it forms a glaring contrast to that of the native chroniclers †

Jahángír died in November 1627 (28 Safar 1037)‡ on his way back from one of his frequent visits to the cool valleys of Kashmír His portrait, after a contemporary picture is given by Terry § and shows us a somewhat truculent *bon vivant* He was buried in a splendid mausoleum at Lahore and near him in a humbler tomb lies his renowned empress, Núr-Jahán The last years of his reign had been clouded by intrigues for the succession, and his death was the signal for usurpation His undoubted heir was Sháh Jahán, but his youngest son, *Shahriyar* had married Núr-Jahán's daughter and by the mother's advice proclaimed himself Emperor at Lahore whither he had lately retired in great confusion at the humiliating disappearance of his hair and eyebrows by the ravages of the 'fox's disease' The dowager's

Roe's *Journal*, apud Pinkerton, viii, 86.

† In his *History of Hindústán*, Mr Keene follows the native chroniclers perhaps too exclusively Mr Wheeler on the other hand entirely repudiates them (except Badáoní, whose detractions fit in with his own views) and relies, with almost superstitious credulity upon every scrap of European testimony

‡ Mu'tamad Khán *Ikkál-nadma*, ED vi. 485

§ Terry's *Voyage*, 448, at end of *Travels of Pietro della Valle* (a Noble Roman) into East India, &c transl. G Havers, 1665 Colonel Hanna possesses two admirable contemporary portraits of Jahángír

brother, Ásaf, however, had scruples about prolonging her virtual reign, and possessed a royal son-in-law of his own in the most capable of the princes, Sháh-Jahán. * accordingly, he set up a *fainéant* Emperor, Búlákí, a grandson of Jahángír, with the title of *Dáwar Bakhsh* ("God-given"), as a stop-gap, while he despatched an express to Sháh-Jahán to announce his father's death. Ásaf then defeated, blinded, and eventually executed Shahriyár—who was known by the nickname of *Ná-shudaní* ("Do-nothing"); the "Winter King," *Dáwar Bakhsh*, vanished—probably to Persia—after his three months' pretence of loyalty, and on 25th January, 1628 (18 Jumáda I, 1037),† Sháh-Jahán ascended at Agra the throne which he was to occupy for thirty years.

SHÁH-JAHÁN Shiháb-ad-dín ("Lord of the World, Flame of the Faith") was born in 1592 (1000 A.H.), and was thirty-six when he came to the throne ‡ His mother was a Hindú, the daughter of the Rána of Marwar, and his paternal grandmother was also a Rájput, so that he was more Indian than Moghul. Nevertheless, by the influence of his Muhammadan wife, he acquired a certain tinge of intolerance entirely foreign to his indolent easy-going father and broad-minded grandfather. His bigotry was scarcely skin-deep, however, for he permitted Jesuit missions in his capital and at his eldest son's court, and placed Hindús in command of his armies. His wars were chiefly in the Deccan, where Bījápúr and Golkondah were reduced to temporary submission and paid tribute,

* Arjmand Bánu, "Noble Princess," the daughter of Ásaf, and favourite wife of Sháh-Jahán, and mother of his eight sons and six daughters, died in 1631 her monument is the celebrated Táaj-Mahall at Agra

† ED VII 6

‡ There is an admirable portrait of him, reproduced in colours, from Colonel Hanna's collection, in Mr Constable's scholarly edition of Bernier's Travels (*Constable's Oriental Miscellany*, vol 1)

1635 (1045), and in Afghánistán, where the Moghul arms were unsuccessful as they were also in some fruitless expeditions into Tibet. Kandahár, however returned for a while to its allegiance in 1637, though recaptured by the Persians in 1648. Many of these campaigns were conducted by Sháh-Jahán's son, Aurang zib who proved himself a good soldier and able general and by winning the respect and devotion of his troops, prepared himself for an ambitious career.

Sháh-Jahán's reign is chiefly notable for the general tranquillity of the undiminished empire under the stable government of men like Ásaf Khán Sa'd-alláh 'Allámí, and Alí Mardán Tavernier eulogizes the paternal government of the Emperor "like a father over his family" and testifies to the security of the roads and the just administration of the law. A Hindú writer extols the equity of his rule his wise treatment of his tenants and management of his estates the probity of his courts of law, his personal supervision of the revenue accounts and the general prosperity of the empire during his reign*. Sháh-Jahán was a great builder as his works at Agrah and New Dehlí, and his great canal attest to this day. A single item in his budget is two and a half crores (nearly 3 000 000*l*) for public edifices. His court at Lahore, or in summer in Kashmír or at his magnificent palace-suburb of New Dehlí, called Shahjahánábád (which was completed in A.H. 1058 after building ten years) was splendid and refined according to the accounts of European visitors. The Augustinian friar Manrique who came to inspect the Jesuit missions at Agrah found the prime minister, Ásaf Khán, at Lahore in a splendid palace decorated with paintings, some of which were of scenes in Christian hagiology

He dined with the minister and the Emperor himself, and observed that unveiled ladies were at the table * The taxation must have been heavy to meet the outlay of this sumptuous court, and we read of no fewer than eighty varieties of imposts. The revenue is said to have risen during the reign from the value of about 17,000,000*l* to 20,000,000*l*. We possess ample European evidence for the history and life of the period in the travels of Mandelslo, Bernier, Tavernier, and others, whilst a little later the Italian physician, Manouchi or Manucci, wrote his observations made during a long residence at the Moghul court † Great variety of religious opinion prevailed among the imperial family Dárá Shikóh, the eldest son, was a freethinker, with a leaning to Christianity, encouraged by three Jesuit priests in his suite. Two of the Emperor's daughters were Christians, and Aurangzib was a bigoted Muslim. Murád Bakhsh and Shujá' were careless and self-indulgent.

The rivalry of the brothers broke out into open conflict in 1657 (1067), when Sháh-Jahán, who was residing at Dehlí, was attacked by stranguy ‡ Dárá immediately took upon himself the office of Regent, and intercepted all communications with his brothers in the outlying provinces. When the news of the Emperor's illness at length became known, general confusion ensued, and

* *Itinerario* of F. Sebastian Manrique, Religioso Eremita de S. Agustin, 374 (Roma, 1649)

† They have all been translated into English. See *The Voyages and Travels of J. Albert de Mandelslo*, 1638-40, in Adam Olearius's *Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors sent by Frederick, Duke of Holstein, to the great Duke of Muscovy and the King of Persia*, transl. J. Davies, 1662. Tavernier's *Six Voyages* have recently been re-translated by V. Ball, 1889, and Bernier has been excellently edited by Mr. Archibald Constable, 1891. Manucci's observations were edited and unfortunately garbled by Père François Catrou (1705) and translated into English in 1709.

‡ Kháfí Khán, *Muntakhab-al-Jubáb*, ED. vii 214-19

rebellion, long pent up, burst forth. Prince *Murád Baksh* ("Desire-attained") declared himself King in Gujarát, and struck coins in his own name* *Shujá'* did the like in Bengal, and advanced upon Agrah.† Aurangzib was watching events from his camp in the Deccan. Dárá and his invalid father moved from Dehlí to Agrah to meet these dangers, an army under Jai Singh, the Rájá of Ambar, defeated Shujá', who, after some further resistance, fled to Burmah and disappeared (1660), and another army under another Hindú, Mahárájá Jaswant Singh, was sent against Murád, who was joined early in 1658 by his brother Aurangzib, for his own ends, but nominally with the intention of supporting Murád's claim to the throne. A decisive battle was fought at Dharmátpúr near Ujjain, in April and the two brothers routed the imperial forces. A second victory near Agrah and the flight of Dárá opened the way to the royal city. Sháh-Jahán, though somewhat recovered from his illness, was made a prisoner, June, 1658 (1068), and remained in captivity at Agrah till his death eight years later, in 1666 (Rajab 1076). Murád Baksh was rudely undeceived by his astute brother, and sent to a dungeon at Dehlí, where he was eventually murdered (1662). Dárá was caught later, paraded in ignominy through the streets of Sháhjahánábád, and executed in his prison (1659) ‡

Aurangzib's road to the throne was now clear. He pretended at first to be acting as his father's deputy, but the farce could not long be kept up and in May 1659 (1069) he was proclaimed Emperor with the style of Muhayyí-ad-dín AURANGZIB 'ÁLANGÍB ("Preserver of the Faith, Throne-adorned, World-grasper"). Born

* See Coins, Nos. 602-700.

† See Coins, Nos. 690, 691

‡ Kháfi Khán, ED VII. 221-46, 266, 276

in A. H. 1028, he was forty years of age at his accession. His mother's strict Muslim teaching, derived from her aunt Núr-Jahán, bore fruit in the son. Aurangzíb was a fanatical Muslim, and a man of strongly marked character, with all the courage of his opinions, and one whose prejudices make themselves felt. Jahángír and Sháh-Jahán had not been at the pains to bring any original ideas to bear upon their government. They had no gift of initiative, but were content to take Akbar's empire as they found it, and let things go on as usual. Provided that Jahángír had his bottle and Sháh-Jahán his stately Peacock Throne and all that it implied, they were content to let well alone. But for the soundness of Akbar's polity, and the wisdom of a series of able ministers, the empire might hardly have survived two such easy-going monarchs.

In Aurangzíb the people soon found that they had to deal with a very different sort of ruler. Not only was he a man with an idea, but he possessed the business capacity and attention to details which enabled him to carry his idea into practice. To him the Moghul empire was not so much a possession to be skilfully managed with the wisdom of this world, as a trust from God to be watched over, as a province of Islám. His wars in the Deccan, which occupied much of his energy throughout his long reign, were not so much prompted by ambition or the spirit of aggrandisement, as inspired by the zeal of a propagandist eager to bring pagan provinces within the pale of a Muhammadan empire. In every department of government the puritanical and bigoted Musalman revealed himself. He began by abolishing the heretical solar year and Persian months of Akbar, and restoring not only the Híjrah reckoning (which Jahángír had reinstated), but the lunar system for the

regnal years and the Arab names of the months.* The significant New Year's festival, or Nauróz, celebrated at the vernal equinox, was strictly prohibited. The worldly luxury of Sháh-Jahán's court was exchanged for an austerity worthy of a Wahhábí tent and the Emperor himself not only practised extreme asceticism, but followed the Prophet's precept in plying a trade for his own support. He embroidered skull-caps and, like a literary bootmaker of our own day, he doubtless achieved a *succès d'estime*. He disliked the ostentation of the daily levees, when crowds came to stare at the Emperor as he sat in his belvedere of state and in abolishing the custom which was as reassuring as a Court Circular, he materially diminished his personal influence over the people. He stirred up religious jealousies, by taxing Muslim traders less than Hindús, and exasperated the latter who formed the large majority of his subjects, by demolishing hundreds of their temples and throwing down their idols. He infuriated the Rájputs by attempting to circumcise the Rájá of Marwar's sons and make Muslims of them. He crowned his oppression of the Hindús by reimposing the poll tax, a duty on heresy, which had never been levied since Akbar abolished it. For such measures as these he was finally mobbed in the streets, but the stern old bigot trampled down the crowds by a charge of his war-elephants. Such a policy in the land of the Hindús was madness and led surely to the loosing of those ties which Akbar had striven to knit. Nor could it be consistently carried out, as Aurangzib confessed by his own acts. He had himself married two Hindú wives, and he wedded his son Muazzam (afterwards the Emperor Bahádur) to a Hindú princess, as his forefathers had done before him, and thereby promoted

* Kháfí Khán ED vii. 211.

a mixture of blood which had conduced in a high degree to the improvement of their race ; he employed Hindús, like Jaswant Singh and Jai Singh and others, in positions of high trust, and graciously adopted a condescending attitude towards the English of Bombay and Calcutta.

By his strenuous advocacy of Muhammadanism he alienated the Hindus and paved the way for later disaffection. By his continual aggression and interference in the Deccan he brought the Moghul empire into contact with forces which it could neither assimilate nor subdue, and thus really weakened while he seemed to extend his realm. He stirred up the Maráthas, whom he never overcame, but left as a disastrous heritage to his successors. By his ineradicable habit of mistrust and suspicion he dishonoured his ministers, and alienated his sons, one at least of whom, Mu'azzam, was inclined to be dutiful to the point of excess. Of his five sons, the eldest, Muhammad (sometimes called Mahmúd) threw in his lot with Shujá', and died in prison (1677). The second, of a Hindú mother, was Mu'azzam, who succeeded him—he, too, was imprisoned for some time by his father on groundless suspicion. The third and fourth, A'zam and Akbar, were children of a Persian lady. Once at least A'zam was on the verge of rebellion, and Akbar in 1682 openly espoused the cause of the insurgent Rájputs, assumed the attributes of sovereignty, and was driven into exile and died in Persia about 1706. The youngest, Kám Bakhsh, whose mother was a Hindú, became insubordinate in the Deccan and was put under arrest, only to fall later on in a rebellion against his brother.

In the midst of such troubles, but brave, resolute, and resourceful to the last, Aurangzib 'Álamgír died, March 1707 (28 Zú-l-ka'dah 1118), * at the age of

* Kháfí Khán, ED vii 386

almost ninety "The instant which has been passed in power" he wrote, "has left only sorrow behind it I have not been the guardian and protector of the empire." With all his marvellous vitality and power of work, he had failed to achieve success and had placed his empire on the verge of a slope down which it slid irresistibly to dissolution. His narrow and suspicious nature could not inspire enthusiasm or devotion. "The period" Mr Keene says * "is dull and depressing, barren of great ideas, great transactions, and great men With an abundance of energy and many talents and even virtues the Emperor was one of those singular human beings who combine a hot head with a cold heart and, having the courage and ambition to achieve power, lack the unscrupulousness by which alone—in such conditions as his—power can be permanently supported and exercised. To this day his name retains its hold in the memory of Indian Muslims as that of the greatest of their rulers and writers nearer the time can hardly find words to express their admiration of him who unquestionably prepared the ruin of his dynasty His misfortunes were those of a bold, narrow minded, suspicious, and centralising egotist. As his father said of him, in terms that he himself records, 'Aurangzib excelled both in action and in counsel and was well fitted to undertake the burden of affairs but he was full of subtle suspicion, and never likely to find any one whom he could trust' "

Yet when this last of the truly Great Moghuls died in 1707 there was little to indicate that the wide empire which he had ruled for half a century was destined to crumble in hardly more than the same period before the inroads of savage mountaineers and the steady encroach

* *Op cit* 220. See his character in ED vii. 167 ff.

ment of European traders. All the old provinces of Hindústán remained in undisturbed tranquillity. His money bears witness to the extent of his dominions. We find his name on coins issued at nearly forty different mints : Kábul and Kashmír ; Lahore and Multán in the Panjáb ; Bhakkar on the Indus ; Tattah further south in Sind, Júnágarh in Káthiáwár, Ahmadábád, Súrat, and Cambay in Gujarát ; Ajmír in Rájputána ; Sháhjahánábád, Sirhind, and Baraúli in the *súbah* or province of Dehlí, Akbarábád (Agrah), Nárnól, Etáwah, in the province of Biána, Lucknow in Oudh ; Zafarábád in the Alláhábád *súbah*, Akbarnagar and Patnah in Bihár, Makhsúsábád (i.e. Murshidábád), Jahángínagar (Dháká), and Islámábád (Chittagong), in Bengal. South of the Vindhya mountains, the testimony of the currency to the Emperor's sway is equally positive. We have coins bearing his name from the mints of Burhánpúr in Khandésh, from Ahmadnagar and Aurangábád in Berár, further south, from Sholápúr, Golkondah, Bijápúr, and Haidarábád ; and even from Masulipatan and Chinápatan (Madras), far down on the Coromandel coast. All India, save the very apex of the Deccan triangle, owned the authority of Aurangzib.

In Akbar's reign, India had been originally divided into twelve *súbahs* or provinces. Agrah, Alláhábád, Oudh, Bihár, Bengal, Dehlí, Lahore, Multán, Ajmír, Málwah, Gujarát, Kábul (with Kashmír) ; to which were added at a later date Khandésh, Berár, and Ahmadnagar. In Aurangzib's time there were twenty provinces. Gondwána, Aurangábád, Bijápúr, Haidarábád, and Bídár were added in the Deccan. The mode of government in these provinces has been ably described by Bernier in a

* In the British Museum and in the list published by Mr C J Rodgers in the *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* for 1883

letter to the French minister Colbert.* The system of military fiefs continued much as in Akbar's time, and many of these territorial lords were Hindús, they received high salaries, sometimes paid in land, in return for which they maintained a body of retainers, well armed and mounted for the service of the Emperor. The provinces, districts, and cities had their governors, and the administration by all accounts appears to have been fairly good for an oriental system. Manouchi indeed thought it "little inferior to that of other nations" though murder and robbery were undoubtedly far from infrequent crimes.

The history of the Moghul empire after the death of Aurangzib is a chronicle of weakness in the sovereigns and disintegration in the realm. Seventeen princes exercised the royal prerogative of coinage between 1707 and 1857 (some of whom, however were usurpers or unsuccessful claimants for the throne), and not one of these displayed the capacity of a ruler. Aurangzib's eldest surviving son, Muazzam ('Very Mighty'), who had been given the title of Sháh 'Álam or 'Lord of the World' was governor of Kábul at the time of his father's death and in his absence, and in default of evidence of the late Emperor's having named a successor the next brother Azam ('Mightiest') Sháh, assumed the functions of royalty and struck coins 1707 (1118) † supported by Asad Khán and his son Zú l Fikár, who led what may be called the Persian faction as opposed to that of the Afgháns and Turks in the internal politics of Hindústán. Meanwhile Muazzam, accompanied by his sons came down from Kábul, and joined by the able governor of the Panjáb Mun'im Khán, occupied Dehli and Agra.

* Bernier's *Travels* (Constable's *Oriental Misc.* I.) *00 ff.

† See Coins, Nos. 847-851

Then, with the magnanimity which was his best characteristic, the gentle prince offered to share the empire with his brother. A'zam would not listen to terms, however, and the brothers fought on the plains near Agrah, where A'zam was slain and his army defeated, June, 1707 (18 Rabí' I. 1119).^{*} Asad and Zú-l-Fikár were treated with the new emperor's habitual clemency, and the former was reinstated as prime minister. Mu'azzam then ascended the throne under the title of Sháh-'Álam BAHÁDUR ("Valiant") Sháh. He was then a man of sixty-four, naturally of a conciliatory and merciful disposition, the blood he drew from his Hindú mother made him benignant to his Indian subjects, and should have recommended him to his kinsmen, the refractory Rájputs. His philosophical studies indeed laid him open to the charge of being too much of a Hindú for the approbation of honest Muslims. Nevertheless, the seeds of disaffection sown by the exclusive policy of Aurangzib bore fruit, and in spite of the new Emperor's concessions, and especially his prudent consent to rescind the hated faith-tax on non-Muslims, the Rájputs continued to nurse their awakened suspicions. Another race, the Játs, a tribe of brigands, nominally Muslims, who had their centre about Bhurtpúr, also became troublesome at this time. A new and dangerous power, that of the Sikhs, sprang up in the Panjáb, sacked Sirhind and Saháranpúr, and in spite of repulses succeeded in harrying the country up to the gates of Lahore. Finally, the Maráthas were waxing stronger and more outrageous every year. The Deccan was the weakest point in the empire from the beginning of the reign. Hardly had Bahádur appointed his youngest brother, *Kám Bakhsh* ("Wish-fulfiller"), viceroy of Bījápúr and Haiderábád, when that infatuated

^{*} For this period see Kháfí Khán, ED vii 387-533

prince rebelled and committed such atrocities that the Emperor was compelled to attack him. Zú l Fikár engaged and defeated the rebel king (who was striking coins in full assumption of sovereignty)* near Haidarábád, and Kám Bakhsh died of his wounds (1708, A.H. 1120).

In the midst of this confusion and surrounded by portents of coming disruption, Bahádur died, 1712 (1124). He left four sons, who immediately entered with the zest of their race upon the struggle for the crown. The eldest '*Asím-ash-Shán* ("Strong of heart") first assumed the sceptre but Zú l Fikár, the prime minister, opposed and routed him, and the prince was drowned in his flight. The successful general next defeated and slew two other brothers, Khujistáh Akhtár Jahán-Sháh and Rafí-ash-Shán, and placed the surviving of the four sons of Bahádur on the throne with the title of JAHÁNDÁR ('World-owner'). The new Emperor was an irredeemable poltroon and an abandoned debauchee. He divided his time between a dancing girl and low taverns, whence he was brought home in a cart and on one occasion by inadvertence left there outside his own palace to cool till the morning. "Night and day," says Kháfí, "were devoted to the lusts of this vile world. It was a fine time for dancers and singers and all the tribe of actors. There seemed to be a likelihood that the Káxis would turn tosspots and the Muftís become tipplers."† Such profligacy speedily aroused the contempt of his subjects, and two ambitious brothers Abdallah and Husain the chiefs of the Sayyids of Bárha who held the posts of governors of the provinces of Alláhábád and Bihár, and belonged to the Persian sect of the Shí'ah, selected a new candidate for the Peacock Throne.

This was FARRUKH-SIYAR ("Happy-natured"), son of the late 'Azim-ash-Shán, and formerly governor of Bengal under Bahádur.* The conspirators were successful; the imperial troops were defeated; the slaughtered body of Jahándár was placed on an elephant, and Zú-l-Fikár's corpse tied to its tail in a mock funeral procession (January, 1713, A.H. 1121). Farrukh-siyar was almost as effeminate as his predecessor, but his ministers and generals were men of pith. They were able to make head against the Rájputs, who gave a daughter of the Rájá of Jodhpúr in marriage to the Emperor, whilst the Sikhs were seriously discomfited and their Guru or prophet was put to death with horrible barbarity. An English embassy from Calcutta was in 1715 received with courtesy at Delhi, and, after considerable delay, obtained certain concessions which, however, they owed mainly to the diplomatic skill evinced by their surgeon Hamilton in operating upon a tumour which hindered the consummation of the Emperor's marriage with the Rájput princess.

An estrangement had by this time grown up between Farrukh-siyar and the two Sayyids, and Husain, who had been appointed Viceroy of the Deccan, having made a humiliating peace with the Maráthas, marched upon Delhi, assisted by a contingent of these marauders, who for the first time enjoyed the delight of exercising their predatory propensities in the capital of the Moghul empire. No opposition was attempted; Farrukh-siyar hid himself among his women, whence he was dragged forth, thrown into prison (February 1719, Rabí' II.

* Kháfí Khán states that, on hearing of the death of Bahádur, Farrukh-siyar struck coins in the name of 'Azim-ash-Shán, and, after the latter's death, in his own name. No coins, however, have hitherto been published with the name of 'Azim-ash Shán; but the mohr No 890, struck at Murshidábád, with the regnal year 1, may have been issued prior to Jahándár's death. Farrukh-siyar ignored Jahándár's eleven months' reign, and reckoned his own from his father's death. ED VII. 439, 478, *note*.

1131), and after some months executed. The same year witnessed the remarkable spectacle of four princes successively assuming the crown. Two of these were set up in rapid sequence by the Sayyid brothers they were both sons of the late prince Rafi'-ash Shán the son of Bahádur and were styled RAFF'-AD-DARAJÁT ("Summit of Degree") and RAFF' AD-DAULAH ("Summit of the State") Sháh Jahán II. The first died in four months and the second followed him to the grave after holding the nominal sceptre from May to September (20 Rejeb to 11 Zú'l Ka dah, 1131). Meanwhile, another claimant appeared in the person of *Niku sayar* ("Excellent in disposition") a son of Akbar, the rebel son of Aurangzib, but he was soon disposed of though not before he had exercised the coveted privilege of issuing his own money*. The empire had fallen into confusion the contumacy of rájás was condoned with the governorship of provinces and most of the western part of Hindustán became almost independent in the hands of Hindús, while the Maráthas did what they pleased in the Deccan.

In the midst of this anarchy MUHAMMAD Sháh ascended the throne (Sept. 1719 11 Zú'l ka dah, 1131)†. He was a son of Khujistah Akhtar and grandson of Bahádur and consequently first cousin to the three preceding puppet-kings. He appears to have been only sixteen years of age when he became Emperor and at first he was forced to acquiesce in the tyranny of the Sayyid brothers but the Turkish party headed by Chin Kulich Khán soon put an end to the domination of these Persian dictators. Their armies were defeated, Sayyid Husain was treacherously murdered, while his brother Abdallah, after

See Coin No. 933, and Kháfí Khán ED vii. 480 2.

† Kháfí Khán, ED vii. 483.

setting up *Ibráhím*, a brother of *Rafí'-ad-daulah*, on the throne in 1720, which he occupied for only a month (9 *Zú-l-Hijjah*, 1132, to 12 *Muharram*, 1133), died in captivity in 1723. *Chin Kulich Khán*, henceforth to be known as *Ásaf Jáh Nízám-al-Mulk*, became viceroy of the Deccan, and prime minister, but soon departed south to administer the important province which is still ruled by one of his descendants. He was, perhaps, the only really great and powerful man of the reign. His government of the Deccan, though always hampered by the exactions of the *Maráthas*, was generous and enlightened, he was a patron of poor scholars, and an author himself, and he improved his dominions by building public works, bridges, canals, and mosques. He died in the plenitude of power in June, 1748, at the age of over a hundred years. The struggle for the throne once over, *Muhammad Sháh* gave himself up to the self-indulgence which had become the birthright of *Moghul* Emperors, and left his kingdom to be overrun by the *Maráthas*, and to be broken up into numerous petty principalities, more or less independent, from which most of the present native states of India trace their origin.

The Emperor was aroused from his lethargy by an overwhelming catastrophe. *Nádir Sháh*, the usurping sovereign of Persia, in response apparently to an invitation from the Persian party in *Hindústán*, suddenly seized *Kandahár* and *Kábul* in 1737, and, after laying waste the *Panjáb*, entered *Lahore*. The *Moghul* army advanced to repel him, but was defeated after an obstinate battle near *Karnól*. Negotiations for peace were already in progress when *Muhammad* cut them short by surrendering himself in *Nádir's* camp. The two armies fraternized and entered *Dehlí* together on 19 March, 1738 (*Zú-l-Hijjah*, 1151).

* See Coins, Nos 954-7, *Kháfí Khán*, ED vii 509

Here a passing brawl led to a tumult and Nádír ordered the streets to be swept with grape-shot. An indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants ensued for nine hours during which 120 000 people are said to have been slaughtered. In May the Persians marched out of Dehlí,* taking with them a Moghul princess and a treaty by which they obtained all territories west of the Indus, and leaving the Moghul empire quaking and tottering after this unprecedented shock.

Ten years later Ahmad Khán the Durrání, founder of the modern Afghan dynasty, attempted to emulate Nádír's example by invading the Panjáb and occupying Lahore (1748). He was beaten off, for the time, by the Moghuls but such invasions are a true index to the decay of the empire. Muhammad Sháh died of grief, feeble and passive to the end (April, 1748, 27 Rabi' II. 1161). He is the last of the Moghuls who enjoyed even the semblance of power, and has been called "the seal of the house of Bábar" for after his demise everything went to wreck. †

His son and successor AHMAD Sháh occupied the throne for fourteen years but they were all "labour and sorrow". The history of the reign is made up of the continual jealousies and intrigues and open conflicts of the rival Persian and Turkish factions, who fought in the streets of Dehlí the turbulence of the Játs and of the Rohillas, or Afgháns of Rohilkhand, an added element of anarchy quarrels between Rájput rájás, incursions of the Maráthas, who led by chiefs of the Holkar and

See Nádír's coins, struck at Sháhjahánábád in 1162, Bakar 1164 and Pesháwar in the *Catalogue of the Coins of the Sháhs of Persia in the British Museum*, by R. S. Poole, 80, 82; and others struck at Lahore 1161 and in Sind (but the reading is doubtful) published by O. J. Rodgers in *Numismatic Chronicle* III II. 319-26. See also ED viii 76.
† *Siya-al-Mutallakín*.

Sindbia lineage—names soon to become famous in the annals of British rule in India—overran Gujarát and Rájputána; and unwelcome visits from Ahmad Sháh Durrání, who again invaded the Panjáb, and only left it when the Moghuls consented to hold Multán and Lahore as tributary provinces of the Afghán kingdom.[†] The result of these various disturbing elements was that, while almost all India still professed fealty to the Moghul sovereign and impressed his name upon the local coinage, very little of the original empire really remained under his direct control, except the districts bordering upon the capital. “Gujarát was overrun by the Maráthas; Málwah and Rájputána had ceased to pay tribute or to acknowledge an imperial viceroy, the former being annexed to the Deccan, the latter held in sovereignty by its own rájás. The Játs were independent in the country south of Agrah, and the Bangash Patháns of Fariukbábád were equally so in the central Duáb. Oudh and Alláhábád were practically a kingdom in the hands of Safdar Jang [son of the Nizám], the eastern Súbahs (Bihár, Bengal, and Orissa) were similarly subject to the dynasty of Iláh-wírdí, the Panjáb was tributary to the Afghán state of Kandahár; the Maráthas were supreme elsewhere, save where the Nizám kept them at arm’s length.”[†]

At Dehlí itself the power was in the hands of Ghází-ad-dín, a nephew of Safdar Jang, whose youth (he was but sixteen when he was made Amír-ul-Umará, or premier noble) was no measure of his audacity and ambition. Dissatisfied with the inefficiency of Ahmad, he deposed and blinded him, then, assuming the office of vazír, he set up a man of fifty-five, the exemplary son of the

* Ample numismatic evidence exists of the presence of the Durránis in the Indus provinces. See C J Rodgers in *Joural of the Asiatic Soc of Bengal*, 1885, and M Longworth Dames in *Num. Chron* III viii 325-63 (1888)

† Keene, *op cit* 339

scandalous Jahándár with the title of ÁLAMGIR II (June, 1754, 11 Sha'bán, 1167)* Whatever respect the new Emperor received in his diminished dominions was due less to his own undeniable amiability and piety than to the wisdom and courage of two men, Najíb-ad daulah, the Afghán ruler of "the fifty-two Pargánas" or region about Saháranpur, who presently became vazír of the empire and its chief defender against the Maráthas and Shujá'-ad-daulah, who had succeeded his father Safdar Jang as Nawáb of Oudh in October, 1754, and who joined Najíb in his efforts to withstand the domination of the southern invaders. It was not easy however to make even a show of imperial government in those evil times of Moghul history and when Ahmad Durrání again came down from Kandahár and appeared at Dehlí in 1757, Najíb and Ghází showed their discretion in making an ally of a foe who was less to be dreaded than the Maráthas, inasmuch as he went off when he had got the plunder he came for whereas the tribesmen of Holkar and Sindhia showed every disposition to stay. Having sucked Dehlí dry and drained the surrounding country as far as possible, the Durrání departed to Afghánistán in November 1757 taking with him a few Moghul princesses for his family and leaving Najíb as Amír-ul Umará to protect the Emperor against the encroachments of the ambitious and unscrupulous Ghází. The latter accepted the challenge and made war upon Najíb and meanwhile had the harmless old Emperor brutally and treacherously murdered, November 1759 (1173). 'Álamgír II. had sat on his tottering throne for five miserable years.

The vazír Ghází ad-dín then set up a new puppet a grandson of Kám Baksh, under the name of *Shah*

Jahān II (it should have been III., since Rāfi'-ad-daulah was the second who used the title), and the administration at Delhi was carried on in his name for a few months. The rightful heir, however, was the son of the late Emperor, 'Alī Gaur, infelicitously styled SHÁH-'ĀLAM ("Lord of the Universe"), and he was at once recognized as emperor by the country at large and by his powerful neighbour, Ahmad the Durāni. This alarming protector was now again in Hindústān, and, after driving away Ghāzī-ad-dīn and his mimic king, he inflicted a memorable and crushing defeat upon the Maráthas in January, 1761, upon the historical field of Páinipat, after which he returned to Afghánistán, leaving Najīb and Shujá' to make the best of their new Emperor.

When the news came of his father's murder, Sháh-'Ālam was in Bihár, bent upon establishing his claim to the viceroyalty of the eastern Súbahs, where he thought he had a better chance of enjoying the pleasures of power than in the distracted capital of his ancestors. He soon found, however, that he was out in his reckoning. Since the battle of Plassey in 1757, Bengal (with Bihár and Orissa) had been under the authority of a Nawáb, under British control. The new Emperor, however, did not at once realize the full meaning of the situation. He invaded Bengal, only to be twice repulsed by the Nawáb and the English (1760-1). Aided by Shujá'-ad-daulah, he resumed the attack in 1764, and was utterly routed 23rd October, by Munro at Baksar (Buxar) near the confluence of the Karamnasa and the Ganges †. Next day he came into the British camp, and from that date (if not earlier) the Moghul empire became practically a thing of the past. By firmáns of 12th August, 1765, a treaty

* See COINS Nos. 1086-1092

† ED. viii. 216 ff.

signed at Alláhábád on the 16th, and articles of agreement dated three days later, the East India Company was granted the Diwání or financial administration of Bengal, Bihár, and Orissa, in consideration of the Emperors being allowed to retain the province of Alláhábád and the district of Korah, and being given a yearly subsidy by the Company wherewith to maintain his dignity. In other words the English annexed the three eastern provinces, and Sháh Álam, whilst nominally Emperor of India, became really a pensioner of the British Crown. He kept a sorry court for some years at Alláhábád, with an English resident to look after him, and then in 1771 returned to Dehlí, exchanging, as events proved the protection of the British for the tyranny of the Maráthas. He enjoyed, however, a brief interval of prosperity almost of power during the able administration of Mírzá Najaf, but the gleam of sunshine was followed by darkness. Sháh Álam was barbarously blinded by Ghulám Kádir in 1788 and a new puppet, *Bádár Bakht* ("Of wakeful fortune") son of Ahmad was set up.* Immediately afterwards the Maráthas entered into possession avenged the crime, and deposed the usurper, but kept the unfortunate Emperor completely under control. Thus he remained till Lord Lake's victory in 1803 freed him and Hindústán from the southern pestilence.

From the Treaty of Alláhábád in 1765 onwards the history of India has little to do with the Great Moghul: it is the history of the struggle of many adventurers of various nations for the fragments of a broken empire † and the record of the final triumph of the English. As

* He sat on the abased throne from Shawwál, 1202, to Jumádá II 1203 (1788). See Coins Nos. 1200-2.

† Mr Keene's *Fall of the Mughal Empire* (1887) gives a detailed and accurate account of this period.

such it need not be detailed in this place such parts of it as are necessary to the numismatist will be found discussed in § 9, below Here it is only necessary to add that Sháh-'Álam died in 1806 (1221), and was succeeded in his position of imperial pensioner of the British Crown by his son, MUHAMMAD AKBAR II , who in turn was followed in 1837 (1253) by his son, BAHÁDUR II., whose participation in the Indian Mutiny led to his banishment in 1857 to Rangoon, where this last of the Moghul Emperors died in 1862

The task of England has been to undo the disastrous work of Aurangzib "It was by the alienation of the native races that the Moghul Empire perished it is by the incorporation of those races into a loyal and united people that the British rule will endure"* But whilst endeavouring to restore Akbar's empire by Akbar's policy of wise conciliation, we have to remember that neither empire nor policy could have existed without the strong dominant ascendancy of Akbar himself, nor can the Empress of India's domination in her eastern Empire dispense with a strong and absolute British authority, supreme and paramount over all

* Sir William Wilson Hunter, *The Ruin of Aurangzeb, XIXth Century*, May, 1887

§ 2. *THE CABINET OF MOGHUL COINS*

THE series of coins of the Moghul Emperors of Hindūstān in the British Museum has long been celebrated, and the important additions of the last ten years have placed it at the head of all similar collections. The nucleus of this unrivalled cabinet was the rich bequest of William Marsden in 1834. This was notably augmented by the purchase in 1847 and 1850 of coins collected by the *doyen* of Indian numismatists Prinsep, and his worthy disciple Edward Thomas and by the acquisition in 1853 of the valuable Eden cabinet. Within the last decade the coins originally preserved at the India House and Office were transferred to the British Museum (1882) the fine collection of Mr A. Grant was added in 1885 and the splendid Arabic and Persian cabinet of Gen. Sir Alexander Cunningham was purchased in 1888 while the Government of India, the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and the Archaeological Survey of the Panjāb have largely contributed towards filling up the gaps in the *National series*. These are the chief constituents in the collection but a number of officers civilians and travellers in India have continually brought a few rare specimens to the Museum and many names well known to others than numismatists may be recognised among these collectors; such as Professor H. H. Wilson Col. Guthrie Col. Tobin Bush, Major Hay Sir Bartle Frere Mr James Gibbs, Mr James Burgess, Mr Da Cunha &c whilst among the early benefactors of the collection, though in small numbers, may be mentioned Miss Sarah Sophia Banks (1818) the Rev Clayton Mordaunt Orcherode (1799) Mr R. Payne Knight (1824) and his Majesty King

George III, who contributed four specimens. As a considerable interest attaches to many of the collectors whose cabinets have combined to form the series described in the present volume, it has been judged useful to affix their names to their coins, except in cases where there were but one or two specimens presented or purchased. Coins acquired in the ordinary market have as a rule no name attached to them in the Catalogue.

The relative strength of the various component elements of the Moghul series may be summarized as follows. Excluding the East India Company's coinage, the series consists of about 1250 coins. Of these the following collections contributed nearly 1000 —

Marsden	.	173
Cunningham	. . .	147
India Office	.	132
Alex. Grant		101
Prinsep		65
Eden	. . .	57
Thomas	. . .	58
Government of India	.	34
Panjab Archaeological Survey	. . .	30
Bengal Asiatic Society	.	28
Hay, Payne Knight, Gibbs, Playfair, Theobald, and Bombay Asiatic Society (from 10 to 20 each)	. . .	97
Banks, Prof. Wilson, Bank of England Coll., Cracherode, Bush, Stubbs, Pearse, Frere, Yeames, Couston, Burnes, Stewart, De Bode, Guthrie, Da Cunha, & George III (under 10 each)		74

About two-thirds of the Moghul coinage, as represented in the British Museum, falls under the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Emperors, Akbar, Jahángir, Sháh-Jahán, and

Aurangzib, whose reigns cover rather more than half the interval between the accession of Bábar in 1525 (A.H. 932) and the death of Sháh Álam in 1806 (1221) The actual numbers of gold silver, and copper coins of these four Emperors are as follows —

	<i>N</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>Æ</i>	Total
Akbar	75	168	39	282
Jahángír	88	161	1	245
Sháh-Jahán	50	123	—	173
Aurangzib	24	125	—	149
Total	232	577	40	849

In this table, the very large proportion of gold to silver (more than one-half in the reign of Jahángír, and 4 on the whole number) and the extraordinary scarcity of copper will be observed. The latter subject will call for discussion later (§ 8)

The coins of the two Emperors preceding Akbar, Bábar and Humáyún which are attributable to their Indian government, are very few and partake of the character of the currency of Transoxiana, the province whence Bábar advanced to rule in India. Some Transoxiane issues of Bábar are described in the *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, Vol. vii p. 163 and *Additions* part ii p. 163 and in the *Catalogue of Persian Coins*, pp. xxv and 210. The Kashmír issues of Humáyún and Akbar are noticed in the *Catalogue of Indian Coins Muhammadan States*, p. 80.

Of the seventeen Emperors and pretenders who struck coins between the death of Aurangzib and the accession of Sháh Álam only Muhammad Sháh appears to have issued a large currency (*N* 20 *R* 63 = 83). Farrukh siyar is represented by 47 coins and the others by numbers ranging from 1 to 29. Sháh Álam's coinage numerous as it is as will be explained farther on (§ 9), cannot be regarded as his personal coinage in the same sense as that of Akbar.

§ 3 MINT CITIES

THE range of mints embraced in the rich series of coins from Akbar to Aurangzib furnishes a faithful chart of the growth and extent of the Moghul Empire. In the following list the later Emperors are included, though they add little to the data. Bábar and Humáyún's mints are represented only by Lahore in the British Museum collection.

AKBAR 963—1014 (1556—1605)	Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Nárnól, Gwálior, Sáiangpúr, Jaunpúr, Sirhind, Udaipúr, Fathpúr, Urdú-Zafar-Karín, Urdú, Asír, Sítápúr, Dógám, Malpúr, Barrátah
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JAHÁNGÍR 1014—37 (1605—27)	Agrah, Lahore, Dehlí, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Ajmír, Jahángírnagar [Dhákka], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár
----------------------------------	--

Dáwar Bakhsh. Lahore

1037
 (1627-8)

SHÁH-JAHÁN 1037—68 (1628—58)	Agrah and Akbarábád, Lahore, Dehlí and Sháhjahánábád, Ahmadábád, Burhánpúr, Patnah, Súrat, Tattah, Kábul, Multán, Alláhábád, Jahángírnagar [Dhákka], Akbarnagar, Kashmír, Kandahár, Júnahgarh, Daulatábád, Bhakar.
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Sháh Shuja' Akbarábád [*s. s.* Agrah]
1068—70
(1656—60)

Murad Baksh. Ahmadábád, Cambay, Súrat.
1068
(1658)

AURANGZÍB. Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhja
hánábád [Dehlí] Burhánpúr Patnah,
1069—1118 Surat, Tattah, Kábul, Ajmír, Mul
(1659—1707) tán, Nárnól, Júnahgarh, Cambay,
Etáwah, Khujistah bunyád, and Au
rangábád, Golkondah Masulpatan,
Ahmadnagar, Bijápúr, Ohínápatan
[Madras] Nasratábád Barailí Luck
now, 'Álamgírpúr Zafarpúr, Zafar
ábád.

A'ram Ahmadábád Burhánpur Khujistah
1118 19 bunyád [Aurangábád]
(1707)

Kám Baksh Bijápúr Haiderábád.
1119 20
(1708)

BAHÁDUR. Akbarábád [Agrah] Lahore, Sháh
jahánábád [Dehlí] Burhánpúr
1119—23 Azímábád [Patnah] Súrat, Ajmír
(1707—12) Pesháwar Khujistah bunyad [Au
rangábád] Sholápur Ujjain.

JAHÁNDÁR. Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád
1124 [Dehlí] Súrat, Khujistah bunyád
(1712) [Aurangábád].

FARRUKH-SIYAR	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahánábád [Dehlí], Burhánpúr, Patnah and Azímábád, Súrat, Multán, Gwálor, Etáwah, Bījápúr, Chínápatan [Madras], Barailí, Arkát, Katak, A'zamnagar, Imtiyázgarh, Gúti, Gangpúr, Murshidábád
1124—31 (1713—19)	
RAFÍ'-AD-DARAJÁT	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahanábád [Dehlí], Patnah, Mu'az-zamábád
1131 (1719)	
RAFÍ'-AD-DAULAH	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháh-jahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí, Murshidábád
1131 (1719)	
<i>Niku-siyar</i>	Súrat.
1131 (1719)	
<i>Ibráhím</i>	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]
1132 (1720)	
MUHAMMAD	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore, Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], 'Azímábád [Patnah], Súrat, Tattah, Akbarnagar-Oudh, Kashmír, Etáwah, Khujistah-bunyád [Aurangábád], Barailí, Murshidábád, Kúíá, Ajáyúr, Islámábád [Chittagong], Benáres, Sháhábád, Siwái-Jaipur, Imtiyázgarh, Farukhábád
1131—61 (1719—48)	

AHMAD 1161—7 (1748—54)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí] 'Azímábád [Patnah] Mur shidábád Benáres, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Murádábád.
ÁLAMGÍR II 1167—73 (1754—60)	Akbarábád [Agrah], Lahore Sháh jahánábád [Dehlí] Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád Imt yázgarh, Indrapur [Indore]
<i>Sháh Jahán III</i> 1178 (1760-1)	Shahjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Indra púr [Indore] Islámábád [Ohitta gong]
SHAH ÁLAM 1173—1221 (1761—1806)	Akbarábád [Agrah] Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí] Ahmadábád 'Azímábád [Patnah] Súrat Murshidábád, Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád, Etáwah Benáres, Bahádurpatan Dīlahád ábád, Jahángírnagar [Dhákka] Srínagar Lucknow Najfbábád.
<i>Bidár Bakht.</i> 1202-3 (1788)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí], Ahmadábád
MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. 1221—53 (1806—37)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]
BAHÁDUR II. 1253—75 (1837—57)	Sháhjahánábád [Dehlí]

A glance at the accompanying map of India will im
mediately show the wide range of territory embraced

by these mint-cities. In Akbar's time they spread from Kábul and Tattah on the west to Patnah on the east, and from Lahore in the north to Udaipúr in Rájputána, and Asígarh in Khandésh. In the reign of Aurangzib we find a large addition of Deccan mints, due to this Emperor's wars in the south. Under the pretender Kám Bakhsh, Haidarábád occurs for the first time, Aikát and Gúti appear under Farrukh-siyar, as well as the new fiscal capital of Bengal, Murshidábád, afterwards familiar on the coins of the East India Company.

The first appearance of many of these mints possesses an historical importance. The occurrence of the mint Ahmadábád on a gold mohr of 980 evidently marks the conquest of Gujarát, of which this city was the capital, in 980 (1572). Still more notable is the mohr no 63. It bears the unique formula ضرب محمداناد عرف ادیپور مفتوحة
 "Struck at Muhammadábád commonly called Udaipúr, conquered," with the date 984, which corresponds to the reduction of that frequently insurgent Rájput city by Akbar in 1577. The first rupee of Burhánpúr (no 197), issued in the month Dair of 38 Iláhi (1593), records the invasion of the provinces of Khandésh and Berár in 1001. The mohr of Asír (no 166), again, with the curious device of a falcon, and the Iláhi year 45, clearly commemorates Akbar's later conquest of the fortress of Asígarh, the strong place of Khandésh, and the discovery of immense treasure there, in the summer of 1600. Akbar's new palace of Fathpúr, or "Victory-town," which he founded at Síkií, 27 miles south-west of Agra in 976-9 (1569-71), is represented in his coinage only from 986 to 989, and thenceforth disappears from the series. Mr Rodgers, however, has described * a Zodiacal mohr (Capricornus) of Jahángír's, bearing this mint and the 14th year of his reign, and 1028 A H. The mint Urdu,

* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, LVII 26

or Urdú Zafar Karín ('Camp linked to Victory'), is supposed to indicate the striking of coins during Akbar's victorious progresses, in the north probably, on his way to his summer resort in the happy valley of Kashmir. It is possible, however that the name Urdú Zafar-Karín may possess some mystical import. All the coins bearing this mint, if such it be, present, in the place of the usual ciphers indicating the date the single word الف 1000. This is the only instance in the whole series (except احد in recording the first regnal year) of the use of an Arabic numeral in the place of ciphers, and it has a certain significance in view of the following circumstances recorded by the historian Badá'óní. As early as 990 Akbar had convinced himself that the Muhammadan religion was destined to last exactly 1000 years from the Híjrah and no more. It was believed that the second advent would be inaugurated by the coming of the Mahdí, and Akbar appears to have encouraged the expectation. He ordered the 'Era of the Thousand' to be engraved on the coins and commanded a Shíyá'í divine to write a *Taríkh-i Alf* or 'History of the Millennium' (A.H. 1 1000) and confided the completion of it to Badá'óní himself. The work appeared in the year 1000 A.H. (1592) and in the same year Akbar called in all the old coins of his predecessors and melted them down.* There may be some connexion between this 'Era of a Thousand' and the year الف 1000 on the coins and it may not be unreasonable to suggest that these millennium pieces with the word الف are the product of the melting down of older issues recorded to have taken place in the year 1000 of the Híjrah. If this be a correct surmise the name Urdu Zafar Karín may bear some such signification in the mystical phraseology of the Shí'ah as 'Camp of the approaching triumph of the Faith.'

Abu-l-Fazl's account of Akbar's mints in the *Áin-i-Akbarí* is very imperfect. He states that at the beginning of the reign gold was struck in many parts of the empire, but at the time he wrote, only at four places, the seat of government [Fathpúr], Bengál [*i.e.* Dhákká], Ahmadábád, and Kábul. Silver was also coined there, and likewise at ten other towns — Iláhábás, Agrah, Ujjain, Súrat, Dehlí, Patnah, Kashmír, Lahore, Multán, and Tándah. Copper, however, he says, proceeded from twenty mints — Ajmír, Oudh, Atak, Alwar, Badáón, Benáres, Bhakar, Bahrah, Patnah, Jaunpúr, Jálandár, Hardwár, Hisár Fírózah, Kálpi, Gwálíor, Góiakhpúr, Kalánwar, Lucknow, Mandú, Nágór, Sirhind, Siálkót, Sironj, Saháianpúr, Sárangpúr, Sambal, Kanauj, Rantambhór.* A comparison with the coins will at once show the inaccuracy of these statements.

Few of Akbar's mints present difficulties in identification. The mohr no 31 is ascribed to Sárangpúr, but it must be admitted that there is no trace of the ك in the mint, which reads merely سارنگور. It may be urged, however, that as this city, the capital of Málwah, was annexed by Akbar in 969, according to the *Tabakát-i Akbarí*, the appearance of a solitary gold piece with its name in 972 (the date of this coin) was in character with Akbar's proceedings at Udaipúr and Asírgarh. All three are in the nature of commemorative medals, and we do not meet with these mints again in the series. The name سلور on no 177 has been read پشاور Pesháwar, but with little confidence, Mr Rodgers,† however, suggests سیتاپور Sítápúr, and the diacritical points favour his interpretation. Mr Rodgers and Mr Oliver‡ have read the mint دوکام as دوکانو, Dóganw

* See § 8 below

† *Journ As Soc. Bengal*, 111 97

‡ *Ibid* 11

but, while it is most probably the same name, there can be no question that the last letter on the copper coins nos. 263, 271 is *نو* not *م*. Several places called Deogaon are mentioned in Abu l Fazl's list of Todar Mal's rent-roll. Málpúr in Gujarát, and Bairátah, which Gen. Sir Alex. Cunningham supposes to be Vairáta, in Rájputána, noted for copper mines are among the rarer mints which occur only among Akbar's copper currency. The mint Tattah has frequently been confused with Patnah the distinction is explained in a footnote to p 37

Among Jahángír's mints we find evidence of this Emperor's well known predilection for the cool valleys of Kashmír and Afghánistán as refuges from the summer heats of the Indian plains. Kashmír, Kandahár, and Kábul occur frequently upon his coins and at first sight one is tempted to identify Jahángírnagar with Jahán gírpúr a familiar hunting ground of the Emperor on the way from Lahore to Kashmír especially as it first occurs at a time when he was frequently in that neighbourhood but a comparison of the style of the engraving on the coins of this mint with that of the contemporary coins of Patnah another mint of the Eastern Súbahs leaves little doubt that Prof Dowson* is right in identifying Jahán gírnagar with Dhákká (originally Bengálah)†. Jahángír not only celebrated his own name in the christening of the city of Jahángírnagar he also named Akbar-nagar (Rájmahall) after his father. So Sháh-Jahán called the new suburb he added to Dehlí in 1648 (1068) Sháh jahánábád and renamed Agra Ah Akbarábád. In later times we meet with other eponymous mints, as Murádábád (so named after Murád Baksh) Aurang abad and Ílamgírpúr (after Aurangáb Ílamgír)

A'zamnagar (after A'zam), Mu'azzamábád (after Mu'azzam, Bahádur's original name), Farukhábád (after Farukh-siyar), and 'Azímábád (Patnah, after 'Azím-ash-Shán) In like manner Murshidábád (formerly Makhsúsábád) records the name of Mír Ja'far Khán, the Díván or revenue officer and afterwards Nawáb Názim or military governor of Bengal (1701-1725), who received the title of Murshid Kulí Khán, while Najibábád was the capital of the famous Rohila chief Najib-ad-daulah, of the time of Sháh-'Álam In still more recent days we meet with such combinations as Abbottábád Some of these new names for old cities are difficult to identify: e.g. 'Álamgír púr and Zafarpúr, in the time of Aurangzib, Mu'azzamábád in that of Rafi'-ad-daraját, and Bahádurpatan in that of Sháh-'Álam. If we are permitted to regard such terms as -púr, -nagar, -garh, -patan, and -ábád, as interchangeable (which is doubtful), 'Álamgír púr may stand for 'Álamgírnagar in Bengal, Zafarpúr for Zafarábád, in the province of Alláhábád (N.W P), or for Zafarnagar near Burhánpúr, and Bahádurpatan for Bahádurgarh, which is frequently mentioned in the wars of the time of Sháh-'Álam Mu'azzamábád, however, cannot be explained by any such hypothesis; and Nasratábád, in Aurangzib's reign, may represent any newly conquered city, or may be the modern Násirábád. Dilshádábád, again, "City of heart's content," is a species of pet-name.

Among Sháh-Jahán's mints is one which, even when compared with several other specimens of the time of Aurangzib, is difficult to decipher, in consequence of the bad preservation of the marginal inscriptions There can be no doubt, however, that it must be read حوہ Júnah, and sometimes more completely حوہ ك, [ه] Júnah-garh, (compare Asír and Asírgarh). The extremely rude fabric of all the examples of this mint would be explained

by the remote situation of Júnágarh, a fortress in Káthi áwár, renowned for its formidable strength, but taken by Akbar after three months' siege in 990 (early in 1591) and annexed to the empire*. It is true that Júnágarh is generally spelt with an alif (حونا كره, 'Old Fort') but it may nevertheless have been originally derived from the name Júnah, جونه, which belonged to Muhammad ibn Taghlak and afterwards have been corrupted to suit the meaning of "Old Fort". Júnágarh was an important stronghold, the chief place in the district of Súrat in Káthiáwár (not to be confounded with the greater Súrat further to the south-east). Sir Thomas Roe† refers to it as the capital of 'Soret,' and Mandelslo mentions it under the name of "Jangar" as the chief city of that district. It is still a separate native state and has had a Nawáb of its own for the last century and a half. Akbar found here and at the greater Súrat (which he took in 980) some guns and mortars abandoned by the Ottoman Sultán Sulaimán the Great, after his fruitless attack on Díu in 1588. In Sháh-Jahán's reign may be noted an indication of the southward expansion of the empire in the occurrence of the mint Daulatábád (the ancient Deogír) on coins of 1039 &c., the date of this Emperor's first campaign in the Deccan.

From the reign of Sháh-Jahán onwards a source of confusion is found in the similarity between the names Alláhábád (properly Iláhábád, originally Iláhábás) and Akbarábád (written on the coins اباد اكبر and اباد اكبر) which differ merely in the absence or presence of the small ' after the ' which stands for ل in اباد اكبر and ل in اباد اكبر. It is commonly stated that the name of this city founded by Akbar in 1572, and called by him Iláhábás,

Talukdt-i Allahrí, ED. v 401 468

† *Journal Pinkerton* viii 52.

was changed to Iláhábád by Sháh-Jahán. The latter form, however, as well as Iláhábás, occurs on coins of Akbar himself.

The rival princes Shujá' and Murád Bakhsh divided the empire, before the triumph of Aurangzíb. Shujá's advance from Bengal is marked by his issuing coins at Akbarábád (Agrab), while Murád struck at the old and future capitals of Gujarát, Ahmadábád and Súrat, and also at Cambay. It should be noticed that in this, the earliest, occurrence of the mint Cambay, the name is spelt correctly كنبایت Khanbáyat or Khaubáit (pronounced Khambáit). It is stated in the *Túzah-i Jahángirí* or "Memoirs of Jahángir" that Khambáit is derived from Khamb, a pillar, whence Khambáwatí and Khambáit.* On later coins the name is spelt كنبایت, without the *h*

Aurangzíb's coinage exhibits several mints unused by his predecessors, chiefly situated in the Deccan, where, as has been seen, he waged continual war. The chief mint is Aurangábád (also called on coins and in Kháfí Khan's history, Khujistah-bunyád, or "Auspicious Structure," named after himself, and henceforward the capital of the Moghul power in the Deccan,—a dignity previously enjoyed by Buihánpúr. Other Deccan mints now appearing for the first time are Golkondah,† Ahmadnagar, Bíjápúr, Chínápatan (the old name for Madras), and Masulipatan (Machhlipatan). In Hindústán we find

* ED VI 354 It should be added that no coins are known corresponding to the "gold and silver tankas" described in the *Memoirs* as having been struck at Cambay in A.H. 1027, regnal year 12, "ten and twenty times heavier than the current gold mohr and rupee," and with the remarkable legend (on the silver), "After the conquest of the Deccan he came from Mándú to Gujarát." Jahángir claims them as "an invention of my own," and calls them "Jahángirí tankas," adding that all previous tankas were of copper.

† The coin No 726 is erroneously printed Calcutta it should of course be Golkondah

as new mints Lucknow Baraili, Zafarábád, and the unidentified names already referred to —Zafarpúr 'Álam gírpúr, and Nasratábád

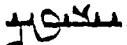
Of the later Emperors and aspirants to the throne, Azam and Kám Bakhsh struck coins only in the Dekhan, the latter adding Haidarábád to the list of Moghul mints, Bahádur struck at Sholápúr in the Deccan (ceded to Aurangzib in 1668 by 'Alí 'Ádil Sháh of Bījápúr), and Ujjain in Málwah and re-named Patnah 'Azímábád, after his son 'Azím-ash Shán. In Farrukh siyar's currency Arkát, A'zamnagar and Murshidábád appear for the first time, and a diminutive gold coinage, resembling that of southern India forms a new feature it issued from Imtiyásgarh ("Distinction Fort," Aurangzib's new name for Adoni which I at first read Imtiyás Karrah) Gúti, Gangpúr (in Chutá Nágpúr) and another mint which is illegible. A similar issue also from Imtiyásgarh, occurs in the coinage of Muhammad Sháh and of 'Álamgír II. Two new mints appear with the name of Rafi ad daraját Mu'azzamábád (unidentified) and Kúrá, which is probably not the Kúrá near Sironj but the city spelt variously كورا and كوره, in the Duáb and generally written Korah in the maps. Muhammad Sháh repeats the rare mints Kúrá and Imtiyásgarh, and adds Benáres, Akbarnagar Oudh, Farrukhábád, Siwái-Jaipur (founded in his day by Siwái-Jai Singh), Islámábád (the new name given to Chátgáon, or Chittagong on its conquest in 1076), Sháhábád (an ancient city in the province of Oudh, with the addition on the coin of the word فتح) and Ajáyúr اجايور thus pointed possibly Ajáyapúr, the old name of Bakror*. Murádábád, though by no means a new creation, first appears in this series on a coin of Ahmad Sháh and Indrapúr (the old name of Indore) on the issues of 'Álamgír II. In Sháh Álam's

time the new mints of Bahádur-patan and Najíbábád (already referred to), Srínagar and Dilshádábád, appear for the first time

Several of the principal mints are generally, but not invariably, provided with honorific prefixes. Thus Lahore is styled *Dár-as-Saltanah*, "Seat of Empire," Dehlí, *Dár-al-Khiláfah*, "Seat of the Caliphate," Bijápúr, *Dár-az-Zafar*, "Seat of Victory;" Ajmír, *Dár-al-Khaiir*, "Seat of Weal," Kábul, *Dár-al-Mulk*, "Seat of Royalty," Agrah, *Mustakarr-al-Khiláfah* "Resting place of the Khalifate," Multán, *Dár-al-Amán*, "Seat of Safety." A list of these is given in Index II A. Mr Rodgers* mentions *Bandar-al-Mubárah*, "the Blessed Port," as a prefix of Súrat (so termed because it was the Báb-al-hájj, or starting point of the Indian pilgrimage to Mekka), and *Baldat-al-Fákhrah*, "the Resplendent Town," as a prefix of Burhánpúr. neither of these occurs in the British Museum collection.

Abu-l-Fazl's *Áin-i Akbarí* contains some sections on Akbar's mints and their management, and the simple processes of assaying and coining, and the late Mr. Blochmann's translation reproduces some native drawings of the various operations in use in Akbar's time. The chief officer of the mint was the *dárógah*,† under whom were the *sarrafi* or *sarráf* (assayer), the foreman, clerk, bullion-buyer, treasurer, weigher, melter, and plate-maker or flan-cutter (*zarráb*), and *sikkachi* or puncher. The best engraver of dies was 'Alí Ahmad, of Dehlí.‡

* *Proceedings As Soc Bengal*, Jan 1888

† Or 'darugha, in Mongol , lieutenant or governor. The word occurs on coins of the Ilkháns of Persia see my *Catalogue of Oriental Coins*, vol vi p lxxvi &c Sir William Hedges, in 1682-4, speaks of the "droga" of the mint (*Diary*, ed Yule, i 129, Hakluyt Society)

‡ *Áin*; transl H Blochmann, i 18-22 (1873)

According to Lieut. Moor,* who wrote in 1794, the method of coining in Bombay was extremely primitive, and doubtless had remained unchanged for centuries ' the metal is brought to the mint in bars the size of the little finger, where are a number of persons seated on the ground provided with scales and weights, a hammer, and an instrument between a chisel and a punch before each man's birth is fixed a stone by way of anvil. The bars are cut into pieces, by guess and if, on weighing any deficiency is found a little particle is punched into the intended rupee if too heavy a piece is cut off and so on until the exact quantity remains. These pieces are then taken to a second person whose whole apparatus consists of a hammer and a stone anvil and he batters them into something of a round shape about seven eighths of an inch diameter, and one eighth thick when they are ready for the impression. The die is composed of two pieces, one inserted firmly into the ground, the other about eight inches long is held in the right hand of the operator who squatting on his heels fills his left hand with the intended coins, which he with inconceivable quickness slips upon the fixed die with his thumb and middle finger with his fore finger as dexterously removing them when his assistant, a second man with a mallet has given it the impression which he does as rapidly as he can raise and strike with the mallet on the die held in the right hand of the coiner. The rupee is then sent to the Treasury ready for currency as no milling or any farther process is considered necessary '

* *Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment, etc.*
429 500

§ 4 ERAS, REGNAL YEARS, AND PERSIAN MONTHS.

THE era exclusively employed by all the Moghul Emperors, with the exception of Akbar, is the Muhammadan Hijrah Akbar also made use of this reckoning up to the 28th (solar) year of his reign, beginning 11 March, o.s., 1583, A.H. 991,[†] when he instituted his *Iláhí* or "divine" epoch, composed of solar years, and dating from the vernal equinox of the first year of his reign (1556). The British Museum possesses one rupee of the 28th year of this epoch, and from this time to the end of the reign the *Iláhí* years were employed to the almost total exclusion † of the Muhammadan reckoning. Together with the use of the *Iláhí* epoch, the custom of recording the month of issue was introduced upon the currency. The months thus employed were those of the ancient Persian Kalendar, consisting of twelve solar months Farwardín, Ardábihíst, Khúrdád, Tír, Mardád, Shahríwar, Míhr, Abán, Azur, Dai, Bahman and Isfandármíz.

The following table of Akbar's *Iláhí* years, from the 28th, when the new reckoning was introduced, will be found useful. It is taken from Sir Henry Elliot's table in the *History of India as told by its own Historians*, vol. iv, p. 246.

* Abu-l-Fazl, in the *Aín*, places the date of inauguration of the *Iláhí* era at A.H. 992. The discrepancy between this statement and the positive evidence of the rupee no. 177, which bears the regnal year 28, beginning 28 Safar, or March 10, 991, may be reconciled by supposing the change of reckoning to have taken place near the end of the solar year, which would bring it into the new Hijrah year 992, and A.D. 1584.

† See, however, pp. 20, 30-1, and 47.

AKBAR'S ILÁHÍ YEARS

from the 28th to the 50th

WITH THE CORRESPONDING HIJRAH AND CHRISTIAN YEARS

ILÁHÍ	A.H.	A.D.
28 began	991 (28 Safar)	1583 (11 March,*o.s.)
29 „	992 (8 Rabí' I)	1584
30 „	993 (19 „)	1585
31 „	994 (29 „)	1586
32 „	995 (11 „ II)	1587
33 „	996 (22 „)	1588
34 „	997 (4 Jumádá I)	1589
35 „	998 (14 „)	1590
36 „	999 (24 „)	1591
37 „	1000 (5 „ II)	1592
38 „	1001 (17 „)	1593
39 „	1002 (28 „)	1594
40 „	1003 (9 Rajab)	1595
41 „	1004 (20 „)	1596
42 „	1005 (2 Sha bán)	1597
43 „	1006 (13 „)	1598
44 „	1007 (23 „)	1599
45 „	1008 (4 Ramazán)	1600
46 „	1009 (15 „)	1601
47 „	1010 (26 „)	1602
48 „	1011 (6 Shawwál)	1603
49 „	1012 (17 „)	1604
50 „	1013 (28 „)	1605

* Beginning of course at sunset on the 10th as the Muhammadan day begins at night.

When Jahángír succeeded his father, he abolished the *Iláhí* era, and reverted to that of the *Hijrah*, even specifying the word *Hijrí* محرى on some coins. But, whilst reverting to the *lunar* reckoning for the years counted from the *Hijrah*, or ordinary "date" of his coins, he still employed the *solar* year and Persian months in stating the year of his reign on the coinage, though without any pretence of establishing a new epoch, but simply as our own Acts of Parliament are dated by the Queen's regnal years. This singular juxtaposition of lunar and solar years on the currency has not, I believe, been noticed by numismatists; but the use of the Persian names of months would by itself suggest the employment of a solar reckoning, and the statement of Kháfí Khán the historian and the evidence of the coins themselves place the matter beyond a doubt. It will be found that as the lunar years are about ten days shorter than solar, and therefore advance more rapidly, so on the coins the *Hijrah* years overtake and finally overlap the regnal years. Thus the regnal year 22 appears on the coins in conjunction with the *Hijrah* years 1036 and 1037, *i.e.* it began in 1036 and ended in 1037, whereas, had the regnal reckoning been lunar, 1036-7 would have corresponded to parts of the regnal year 23 (beginning Ramazán 1036). Besides retaining Akbar's solar reckoning for regnal years, Jahángír preserved the special term *Iláhí* in connexion with the regnal year, using it in the same manner as *julús*—a term which he also occasionally employed. Thus he inscribed his coins with صرب اكبره ۱ ماه مهر الهی and also with سه ۱ حلوس. The custom of recording the *julús* or regnal year was preserved by all succeeding Emperors and pretenders, but the solar years and Persian months were banished from the coinage and the exchequer by Aurangzíb, who was, as has been seen,

a zealous Muhammadan and thenceforward the lunar reckoning was strictly adhered to together with the Arabian months, though these are never named on the coins. It should be observed that discrepancies between the Hijrah year and the regnal year are not infrequent. Sometimes this is due to the employment of an old die sometimes it is caused by the carelessness of the mint-masters. The use of the solar reckoning for the regnal years, and the lunar for the Hijrah date, during Jahángír's and Sháh Jahán's reigns when the two were constantly shifting their relative positions may reasonably have caused some confusion. The Hijrah and regnal dates are always expressed in figures, not words, except the first year of the reign, which is usually written *احد*, and the year 1000, *الف** and excepting also the Hijrah years on Akbar's copper coins which are expressed in Persian numerals (*و صد و هشتاد و هفت*)

* On a probable mystical interpretation of this numeral, in connexion with the anticipated end of the world at the thousandth year of the Hijrah, see above, III.

§ 5 INSCRIPTIONS, TITLES, WEIGHT, &c


THE earliest coins of the Moghul Emperors naturally followed the design and style, and adopted the broad thin shape, of the coins of the Transoxiane Tímúris from whom Bábar sprang. He and his son Humáyún placed the *Kalimah*, or profession of faith in God and his Prophet in the obverse area, and surrounded it with a marginal inscription containing the names and virtues of the first Four Khahfs. On the reverse were arranged, partly in the margin, partly in the area, the name, surname (*lahab*), and titles of the Emperor, which began with the usual Transoxiane style of *السلطان الاعظم الخاقان المكرم*, "the mightiest Sultán, the honourable Khakán," *Zahír-ad-dín Muhammad Bábar*, or *Abu-l-Muzaffar Muhammad Humáyún*, and ended with the most general of all Moghul titles, *Pádisháh Ghází*, "Victorious King," together with the benedictory formula, *حمد الله تعالى ملكه*, or part of it. Humáyún on one coin introduced the innovation of *سيد السلاطين*, "Lord of Sultáns," into his title; and on another he used, once only, the Koranic verse *يرزق الله من يشاء بغير حساب*, "God rewards whom He wills without reckoning" (Kor. ii 208)

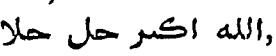
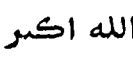
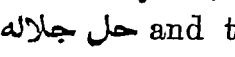
Akbar for a short time followed the example of his predecessors and adopted the Transoxiane style of coin, and the same elaborate titles; but already, by the influence of Todar Mal, Arabic was being superseded by Persian in the imperial bureaux and among the engravers of seals and coins,* and by this time Akbar had

* Some of the early Moghul coins evince an imperfect acquaintance with Arabic as in the frequent confusion of *ابو*, *امى*, and *ابا*, and the slip *بكر* *ابا بكر*, for *بمى* *ابى بكر*, which, however, should be *بمدق*. The change from Arabic to Persian in the coin inscriptions has necessitated a corresponding change in orthography e.g. the final *z* is no longer to be dotted

realized the wisdom of conforming to the traditional preference of his Indian subjects for thick dumpy coins, instead of the broad thin pieces of the Khalifs and their successors. Accordingly, we see him abandoning the Transoxiane forms, first the *Khákán* disappeared, then the *Sultán*, and finally there remained only the title *Padshah Ghásí* which continued in vogue to the end of the Moghul empire. The *Kalimah* and Khalifa names, however, still retained their place in the obverse area and margin, and the benediction, *رضى الله عنهم* or *دل الله* was sometimes appended. At the same time he adopted the thicker form which continued henceforward to be characteristic of the Moghul currency. The coins of Akbar and of his successors, Jahángír and Sháh Jahán are splendid specimens of the moneyer's art. They may be compared advantageously in respect of execution and uniformity of standard with any contemporary European money and far excel any other Oriental coinage. The inscriptions are boldly yet gracefully drawn in the *rohání* (and sometimes the *ta'lík*) character and the borders and other ornaments are simple and artistic. The engraving was entrusted to men of reputation in their art, and the difference in their styles may be detected in the issues of the various mints, where a traditional character of writing evidently prevailed. It is easy to distinguish the issues of Kashmír from those of Lahore at a glance, and similarly those of Lahore from the coinage of Patnah or from that of Burhánpúr &c. The differences may be clearly traced in the Plates.

Akbar was troubled with a perpetual restless yearning after innovation, in small matters as well as great and among the useless changes he devised (besides many exceedingly valuable reforms) was an alteration of the shape of the money. Coins had hitherto been usually round which was a sufficient reason for their being now

made square. Round coins were obviously the more convenient, but the square shape had the merits of eccentricity and originality, though unfortunately the form was not absolutely novel, seeing that it had already been employed by the kings of Kashmír and Málwah. Akbar first tried the experiment of an oblong coin with scalloped ends (see nos 50, 51, and compare the lozenge-shaped coin, no 168), known as *mihábí*, because it resembled the arch of a prayer-niche, but in 986 he began to strike *square* coins in gold at Fathpúr, his new capital, and in silver at Fathpúr, Lahore, and other mints. The square-shape was not long retained for his gold currency, but in silver it lasted, together with the round, until the end of the reign. After Akbar square coins were seldom used; but Jahángír struck a few, and there are four square mohrs of Sháh-Jahán in the British Museum. On Akbar's square coins the long tail of the , &c, in the names or epithets of the Four Khalífs, is turned to account to form a sort of border between the margin and the area, which contains the *Kalimah*, at the same time the reverse margin is abolished, and the simple *Pádisháh Ghází* takes the place of the longer titles of the earlier coins.

Akbar's *Iláhí coinage*, begun in A H 992, is both round and square in silver (generally square up to the 40th year of the reign, 1003), but only round in gold. The inscriptions indicate the religious changes of the time. The Muhammadan profession of faith and the Four Khalífs and their virtues have vanished, and in their place appears the new Iláhí formula, , "God is most great: glorified be his glory." This formula either occupies the whole of the obverse, leaving the reverse for the Persian month and Iláhí year; or  appears on the obverse, and  and the Iláhí year on the reverse. The Emperor's name does

not appear upon the Ilāhī currency but it has been pointed out that **الله أكبر** not only means "God is most great," but also may be interpreted "Akbar is God" and the suggestion has been made that the Emperor played upon the double meaning. If he did so, the levity was wholly out of keeping with his character and conduct in all other respects. This coinage endured till the end of the reign, but was never imitated by Akbar's successors *

With Jahangir's coinage (after the rupees, nos. 288-9, which appear to have been struck during his governorship of Gujarāt, and on which he is styled *Salīm Shāh Sultan* and *Mālik al Muḥk*) a new phase in inscriptions begins. The Ilāhī formula is abandoned and the Muhammadan *Kalimah* rarely appears † and their place is filled by a doggerel Persian rhyme which is dignified by the name of *distich* or couplet (in Arabic *bait*). The use of *Persian distichs* was begun on a coin of the time of Akbar ‡ but Jahangir employed them on the majority of his coins, and the Court poets were busily engaged in manipulating suitable verses. A list of these jingles is given in Index VI. Their meaning is generally nothing more than a euphuistic mode of expressing the fact that the Emperor caused the coin to be struck the radiance of the sun and the gold or the

* A curious little group of coins is described on pp. 47-48 under the heading Gujarāt Fabric. They have all the appearance of the later Kachh coins and some present the name of Akbar with the date 1315—in this respect also agreeing with the Gujarāt habit of imitating old coins and inserting modern dates. See *Catalogue of Indian Coins Muhammadan States* lx.

† In the British Museum Collection it occurs only on a single mohr and ten rupees of the first two or three years of the reign.

‡ See the three specimens, Nos. 251-251a-251b. Mr. Rodgers, who describes dated specimens of this piece (Ilāhī 44-45) remarks that it is said to have been issued by Prince Salīm (Jahangir) when in rebellion against his father Akbar, but does not cite his authority for the statement (*Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, lvii, 1883).

moon and the silver, supplying felicitous references to the glory of his Majesty's epoch. The florid inflation of the distichs, however, finds no counterpart in the enumeration of the Emperor's titles. *Pádīsháh Ghází* is all he styles himself, and often plain *Sháh* suffices. When he joins his queen's name on the coins, she is described as *Núr-Jahán Pádīsháh Bégam*.

Indeed the *titles* assumed by the Moghul Emperors from Jahángír onwards are singularly devoid of oriental bombast. They seldom used their proper name (as Salím, Khurram),* but employed the name assumed on (or before) coming to the throne, as Jahángír, Sháh-Jahán, together with the orthodox name Muhammad. To this they added their lakab or surname, as Núr-ad-dín, Shiháb-ad-dín, and sometimes a patronymic, as Abu-l-Muzaffar, Abu-l-Fath. Finally came the sovereign title, *Pádīsháh Ghází*, used by all the Emperors, except Farrukh-siyar, who preferred to style himself پادشاه بحر و بر, "Monarch of sea and land," and Raff'-ad-daraját, who claimed to be شهباه بحر و بر "Sháh of Sháhs of sea and land." Sháh-Jahán added a horoscopic title, *Sáhib Knán Sání*, "Second Lord of [auspicious] Conjunction"—his ancestor Tímúr being the first, and the same style was adopted by Shujá' and Muhammad Murád Bakhsh, who had the patronymic Abu-l-Muzaffar, and the unique lakab *Muzawwaj-ad-dín*, "Wedded to the Faith," (?) assumed the title of سكندر ثانی, "The Second Alexander." Aurangzíb was given to ostentatious humility, and beyond his throne-name 'Álamgír,

* Sháh-Jahán's first Lahore rupee is an exception to this rule. Here he is styled Abu-l-Muzaffar Násir-ad-dín Muhammad Sháh-Jahán Khurram, though afterwards his lakab is always Shihab-ad-dín, and his proper name, Khurram, never recurs. This coin may have been struck on the occasion of his first proclamation as Emperor, which took place at Lahore, 2 Jumádá I, 1037, and the style may have been altered when he ascended the throne at Agra a fortnight later.

generally called himself plain *Shah*, rarely *Pádisháh* or *Padisháh Ghazí*, and only twice or thrice engraved his lakab, &c in the form *Muhyiyí-ad-dín Muhammad Bahádur*. A *zam* *Sháh* had a title of his own, *Padisháh Mamálik*, "King of Realms." *Jahándár* was *Padisháh Jahán* and *Sáhib Kírán*. *Nikú siyar* was *Padisháh samán Shah bi-lutfi-llah Muhammad*, "Monarch of the Age, King by the grace of God." *Ahmad* used the epithet *Bahádur* and *Álamgír II* was styled *Abu l Adl 'Azíz-ad-dín* 'Father of justice, Honoured of the Faith," while *Sháh-'Álam* invented a new formula, including the title حامى دين اله محمد ساء عالم نادسء "Defender of the divine Faith" &c.

One of *Jahángír's* inscriptions contains an anagram
 — زور ازل در عدد سد برابر حروف جهانكبر والله اكبر

' The letters of *Jahángír* and *Alláhu Akbar*
 Are equal in value from the beginning of time

This is explained by the fact that the letters ج (8), ه (5), ا (1), ن (50), ل (20), ي (10), and ر (200), of جهانكبر, and those of ا (1), ه (5), ل (30), ن (30), ا (1), الله اكبر, when added together respectively make up the sum of 280

The general arrangement of the inscriptions after *Jahángír* is very regular. Persian distichs become rare, and the *Kalimah*, with the mint and month,* occupies the obverse, and the imperial titles the reverse of *Sháh-Jahán's* money sometimes entirely in the area, sometimes divided between area and margin while the *Hijrah* date and regnal year are variously distributed between the obverse and reverse on some coins the Four *Khalífs* and their virtues, followed by the mint, surround the *Kalimah*. The inscriptions on the *Nisars* (see § 7) are more elementary. The usurpers *Murad* and *Shujá* imitated *Sháh-Jahán's* arrange-

* The names of months rarely occur after A.H. 1011.

ment. Aurangzib, however, introduced a new stylo, and in spite of his orthodoxy, abolished the profession of faith. The reason was, however, a proof of reverence, for he was afraid lest the sacred words should pass with the coins into "unworthy places and fall under the feet of infidels"'. The obverse contains the mint and the formula "سه حلوس میمت مانوس" "In the year . . . of his reign of tranquil prosperity," while the reverse has the Emperor's simple titles or else the Persian distich,

سکه رد در جهان خو مهر منیر
شاه اوردك ریب عالمگیر

which has been rendered †

Through all the world he struck his sun-like coin of golden ore,
Sháh Aurangzib (throne-ornament) of earth the conqueror

Marginal inscriptions were abolished (save on a few examples), and never reappear in the series.

The *julís* formula سه حلوس میمت مانوس and the mint continue to occupy the obverse to the end of the series. The reverse inscription of all the succeeding Emperors from Bahádur to Muhammad Akbar II consists of the name and titles of the sovereign, preceded by the word سکه, or سکه مبارک, "Auspicious money;" except in the case of Jahándár, Farrukh-siyar, and Rafí'-ad-daraját, and some of Sháh-'Álam's coins, when Persian formulas were again employed. One Emperor alone, the devout 'Álamgír II., restored for a single year the Muhammadan *Kalimah* and the Four Khalífs with their virtues, which had been in disuse since Sháh-Jahán's reign.

The names of the coins of the Moghul Emperors appear

* Kháfí Khán, ED. vii 241

† R S Poole, *Cat Coins of the Sháhs of Persia*, lxxxiv.

to have been numerous if Abu l Fazl's account * of Akbar's coinage may be taken as typical of the whole series. The general term for a gold coin is *mohr*, commonly called *mohur* (a 'seal' or "impression"), for a silver coin, *rupee* (or more accurately *rupīā*) and for the copper coin *dām*. But in Akbar's time the different varieties and subdivisions had separate names. Abu l Fazl's list of these names ought to be of great value to the numismatist, but, in fact, it forms but another instance of the incapacity of oriental (and for that matter most European) historians to describe accurately or systematically the coins which passed under their own eyes. Al Makrīzī's well known treatise is a case in point. It is the best account we have of Arabic numismatics by an Arabic writer, but it is far from being what it might easily have been made, had the author made an adequate study of his subject. Abu l Fazl gives a long list of names without supplying the necessary means of identifying the coins to which they belong. Many of the types he describes do not appear to have been preserved in any collection, whilst many existing coins are not described. His list may be conveniently arranged as follows. All are round coins, unless otherwise described.

AKBAR'S COINAGE.

GOLD

Sihansah, or 100 *mohr* piece. (Makrūd's work)

Obv. Kalimah. Margin, *الله يبرئ من يا بغير حساب*
(Kor ii. 208)

Rev. Margin, *السلطان الاعظم الحاقان المعظم خلد*
الله ملكه وسلطانه

* *As in Albarf Blochmann's trans.*, l. 31 ff. Compare E. Thomas *Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi*, 415 ff.

100 *mohr piece* (improved by 'Alí Ahmad).

Obv. افضل ديار ينفق الرجل ديار ينقى على اصحاب
فى سيل الله

Rev. السلطان العالى الحليعة المتعالى حمد الله تعالى
ملكه وسلطانه واند عدله واحسانه

A third variety was engraved with two Persian rubá'ís of Fáiẓí

Rahas, or 50 *mohr piece*, was inscribed with a rubá'í of Fáiẓí

Átmah, both round and square, had also a rubá'í

Bin-af, or 20 *mohr piece*, both round and square.

Chugal, or double *mohr*, square.

Round *La'l-i Jalálí*, or double *mohr* in weight and value ,
inser الله اكبر , and يا معين .

Of single *mohrs* there were eight —

(1) Round

Aftábí, worth 12 rupees } obv. الله اكبر حل حلاله ,
Iláhi, worth 10 rupees } rev mint and date

'*Adlguthah*, worth 9 rupees . الله اكبر , and يا معين .

Mohr, worth 9 rupees . with *Kalimah*.

(2) Square

Square La'l-i Jalálí, worth 10 rupees obv الله اكبر ,
rev. حل حلاله .

Mu'íní, worth 10 rupees . inser يا معين , also round,
worth 9 rupees

(3) [Other shapes, not so stated]

Míhrábí, worth 9 rupees

Chahárgóshah, worth 12 rupees (Thomas says 30).

Of half-*mohrs*, three —

Gird = $\frac{1}{2}$ *Iláhi*, same inscriptions

Dhan = $\frac{1}{2}$ *La'l-i Jalálí*

Salímí = $\frac{1}{2}$ '*Adlgutkah*

Of *quarter mohrs* three —

$\frac{1}{4}$ *Salimí*.

Rabí = $\frac{1}{4}$ *Aftáblí*.

Mas = $\frac{1}{4}$ *Iláhlí* and *Jalálí*.

Of other fractions —

Panj = $\frac{1}{5}$ *Iláhlí*

Pandan = $\frac{1}{6}$ *La'lí* *Jalálí* lily and wild rose on two sides

Samní = $\frac{1}{6}$ *Iláhlí*: obv الله اكبر; rev جل جلاله

Kalá = $\frac{1}{8}$ *Iláhlí* wild rose on both sides.

Zarah = $\frac{1}{8}$ *Iláhlí*

SILVER

Rupee, round } worth 40 *dáms* obv الله اكبر جل
Jaláláh square } جل جلاله rev date.

Darb = $\frac{1}{2}$ *Jaláláh*

Charn = $\frac{1}{4}$

Pandú = $\frac{1}{4}$

Acht = $\frac{1}{4}$

Dasá = $\frac{1}{10}$

Kalá = $\frac{1}{16}$

Sukí = $\frac{1}{16}$

COPPER.

Dám, originally called *Paisah* or *Bahlólí* obv mint,
 rev date.

Adhláh = $\frac{1}{2}$ *dám*.

Páuláh = $\frac{1}{4}$,

Damrí = $\frac{1}{4}$ „

Abu l Fazl adds that *mohrs*, *rupees*, and *dáms* form the usual commercial currency. He also mentions that in the 27th year of Akbar's reign four kinds of mohr were allowed to be current, viz. the *La'lí* *Jalálí*, which was quite pure, and worth 400 *dáms* the *mohr* (360 *dáms*); the *mohr* reduced by wear (355 *dáms*) and the *mohr* much rubbed (350 *dáms*) also three kinds of *rupees*, viz. square pure silver, worth 40 *dáms*; the old round *Akbarsháhlí* (39 *dáms*) and worn specimens of both (38 *dáms*) These regulations for passing worn coin

were modified in the 29th and 36th years of the reign.

It is clear that Abu-l-Fazl is writing of Akbar's later coinage, after the introduction of the *Iláhí* issues, and that he does not concern himself much with the earlier coins, which he refers to under the name of "the old round *Alkharsháhí*" In silver, he only mentions *Iláhí rupres* and *jalálahs*, though he refers to the older *Kalimah* coins in gold as *mohrs*. He is obviously wrong in attributing an issue of *La'l-i Jalálí* to the 27th year of the reign, for it was not till the 28th year that the *Iláhí* era and the formula *Jalla Jaláluhu* were introduced. Of Akbar's large coins (100, 50, 20, and 2 mohr pieces) not one is known in modern collections; but a five mohr piece is preserved in the British Museum (no 23), which is not mentioned in Abu-l-Fazl's list. A few of the single mohrs may be identified. Nos. 50 and 51 are undoubtedly *Mihrábís* from their shape, resembling the arch of a niche for prayer, and the lozenge-shaped coin no 168 may be a variety of this species. The *Ohahán góshah*, or "four-cornered," sounds very like the same thing. No coin of Akbar in the Museum bears the inscription *يا معين* (O Protector)*; but it appears on some of Jahángír's issues. Of the *Iláhí* gold, no 165 is an *Aftábí*, and 164 a *Rabí'* or quarter-Aftábí, but no. 163 has the inscriptions of the square *La'l-i Jalálí*, only it is round. It seems probable that Abu-l-Fazl, whilst describing a round *La'l-i Jalálí*, equal to two mohrs, omitted to mention that there was also a round *La'l-i Jalálí single mohr*. He also entirely ignores the singular square issue of Fathpúr in 986, etc., and of Urdu-Zafar-Karín of 1000, though these have the peculiarities of a square form, and a heavier weight than the rest. The difference of value seems to have depended upon the purity, and

* One is described by Mr Delmerick, with no mint, but year 981, in *J B A S* xlv

not upon the weight, and this cannot be tested without injuring the coins. Of the silver pieces mentioned by Abul Fazl, it is easy to recognize the *Rupae* in (e.g.) no 177, and the square *Jalalah* in 179 and 185, etc., the *Darb* in 184 the *Oharn* in 188, the *Asht* in 202 etc. Of the copper the *Dams* and *half Dams* (*Adhélahs*) are called *fulás* on their inscriptions and *tankahs* and double *tankahs* occur *

In Jahángír's *Memoirs* † some names of his coins are recorded, but they only refer to phenomenal pieces. The *Nur-i Shahí* was equal to 2000 *tolahs* the *Nur-i Jahan* to 1000, the *Nur-i dawlat* to 500 the *Nur mohr* to 100. The *tolah* was substituted for the gold rupee (i.e. mohr). There were corresponding pieces in silver. The *tolah* was probably the heavier coin issued by Jahángír in the first five years of his reign.

The weight of the Moghul coinage, allowing for wear is strikingly exact and uniform as soon as the uncertainty of the earliest issues is passed. There are no gold coins of Bábar in the British Museum, but his silver pieces weighed from 69 to 73 grs., and were doubtless intended for dirhams of the Timúrí standard, not rupees. Humáyún struck small gold pieces of 13 to 16 grs. and 8 grs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ of *dínár*) and silver of 37 47 68 71 72, 73 110 112, 113, and 180 grs., in which we may perhaps trace a transition from the Transoxiane dirham to the full rupee weight of 180 grs. Akbar, with his habitual comprehension of the exigencies of the time began at once with an Indian standard, and his weights of 170 grs. for the gold mohr and 180 for the silver rupee, continued to be the accepted model, with few exceptions, throughout the rule of his dynasty. His gold coins (in the British Museum series) vary in weight from 166 to

* See below § 8.

† Transl. Major D. Price p. 11

169, and only a few worn coins drop to 164, 162, and one to 157. The square issue of Fathpúr and Lahore 986—8, and Urdú-Zafar-Karín rise to a different standard of 186 to 187 grs, with sub-divisions of 93 and 46 but the object of this alteration is not known, nor is it referred to by the historians. In 992, the new *Ilahí* issue was introduced, with the weight at first of 187, and later of 168 (for 170). A few early gold coins weigh only 18 and 9 grs., like Humáyún's, and two of A H 988 weigh 15 grs. The *silver* coinage was clearly intended to weigh 180 grs, though most of the existing specimens are reduced a few grains by wear. The half rupee weighs from 86 to 89 grs.; the quarter from 42 to 44; and the eighth, from 19 to 21. Jahángír for the first five years of his reign, up to A H 1019, used a weight of 202, rising finally to 211 grs, for his gold coins, and 212, rising to 220, for his rupees (and 105-106 for the half-rupee) but after 1019, except in the case of four coins of Kandahár and Kashmír, he reverted to Akbar's standard, and his mohr weighs about 168, and his quarter-mohr 42, while his rupee weighs about 176 grs, and the half-rupee, 89. One five mohr piece of his is preserved, weighing 843 grs, which gives $168\frac{3}{8}$ to the mohr. Sháh-Jahán, Aurangzíb, Bahádur, Muhammad, etc, follow the same standard, but a few of Farrukhsiyar's rupees, struck at Katak and Jahángírnagar, rise as high as 187 grs.

A curious variety of gold coin was issued by Farrukhsiyar, Muhammad, and 'Álamgír II, in addition to their ordinary *mohrs*. The coins of this type are very small, with a diameter of 4 to 5 in for the larger, weighing 51 to 53 grs, and of 3 or 35 for the smaller, weighing 22 grs. In the character of the engraving they resemble other small issues of Southern India, and two of their mints are in the Deccan, Imtiyáz-garh and Gúti. The former

has always been read Karrah, کرہ, the city in the Duáb, and the word beneath it has been interpreted as referring to the coin "decoration of Karrah. There can be no doubt however that the two form a compound name Imtiyáz-garh, امیاز کرہ, "Distinction Fort," or "Fort *par excellence*," which, according to Mr O J Rodgers, was a name given by Aurangzib to Adwání the Adóni of the maps, a little north of Gúti. The close similarity of its style would lead one to look for the third mint, Gangpúr in the same neighbourhood but the district of Gangpúr is in Chutia Nágpúr. Possibly it has some traditional connexion with the old Ganga dynasty of Talkad in Mysore, or it may relate to one of the sacred rivers of Southern India. Of its Deccan fabric there can be no doubt.

§ 6. *IMAGES AND ZODIACAL SIGNS.*

THE Moghul Emperors, with the exception of Aurangzīb 'Ālamgír and his name-sake 'Ālamgír II, were far from strict in their observance of the laws of the Korán. As has been seen, they were commonly addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, they married unbelieving wives, instead of making them merely concubine slaves in accordance with the orthodox custom of Islám, and their encouragement of the fine arts was free from the trammels of Koranic Puritanism. They were fond of pictures and sculpture, and paid no regard to the divine ordinance which prohibited the representation of living beings in art. They even delighted to adorn their palaces with paintings and statues portraying scenes which belong to the sacred traditions of Christianity, and images of the Blessed Virgin and portraits of St John Baptist contributed to the decoration of their Court. The same disregard of orthodox prejudices may be occasionally observed on their coinage. So long, indeed, as the Muslim profession of faith occupied its rightful place on Akbar's coins, no profane image desecrated the formula; but after the Emperor had discovered the errors of Islám and had founded his own "Divine Religion," the objection to the representation of living things on the coins was no longer in force. Yet Akbar used images very sparingly. A falcon is depicted on the first and only coin of Asir (No 166), possibly in allusion to the conquering swoop of the besiegers. On No 173, a duck appears on a coin of Agrah. Another gold coin, without the name of the mint, bears a curious representation of a crowned archer, with stretched bow and sheaf of arrows, followed by a

woman, who draws back her long veil from her face. This may refer to the submission (in A. H. 1018, the date of this coin) of the King of Bijapur, which was accompanied by the gift of his daughter to be the bride of Prince Dániyál, Akbar's son.

Jahángír's use of images on the coinage was much more marked than his father's. In the sixth year of his reign (1020) he ventured upon the daring innovation of engraving his own portrait on some of his gold coins. He is represented in bust with head turned to the left, and face wearing only a moustache, the shoulders are covered by a brocaded dress, and a turban adorned with the imperial *jikkah* or egret is on his head. His hand holds sometimes a book, sometimes fruit, and sometimes he holds a book in one hand and a goblet in the other. If as is probable the book is intended for the Korán, its combination with a wine-cup must have been regarded by orthodox Muslims as an outrage. In the following year (1021), and in 1023, Jahángír placed on some of his gold pieces his royal person seated cross-legged on a throne, with the inseparable goblet raised in his right hand, and with an aureole or nimbus round his head, which he probably derived from some Christian paintings, but which wears a singularly incongruous air in conjunction with the wine-cup and the Emperor's bacchanalian pose. On the reverse of most of these portrait coins is a lion surmounted by the sun apparently setting behind it, or, in astrological language *Sol in constellatione Leonis*, the sun entering the sign Leo. but on some coins the sun appears without the lion. The presence of the sun has been explained as a reference to the fact that Jahángír was born on a Sunday but it is more probable that the sun's image appears in virtue of the tendency towards solar worship which undoubtedly found encouragement under Akbar, and was never positively

repudiated by his successor. It is possible that the choice of the zodiacal sign Leo may be connected with the month (rather than the day) of the Emperor's birth, which was surrounded by mysterious omens and spiritual agencies, if we are to believe the historians.

It is not probable that these "bacchanalian coins," as they have been called, were intended for general circulation. They would have caused deep umbrage to any orthodox Sunnis into whose hands they fell, and even Shya'is, with all their freedom from traditional prejudice, would hardly have relished these vinous representations. The portrait-coins were doubtless in the nature of medals or presentation pieces, rather than money for circulation. The ordinary coinage without images continued to be struck simultaneously with the "bacchanalian" issues.

On the other hand, the well-known *zodiacal* coins of Jahángír were certainly intended to pass as ordinary money, and generally took the place of the common coinage of the Agra mint during the eight years of their issue (1027-34). Tavernier, who visited the court of Aurangzib in the middle of the seventeenth century, was the first to report the pretty legend that Núr-Jahán, the Emperor's gifted wife, begged her adoring husband to allow her twenty-four hours of supreme sovereignty, and, on obtaining his consent, immediately issued the celebrated zodiacal coins, having previously had the necessary bullion collected and the dies engraved with her own name and that of the Emperor. The story is refuted by the zodiacal coins themselves: they do not, as a rule, bear Núr-Jahán's name, and instead of being all of one date, and issued within twenty-four hours, they are spread over eight years.* Jahángír's own account of the origin

* Two zodiacal mohrs (not in the British Museum) present the name of Nur-Jahán as well as that of Jahángír, and bear the latest

of these pieces is doubtless correct and authentic. He says in his *Memoirs** 'Formerly it was customary to strike my name on one side of the coin, and that of the place and the month, and the year of the reign, on the obverse. It now occurred to my mind that, instead of the name of the month the figure of the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the particular month, should be stamped. For instance, in the month of Farwardin the figure of a ram in Ardibihst that of a bull and so on that is, in every month in which a coin might be struck, the figure of the constellation in which the sun might be at the time should be impressed on one side of it. This was my own innovation it had never been done before."

The British Museum possesses an unrivalled series of these zodiacal issues†. It includes a complete set of all the zodiacal signs in genuine mohrs with several varieties of each sign in all forty three specimens seven signs (fourteen coins) of the silver zodiacal rupees in which a complete set of the signs is not known to exist, ten gold and one silver specimen of mediæval forgeries, and a complete series of the signs in modern imitation half rupees. Some of the signs are rarer than others, and Aquarius is especially rare in both metals. The figures of the various signs combined with the solar rays, as a rule agree with their traditional representation. The ram humped bull, embracing twins crab lion, scales, scorpion centaur capricorn and two fish present no special peculiarities. But Virgo appears in three different forms on the genuine mohrs first as the

known date 1034. One of these, of the sign Cancer and mint Ajmir was described by Mr Gibbs in *Proceedings of the As. Soc. of Bengal* 1893. The other in the Bibliothèque Nationale is engraved in Bonneville and mentioned by Mardén, *Nam Orient* 630.

Târik-i Jahāngīrī ED vi 357

† It does not however possess any of the earliest year 102, nor of the latest, 1034.

traditional standing winged figure with ear of corn; secondly, as a squatting woman with a braid of hair down her back,—a typical Indian figure; and thirdly, as a woman with a pitcher on her head, who might be described as a female Aquarius; and a fourth form, of a dancing girl, appears on one of the forged mohrs. Aquarius is represented as an old man with a pitcher of water, or by the pitcher alone

The zodiacal coins, both gold and silver, have always attracted much attention and emulation among collectors. The Hindús after a time came to regard them as talismans, to be worn prophylactically round the neck,* and English ladies have not despised them as ornaments. They have consequently been extensively forged, and few collections exist which do not contain some of these imitations. A distinction, however, must be drawn between different classes of these forgeries. There is (1) a small class of gold zodiacal mohrs which are clearly ancient, and in spite of their rude workmanship and the peculiar forms of the zodiacal signs, may not be forgeries at all, but merely trial-pieces of Jahángír's time. such are nos 333c, 339, and 346a, all of the year 1030 and 16th of the reign, which are represented in the lowest line of Plate X. On the whole, I believe them to be almost contemporary imitations. Then (2) there are more recent forgeries, distinguished by a certain crudeness and sharpness in the drawing and execution of the figures, and a tendency to blunder in the Persian inscriptions, these are numbered, in the gold, 376 to 384 in the Catalogue, and there is but one silver forgery of

* Marsden states that his zodiacal coins came from Mr Crow, formerly chief of the Súrat factory of the East India Company, and adds that the Hindús treated them as talismans. Lieut Edward Moor (*Narrative of the operations of Captain Little's Detachment*, 490) mentions the sale of a set of zodiacal mohrs at Bombay in 1790 for the sum of 2500 rupees.

this class, the rupee no 385. In the representation of Virgo, the forgeries show, besides the usual type (as the true coin 838 and the forgery 378) a curious figure of a dancing woman, which does not occur on any genuine mohr at present known. Finally (3), there is a class of modern half rupees which, unlike the first two classes, can never have been intended to pass as counterfeit money, but must have been either an avowedly new currency, or else intended merely as ornaments. They are struck from the same dies as the imitation gold mohrs or from dies closely resembling them and thus bearing inscriptions peculiar to mohrs and not borne by rupees, would have been immediately detected. They were probably struck to please somebody's fancy, and tradition ascribes them to a Frenchman Colonel Martine well known in the history of the Company's power in India but Marsden denies this, on the authority of the Colonel's personal friends.

In spite of general indications in the style and fabric, there is often considerable difficulty in distinguishing the imitation from the genuine mohrs, and numismatists are frequently found to differ in their decisions. In distinguishing the British Museum forgeries the late Mr James Gibbs' experience has proved of value *

* See *Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society* xlv 155-160 and *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* 1893.

§ 7 NISÁRS OR PRESENTATION MONEY

AMONG the coins of the Moghul Emperors, from Jahángír onwards, certain pieces, generally of small size, bear the word *nisár* (نِسَار), which means "scattering." These coins were struck for the purpose of distribution among the crowd on the occasion of certain festivities, such as marriages, or progresses of state, and the like. They were in fact a species of Maundy Money. The custom is common in Eastern countries and survives to the present day. The Moghul coins struck for this purpose (except Aurangzib's) are economically thin for their diameter, and weigh from 43 to 44 grains (*i.e.* $\frac{1}{4}$ mohr or rupee), but one weighs 88 grains, and another 22. They are executed with considerable elegance, and have a border of dots. Aurangzib's, on the other hand, are clumsy and thick, of South Indian fabric, and weigh 44 grains. The British Museum contains no specimen of Jahángír's *nisárs*, but Mr. Rodgers has described three, of Ajmír in the 10th year of the reign, Ahmadábád in the 13th, and Agrah in the 14th year, and also two of Sháh-Jahán, of Kashmír and Lahore, and adds that he has never seen any others*. The British Museum, however, has ten of these coins, viz —

<i>Sháh-Jahán</i>	Æ Agrah, 1038, Y R 2 (5)
	Æ Lahore, 1044, Y R 7 (5)
	Æ Lahore, 1049, Y.R 13 (5)
	Æ Sháhjahánábád, 1060, Y R 24 (5)
	Æ Kashmír, 1061, Y R 25
	Æ Sháhjahánábád, 1067, Y R 31 (5)
(posthumous)	Æ Sháhjahánábád, 1069 No regnal year (5)

* *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1883

<i>Aurangzib</i>	<i>N</i> Chínápatan 1103 Y.R. 35
	<i>N</i> Chínápatan, 1111 Y.R. 4x.
<i>Jahándár</i>	<i>R</i> Sháhjahánábád, 1124 (3)
<i>Álamgír II</i>	<i>R</i> Akbarábád, 1171 Y.R. 4

All Sháh Jahán's *nisars* save one (where it may be obliterated) have an initial letter *J* over the *ṣ*. The same sign (or its points) appears on Jahándár's *nisár* but not on those of Aurangzib or 'Álamgír II. This abbreviation has not hitherto been noticed, and its meaning is enigmatical. As it occurs on coins of four different mints, and two different weights (44 and 88 gra.) it can neither be a mint-mark nor a sign of denomination.

Nisars were used for other purposes than scattering among crowds. The word is also used as signifying the periodical tribute or gift, symbolical of homage rendered to the Moghul Emperor on certain festivals, such as the anniversary of his coronation or New Year's day. Mr. Delmerick says* that 'coins used to be specially struck in his [Bahádur II.'s] name and offered as part of the customary *nazar* by the Resident on behalf of the British Government,' until the practice was abolished by Lord Ellenborough in the cold season of 1842-3. I have no doubt that the coins used for this purpose were the thin pieces issued in the name of Sháh Álam of Muhammad Akbar and of Bahádur II., at Shahjahánábád the residence of the titular Emperors under British protection. They are numbered in the Catalogue nos 1104 9, 1210 16, 1221 2, and in style they closely resemble the thin half rupee *nisar* of Sháh-Jahán no 669 which is 1.15 in. broad, yet weighs only 88 gra. They are not in the least like current coins meant for circulation but they are unmistakably like *nisars*, though the name does not occur in their inscriptions.

* *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal* xlv 29a.

In connexion with occasional coins of this kind, mention should be made of certain abnormally large and heavy pieces, two of which, though not the largest, are found in the British Museum series. These are both five-mohr pieces, issued by Akbar at Agrah in A.H. 971 and by Jahángír at Agrah in 1028, and weigh respectively 838 and 843 grains. There are also preserved in the British Museum two casts of a gigantic 200-mohr piece of Sháh-Jahán, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in in diameter, with mint Sháh-jahán-ábád, and date 1064, regnal year 28. It is represented in full size in pl. xxxiii. The inscriptions are as follows —

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد
 رسول الله ١٠٦٤
 صدر
 دار الخلافه شاه جهان آباد

Margin, in segments,

شد ایمان از صدق اسی نکر انور
 شد از عدل عمر اسلام قوی دست
 از شرم و حیای عثمان دین تاره شد
 وز علم علی ولایت زیور یافت

Rev. Area, within square,

^{٢٨}
 پادشاه عارم
 قران ثانی شاه جهان
 ح
 شهاب الدین محمد صا

Margin, in segments,

سکه بر مهر دو صد مهری زد از لطف اله
 ثانی صاحب قران شاه جهان دین پناه
 روی زر نادر ز نقش سکه اش عالم فرور
 تا شود از پرتو خورشید روشن روی ماه

A drawing of a similar 200-mohr piece of the same mint and date but with the inscriptions slightly varied in arrangement, and ولايت انور در علم علی یالت instead of ولايت زبور یالت, was exhibited by Mr J Gibbs at a meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and is engraved in the *Proceedings* of January, 1883 General Sir A. Cunningham states that the original coin was at Patnah some fifty to eighty years ago According to Richardson it weighed above 70 oz (33600 gra.) and had a diameter of 4 inches *

Mr Gibbs also published a photograph of a 100-mohr piece of Aurangzib struck at Sháhjahánábád, A.H. 1083 Y.R. 15 diameter 4 in thickness $\frac{1}{4}$ in, weight 35 oz 4 dwt or 16,880 gra. belonging to the Mahárájá Sindhu† One like it was at Benáres 45 years ago according to Sir A. Cunningham A silver coin of Aurangzib s at Dreden issued at Sháhjahánábád in the tenth year of his reign, has a diameter of 4.4 in. and a weight of 5.15 English lbs ‡

General Cunningham is of opinion that these large pieces were probably 'Nazzarnána medals,' given to the Emperor by nobles who paid their tribute in a single lump coin § That such large pieces were not infrequently struck is shown by the inventory of Jahángír's treasure given by William Hawkins, in which we find these items Of another sort of Coyne of a thousand rupias [i.e. 100 mohra] a piece there are twenty thousand pieces Of another sort, of halfe the value there are ten thousand pieces. Of another sort of Gold, of twenty Tolas a piece there are thirty thousand pieces. Of

It is referred to by Tavernier and described by Richardson, *Persian, Arabic, and English Dictionary* art. ك (ed. 1777); see Marsden, *New Orient* 611; Thomas, *Chronicles* 473

† *Proceedings Asiatic Soc Bengal* March, 1883.

‡ Thomas, l.c.

§ *Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, 1883

another sort of five Tolas, which is this King's stamp, of these there be fiftie thousand pieces" There were also, in silver, "of another sort of coin of Selim Sha this King, of an hundred Tolas a piece, forty thousand pieces,"[†] &c. Amangzib, as he grew old, displayed a notable talent for hoarding money. According to the Venetian physician Manouchi, he devised peculiar safeguards for his treasure "He caused to be constructed under his palace at Dely two deepcaves, supported by vast marble pillars Piles of gold were stored in the one, and of silver in the other, and to render more difficult any attempt to convey away his treasure, he caused, of both metals, pieces to be made of so prodigious a size as to render them useless for the purpose of commerce," meaning currency.[‡] Such, no doubt, are the pieces belonging to the Mahārājā Sindhia and the Dresden Cabinet. Doubtless, the reason that so few of these unwieldy coins have come down to us is that they were melted down into the current coin of commerce

* *The Hawkins Voyages* (Hakluyt Society), 421-2

† See Appendix iv to *Bernier's Travels*, edited by Arch Constable (*Oriental Miscellany*), 476

§ 8 COPPER COINAGE

THE rarest of all Moghul coins are those of copper. The British Museum possesses seventeen specimens of the early local issues of the time of Bábar and Humáyún (pp 262-4) thirty nine copper coins of Akbar one of Jahángír, but none of any other Emperor. The reason for this singular scarcity of copper is the general use of other substances for petty currency in India. Cowries formed the chief small change of Bengal, and bitter almonds of Bombay. Admiral John Splinter Stavorinus (1768-71) states that "copper coin is not seen in *Bengal*. For change they make use of the small sea-shells called cowries eighty of which make a *ponis*; and sixty or sixty five *ponis* according as there are few or many cowries in the country make a rupee. They come from the *Maldive Islands*. The money-changers sit upon all the *bazars* with quantities of them, to furnish the lower orders with change, for the purchase of necessaries."* The same authority says that at *Súrat*, "in the same way as cowries are made use of in *Bengal* as the lowest medium of exchange, almonds, which are called *badams* are employed for the purpose here † Lanschoten remarked in 1584 that almonds were used for coins at *Súrat*,‡ and the observation is confirmed by Mandelslo (1638), who says that thirty-six almonds or eighty *kauret* shells went to the pice.§ We read of ten tons of cowries being ordered by "our Honourable Masters" to be shipped in 1753, and of a tribute of '12 000 *kahunis* of cowries" in 1803.¶ This accounts

* *Voyages to the East Indies* 1709 I. 461 *

† *Ibid.* III. 10

‡ *Voyage of John Huyghen van Linschoten to the East Indies* ed. A. C. Burnell and P. A. Tiele I. 241 ff. (Hakluyt Society).

§ *Voyages* 118.

¶ *Hobson Jobson* &c

for the absence of copper coins in the series of the later Emperors.

The copper currency of Akbar, however, was abundant, as Mr C. J. Rodgers has shown in his valuable papers in the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal** and the *Indian Antiquary*†. Some obscurity exists as to the weights and denominations of these pieces. Abu-l-Fazl enumerates only the *dām* (or *parsah*), and its half, quarter, and eighth. But the word *dām* does not occur by itself on the coins. Instead, we find generally the vague term *fulūs* فلوس, which means "money," the weight-denomination *tankah* تنكه, with its half نصفي تنكه, quarter چہارم حصہ, eighth ہشتم حصہ, and sixteenth شانزدہم حصہ, and the forms *dū tānkī* دو تانکی, or *double tānkī*, and what Mr Rodgers reads as *chū tānkī* چو تانکی, *four tānkīs*; though the Hindūstānī form *cho* for the Persian چهار is somewhat unexpected. The *muhi* مہر also occurs, and the *dāmra* دامرا, and *dāmī* دامری. These terms require consideration.

The thirty-nine specimens in the British Museum may be classified as follows —

1 FULŪS 307 to 325 grs ‡

Ahmadābād A. H. 982 (wt 312), 982 (314)

Dehlī, *Ilāhī* 42-4 ($37 = \frac{1}{5}$)

* xlix (1880), lv (1885)

† 1890, July, 220-224

‡ Mr Rodgers, in *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, xlix 213-7, and *Ind. Antiq.*, 1890, gives the following weights of *fulūs* and their fractions — Alwar, A. H. 968 (303), Ahmadābād, A. H. 980 (314), 986 (318), Ajmīr, 988 (313), Attak Benāres, Ilāhī 37 (316), Burhānpūr, Ilāhī 48 (310), Chitōr, A. H. 999 (314), Dehlī, A. H. 981 (311), Ilāhī 38 (308), Fathpūr, A. H. 989 (319), 986 ($78 = \frac{1}{4}$), Gwālor, Ilāhī 38 (315), Hisār Fīrōzah, A. H. 967 (320), 996 (314), Jaunpūr, 970 (307), Lahore, A. H. 987 (325), 970 (315), 976 (289), Ilāhī 43 (295), 38 ($39 = \frac{1}{5}$), Lucknow, A. H. 989 (317), Mālpūr, 985 (309), Multān, *Ilāhī* 41 (312), Nārnōl (?), A. H. 969 ($37 = \frac{1}{5}$), Urdū-Zafar-Karīm, Ilāhī 42 (315), &c. These are all regular in weight, and in accord with the weights of *fulūs* in the British Museum.

- Dégán*, A.H. 983 (312), 994 (321)
Fathpur, A.H. 987 (309), 988 (311)
Gwálior A.H. 9xx (309)
 Iláhi 38 (816)
Jaunpur A.H. 98x (312)
Kábul, Iláhi 32 33 (155= $\frac{1}{2}$)
Lahore, A.H. 97x (310)
 , Iláhi 30 (312) 43 (78= $\frac{1}{2}$) 86 (40= $\frac{1}{2}$)
Málpur A.H. 985 (319).
Mulán Iláhi 37 (310)
Nárádi A.H. 963 (325), 965 (317) 980 (311), 982 (312)
 Iláhi 36 (128)
Urdú Zafar Karán, A.H. 1000 (307)
 Mint obliterated A.H. 966 (315) 980 (314), 987 (314 318)

2 TANKAH.*

- Basrátah*, Iláhi 44 (634 644 316)
No Mint Iláhi year obliterated (36: سالزدهم حصت $\frac{1}{2}$ th)

3 TÁNKÍ (all Agrah) †

- 1 Tánki, Iláhi 47 (58)
 2 " " 46 (116) 47 (120), 50 (132)
 4 " " 47 (244)

4. MOHR.

- Iláhabás, Iláhi 31 (315)

5 NO DENOMINATION.

- Agrah Iláhi 4x (67).

Mr Rodgers (*ubi supra*) describes tankahs of 618, 620, 623 02.5 and 626 gra., and of 327 and 315 gra.; half tankahs (so specified in their inscriptions), of 317 309 and 318 gra.; a quarter-tankah of 153 gra.; an eighth of 39.5 gra. (*sic*); and sixteenths of 37.5 and 39.5 gra. all so specified.

† Mr Rodgers (*ubi supra*) publishes a 1 tánki piece of Lahore (? Iláhi 40 (59 gra.) and others of 59 53.8 gra.; 2 tánki pieces of Agrah of 108 and 109 gra.; 4 tánki pieces of 237 314.3 gra. agreeing with the weights in the British Museum.

According to the *Áin-i Akbarí* the *dám* or copper unit of Akbar weighed 1 *tolah*, 8 *maskas*, 7 *ratís*, or, at Mr Thomas's estimate of the *ratí*, 3235 grs. It is therefore clear that the coins which are named *fulús* in their inscriptions, and weigh from 307 to 325 grs, are *dáms*, whilst the Kábul specimen of 153 grs is an *adhuláh* or half-*dám*; the Lahore piece of 78 grs a *paúláh* or quarter-*dám*, and the two coins of 36 and 37 grs *dámuís* or eighths of a *dám*. Mr Rodgers has published a half-*dám* (سیم دام, specifically so named) of 118.7 grs, a *dámuí* of 10 grs, and a *dámuá* (presumably two *dámuís*, or 1 *paúláh*) of 76 grs. The *mohr* of Iláhábás (315 grs) is also clearly a *dám*, and the word *mohr* is probably used, not as a denomination, but merely as meaning "stamp."

The term *tankah* appears to be used just as vaguely as *fulús*, both for *dáms* of 315 to 327 grs and double *dáms* of 618 to 644 grs. Mr Rodgers states that his weights prove that the *tankah* was equal to two *dáms* but I do not draw the same inference. All his weights prove is that some *tankahs* weighed about 630 grs, and others about 320. He publishes a coin specifically named an *eighth* of a *tankah*, weighing nearly 40 grs, which brings the *tankah* to 320 grs, and also *sixteenths* of 38.5 grs, which would make it 616 grs.

The *tánkí* is quite distinct from the *tankah*. It weighs 58 or 59 grs, and its double weighs 108 to 122 grs, while *four-tánkí* pieces weigh 237 to 244 grs. According to Mr Rodgers the *tánkí* is a weight, not a coin, and he endeavours unsuccessfully to reconcile its weight (say 62 grs when unworn) with the "jeweller's tank," which is stated in the *Áin* to be of 24 *ratís* (42 grs). A more probable hypothesis would be that, just as there were *fifth* parts (*pany*, *pandan*, *pandú*) of the *mohr* and *rupee*, so the *dám* had its fifth, called a *tánkí*. The weight, of 63 grs. or so, corresponds fairly well with

one-fifth of the *dām* of about 320 grs and the *du tankī* and *chu tankī* pieces would correspond to $\frac{1}{5}$ ths and $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the *dām*

To sum up, allowing for wear we have roughly—

The *Dām* (*paṣah fulus tankah*) about 320 grains.

$\frac{1}{2}$ (adḥḥah, nīm dām, naṣī) 160 grs.

$\frac{1}{4}$ " (*paṣah dāmra*) 80 grs.

$\frac{1}{8}$ (*dāmra ḥaṣṭum ḥiṣṣah*) 40 grs.

Tankah, large (*double dām*), 640 grs.

small (*dām*) 320 grs.

$\frac{1}{2}$ *tankah*, large (*chuhār ḥiṣṣah*) 160

$\frac{1}{4}$, small (*ḥaṣṭum ḥiṣṣah*) 45

$\frac{1}{8}$ " large (*shāḥṣadāhum ḥiṣṣah*) 40

Tānkī fifth of *dām*, 63

Double tankī 125

Quadruple tankī 250

Further investigation and the discovery of more specimens may confirm or modify these conclusions

§ 2 COINAGE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY

IN the latter part of this volume will be found descriptions of various coins issued by the East India Company in imitation of the Moghul currency. According to the principle of classification adopted in the Department of Coins, all clearly European issues, by which are meant coins issued with European legends or images, struck in the colonies and British possessions abroad, are placed among what is termed the British Colonial Series, and accordingly the early issues of Elizabeth, the obviously English coins of the Bombay factory, and the Imperial currency instituted by the Company in 1835, with the head of the King or the Lion on the obverse, etc., are omitted from the present volume and included in the Colonial Series. But when the Company's coins bear the name of an Indian sovereign, and were intended to pass among the people as though they had been struck by that sovereign himself, they cannot be regarded as part of the regular Colonial Series, but must be classed along with the coins which they avowedly counterfeit. Thus the coins issued by the Madras and Calcutta authorities, nominally from the mint of Arkát, in 1815, etc., are included in this Catalogue, because they bear the name of 'Álamgír II, and similarly the Company's well-known "19 san" rupee of 1793—1835 is described in this volume, because it bears the name of Sháh-'Álam, though it continued to be issued long after this Emperor's death.

The task of distinguishing the Company's imitations from the Moghul issues is not always easy, and sometimes is impossible. Considerations of fabric, mint-marks, &c., are of assistance, but a knowledge of the

mint records is essential to a final and permanent classification, and it may be doubted whether even these would avail to solve a large proportion of the complicated problems presented by the coinage. At present, however this branch of information has been but imperfectly investigated. A considerable number of important facts has been collected by Prinsep Marsden, Ruding Atkins, and Sir Walter Elliot &c. and recently a valuable addition has been made to our sources by Mr Edgar Thurston the superintendent of the Madras Central Museum who has explored the archives of the Madras mint.* It is much to be desired that similar researches should be made at Calcutta and Bombay for until this is done more completely than Prinsep was able to do it any detailed classification must be more or less tentative.

A cursory glance at the history of the Company's coinage will show the causes of this difficulty of classification. Although the first charter of the "Old † or London East India Company (styled in full The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies") dates from the close of the year 1600 the Directors never assumed the right to authorize the issue of a universal currency for India *bearing the Company's name*, till 1835. During this long interval several methods were employed to meet the monetary exigencies of their trade. For example special coins with the device of a portcullis were exported from England in Elizabeth's reign for use in the Company's factories.

* *History of the Coinage of the Territories of the East India Company in the Indian Peninsula, &c.* with 20 plates. Madras 1890.

† So called to distinguish it from the later "English Company" or General Society founded in 1693. The two were united in 1709-10 under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies" commonly called the Honourable East India Company. The natives called it *J adu-kumpa* i. e. "Company of the World" whence the nickname *J hu Company*.

such, however, would of course be employed only for trade with European nations, and would not pass in the interior of India. When Charles II.'s queen brought him, as part of her dowry, the port and island of Bombay (in 1661, but the place was not surrendered till 1665), the king by Letters Patent dated 27 March, 1669, transferred them to the Company, to be held "as of the Manor of East Greenwich" in free and common soccage at a farm rent of 10*l*. Bombay soon (1685) became the seat of the Western Presidency, and already in 1671 a mint was founded, where the Company's agents by royal permission issued a local coinage of their own with English inscriptions, for circulation in the island and the immediate neighbourhood. The Letters Patent of 5 October, 1677, contain the following clause on this subject. "And also of our farther especiall grace vertuwe knowledge and meere motion ~~We doe~~ by these presents for us our Heires and Successors give and graunt unto the said Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading into the East Indies and their Successors full and free liberty power and Authority from tyme to tyme and at all tymes hereafter within the Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies and the Precincts and Territoryes thereof and thereunto belonging to Stamp and Coyne or Caused to bee Stamped and Coynded moneys of Gold Silver Copper Tynne or Lead or of any mixt mettall Compounded or made up of them or any of them to bee Currant within the said Port and Island Fort and Townes and the Precincts and Territories thereof And also in all the Islands Ports Havens Cittys Creeks Townes and Places whatsoever within the East Indies Expressed mentioned or contayned in our said severall Charters or Letters Patents herein before mentioned or either of them with such Impression and

Inscription thereupon to be made and to be called or knowne by the Name or Names of Rupees Pices and Budgerookes," etc * The historian Kháfí Khán records that "some rupees which the English had coined at Bombay with the name of their impure king," were shown to the Emperor Aurangzáib in 1694 (A.H. 1105) but when Kháfí Khán was sent to expostulate, the chief of the Bombay factory explained that these pieces were only "current in our own jurisdiction."† Such coins are, therefore, properly classed as English colonial currency For circulation among the natives in India, the Company were forced either to send their bullion to be minted by the Moghul governors, or to imitate at various local mints the common coins of the contemporary Moghul Emperor The native princes having raised objections to this exercise of the privilege of coining the Company obtained further powers by Letters Patent from James II, dated 12 April 1686 (A.H. 1097), by which they were authorized to issue at all their forts copies of the current native coins, on the condition that they maintained an equal weight and fineness with the pieces they copied. The Bombay factory was directed to use "such stamps, dies, and tools, as were common in the country"‡ In 1688-9, the native authorities, anxious to obviate the exercise of this royal permission granted the Company the right to send their bullion to be coined at the Moghul mint at Súrat but it appears they preferred to continue their practice of coining at Bombay

At this early period there is no means of distinguishing between the Moghul issues and the Company's

* Facsimile in *Journal of Indian Art* No. 31. See also Sir O. Birdwood *Report on the Old Records of the India Office* 2nd reprint 210 &c.

† Kháfí Khán ED vii. 3 l.

‡ Parchment Records, India Office; Birdwood *op cit.*, 230.

imitations. Nor can we be certain that a coin bearing the name of a certain city was struck at that mint. We read, for example, that the Bengal Council in 1707 (1119), sent a specimen of the new Emperor Bahádur's rupees to Fort St. George to be copied for use in the trade with Bengal*. But it is specially mentioned that this rupee was not to be used at Madras, because it might give offence to the rival Emperor, or pretender, Kám Bakhsh, whose influence was then predominant in the Deccan. Thus Bengal rupees† might be coined at Madras, and (as will be seen) Madras rupees at Calcutta.

So far all coming by the Company at their own mints was carried on with difficulty and interruption, and against the will of the Moghul rulers; indeed, the Company's coinage was at this period simple forgery, though the fact that it passed among the natives shows that it was intrinsically as good as the imperial currency, from which it apparently could not be distinguished. But in 1717 (1129) the Company were permitted to escape from this invidious position. In that year the Emperor Farrukh-siyar, yielding, no doubt, to substantial persuasions, and perceiving the futility of resistance, granted a firmán by which the English were allowed to coin money of the Empire in the island of Bombay‡. The permission, however, is said to have not been practically put in force till 1725 (1137), when the Bombay mint, which had apparently fallen into disuse, no doubt by reason of the Emperor's opposition, was rebuilt§. In 1742 (1154-5) the Company were also granted permission to coin rupees in imitation of those struck by the Imperial

* Thurston, *op cit*, 24

† The word rupee is often officially used in a general sense to include both gold and silver coins, and we come across the term "gold rupee" in the writings of European travellers

‡ Thurston, *op cit*, 25

§ In contradiction of this statement, see below, p cvi

governors at Arkát,* and they issued rupees with the name of the nominal mint Arkát, at Fort St George for circulation in the Deccan, and later on, at Calcutta and Dhákká for use in Bengal. The French Compagnie des Indes exercised a similar privilege of issuing 'Arkát' rupees at Pondicherry. The Arkát rupees struck at Madras had the mark of a *trident* or 'Siva's trident', those struck at Calcutta a *rose* and the French, a *crescent* †

In Bengal the Company were for a long time obliged to send their bullion to be coined at the mints of the Nawáb of the province which were at Dhákká, Patnah, and Murshidábád. But at length in 1759 (1171 2) the Nawáb Siráj ad-daulah gave them permission to establish a mint of their own at Calcutta ‡. In 1764 (1176) after the battle of Buxar the Moghul Emperor Sháh-Álam submitted to the English, who in 1765 took over the administration of what remained of his realm, but assigned to him the province of Alláhábád with the district of Korah, together with a subsidy for his establishment.§ In taking over the administration the Company also assumed the right of coinage. At first indeed the Nawáb of Bengal continued to strike coins, whilst agreeing to pass Calcutta rupees as equal to those of his own mint of Murshidábád but the mints at Patnah Dhákká and Murshidábád were soon abolished, and all the coins for Bengal were struck at Calcutta whatever supposititious mint name they might bear ||

* Prinsep, *Useful Tables*, 4.

† Thurston *op cit.*, 60; 103 note

‡ *Ibid.* 33

§ This was arranged by the Treaty of Alláhábád dated 16 Aug 1763 between the English and the Nawáb Vazīr of Oudh, and by "Articles of agreement" dated 19 Aug 1 63 confirming certain *firman*s of the 12th of the same month. The Treaty is given in fac simile in the *Journal of Indian Art* No 21. The coin issued in the Emperor's name at Calcutta in A. N. 1176, the only piece of its kind seems to have been struck in commemoration of this event. It is in the nature of a medal.

|| Thurston *op cit.* 31 32

Here, then, we come upon one of the perplexities of this period. For some years after 1765 there appears to have been a double issue in Bengal,—the Nawáb's and the Company's, and no record so far has been published of the distinction between the two. In the classification of these issues in the present volume, the principal guide has been the style and fabric of the coins themselves.

In 1793 (1207-8) the Company endeavoured to put an end to the existing confusion and discrepancies of weight and purity by establishing a standard currency which should supersede the various local issues. For this purpose they selected the coinage struck at Murshidábád in the 19th year of Sháh-'Álam's reign as the most suitable for imitation,—presumably because the most correct in standard and the most perfect in design and execution. The result was the coin familiar to Anglo-Indians under the name of the "19 san" or "sikkah" rupee (and mohr) of Murshidábád, which was now fixed as the standard coin to the exclusion of all others in Bengal, though the old rupees of the 11th, 12th and 15th year were still to pass current until there should be a sufficiency of the new coinage*. The old mints at Dhákká, Patnah, and Murshidábád are said to have been revived for this issue: but Marsden asserts that it was all coined at Calcutta. The 19th year of Sháh-'Álam's reign was retained on the obverse, whatever Hijrah year might appear on the reverse, and this absurd anachronism went on until the true colonial coinage of 1835 was introduced.

So much for the foundation of the Lower Bengal coinage which formed the chief currency of Calcutta until 1835, though modified, from time to time, notably in 1818 and 1832. The upper country in Bengal, however, was served from other mints, of which the chief were Benáres and Farrukhábád, and these were the only two

* Marsden, *Num. Orient.*, ii 688. Prinsep, *op. cit.*, 24

up-country mints used by the Company until 1830 The Benáres mint was established by Rájá Balwant Singh in 1730 (1142), and remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of the province in 1765 * The Company's Farrukhábád mint was founded in 1803 (1218), about a year after the Duáb had been ceded to the English, and issued its ' 45 san ' rupee, in imitation of what was known as the "Lucknow 45 san sikkah † struck at the Fathgarh mint of the Moghul the 45th year of 'Sháh Álam oor responding to the year 1218 of the Hiyrah (1803) The Benáres mint which had for some time been issuing the Nawáb of Oudha's rupees, in 1806 was made to coin Company's coin, with the mint-mark of the trisúl or Siva's trident. Neither mint enjoyed a long existence That at Farrukhábád was closed in 1824 (1240) and that at Benáres in 1830 (1246) ‡ but, in accordance with the anomalous ways of the time the Benáres mint ceased to issue its own rupees in 1819 and substituted an issue of *Farrukhábád* rupees from 1819 till its suppression in 1830 After that date, Ságara § and Calcutta took up the duty of issuing *Farrukhábád* coins for the up-country circulation until this branch of the coinage was suppressed in 1835 The various difficulties in the classification of the coins arising from this confusion of mints will be noticed further on.

The following table, based upon Prinsep's data, ¶ shows the different classes of the Company's Bengal

* Prinsep, *op. cit.*, 28. Thurston, *op. cit.* 43.

† It is not explained why it was called a "Lucknow rupee, although it bore the name of Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád and was struck at Fathgarh; but this is merely an example of the confusion of the subject.

‡ Prinsep, *op. cit.* 26.

§ Ságara was established as a native mint in 1779 (1193) by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandlah; and was ceded to the English in 1818.

¶ *Op. cit.* 3

issues, so far as they adopted the European style of a collar, rim, or milled edges, by which they may be distinguished. That there were other issues after the native style will be shown later.

<i>Murshidábád</i> —	<i>Milling, etc.</i>
Old standard sikkah rupee of 1793-1818	////////////////
New „ „ „ „ 1818-1832	
Later standard sikkah rupee of 1832-5.	No milling, but a dotted rim on the face
<i>Farrukhábád</i> .—	
Old standard Farrukhábád rupee (or “45 san Lucknow rupee”) of 1803-19.	////////////////
New standard Farrukhábád rupee (coined at Farrukhábád, 1819-24, at Benáres 1819-30 ; and at Ságara and Calcutta, 1819-33).	
Later Farrukhábád rupee 1833-5.	Plain edge and plain rim.
<i>Benáres</i> —	
Benáres rupee 1806-1819	////////////////

It will be noticed that oblique milling prevailed in all three mints until 1818-9, straight milling from 1819 to 1832-3, and plain edges from 1833-5.

In September 1835 the Company established an English coinage with the head of William IV. in place of the name of the Moghul Emperor, and all the older issues were ordered to be suppressed.

Turning to Bombay, we find that the plan of a uniform and fixed coinage was adopted there rather later than the establishment of the “19 san Murshidábád” currency in Bengal (1793). The mohrs and rupees of

Súrat had long been the models on which the Bombay coins had been imitated, but there arose discrepancies in the fineness which obliged the Company to have their coins restruck at Súrat. It was not till 1800 (1214) that the Bombay mint recommenced the issue of Súrat rupees * and not till 1804 (1219), the 46th year of Sháh Álam, that a fixed coinage was established† The Bombay Súrat coins, both in gold and silver, bearing this year, were distinguished by a crown but this mark was soon abandoned, and the familiar "46 san Súrat rupees" are only distinguishable by their date from the native issues. Like the "19 san" rupee of Murshidábád, the "46 san" rupee of Súrat continued to be struck irrespective of the true date, until the establishment of a general British currency in 1835.

The Madras coinage with the nominal mint Arkát, has already been mentioned.

The foregoing summary of the history of the coinage of the East India Company up to the establishment of an English currency in 1835 prepares the way for an examination of the reasons which have ruled the classification of these issues in the present volume, and of the means of distinguishing between them and the contemporary native coinages.

The history of the Company's coinage (for circulation among natives) before 1835 has been seen to fall into three periods —

1 The Period of Prohibition when the Company either sent its bullion to be coined at the Moghul mints, or else issued illicit imitations & a. forgeries.

Prinsep, *op cit.* 21 This year is the date of the suppression of the native Nawáb or governor at Súrat

† Atkins, *Coins of British Possessions and Colonies* (1859) says that Súrat rupees were copied by the Company from 1733 to 1780 (1146—1194) and then the 46 san rupee was introduced. This last statement is irreconcilable with the fact that Sháh Álam's 46th year corresponds to 1804

2. The Period of Concession; when the Company obtained limited rights of coining, viz. —

a. To coin at Bombay, 1716 (1129), but not exercised until 1725 (1137).

b. To copy Arkát rupees, 1742 (1154).

c. To establish a mint at Calcutta, 1759 (1171).

3. The Period of Administration, when the Company practically took over the administration and minting of the Moghul Empire, 1765 (1178)

In classifying the coins these three periods must be treated in succession —

(1) During the *first* of these periods it is obviously impossible to distinguish between the Moghul and the Company's issues. The latter were forgeries, and forgeries that were so good that they apparently could not be detected.

(2.) In the *second* period there are only three mints to be considered. Bombay, Arkát (Madras), and Calcutta, corresponding to the three chief factories of the Company and to the three modern Presidencies.

We are not informed what coin the Bombay mint was authorized to issue in 1716, but it is termed "coin of the Empire," which must indicate coin such as the Moghul Emperor issued from his own mints and any doubt which might be entertained on the subject is removed by the discovery, in the British Museum, of the very coins in question. They will be found described on pp 278-9, and all bear the mint name مسی (or مسمی) *Munbar*, pronounced *Mumbai* (Bombay) *. The earliest, three in number, are dated A H 1131 (1719), and the year 1 [of Muhammad Sháh], which shows that the

* Marsden read this as "*the Moneer of the maps*," and Mr Thurston, *op cit*, describes his no 39 (Pl xvi 4) as a *Súrat* rupee, though it reads *Munbar* and is similar to nos 79 and 80, p 279, in the present volume.

privilege of coining granted in 1716, was speedily exercised, and not postponed till 1725 as stated in the records. These coins, and one of 1143 (1730), do not bear the name of a Moghul Emperor on the reverse, but merely the inaccurately engraved inscription *سکه مبارک سادات شاه غازی*. What the figure 5 represents is a difficult problem, unless it be a bad copy of the *لا* in *سادات شاه*. It may refer to the relation of the coins to the rupee for they all weigh 37 grains which is about one-fifth of the full weight of a rupee. The 1725 issue, recorded in the annals, is represented by the rupee no. 72 p 278 which bears the name of Muhammad Sháh and the regnal year 7, corresponding to 1137 (1725). A later rupee is dated in the eighteenth year of Muhammad Sháh, and A.H. 1148 (1735), with a counter stamp, probably a shroff mark of a Moghul money changer. A gold mohr is dated the 9th of Sháh Álam A.H. 1182 (1768) and a rupee bears the same regnal year, but the Hijrah date is 1188 (1774), an error not infrequent on Anglo-Moghul coins. Finally two very badly engraved rupees, having no dates and wearing a modern look, appear to have been issued at Calcutta for Bombay in 1800*.

As to Arkát, there is little difficulty in distinguishing the coins struck with this name at Madras, Calcutta and Pondicherry, from those issued by the Moghul authorities at Arkát itself. The latter have no particular mark, whilst there is ample authority for identifying the trisul, rose, and crescent, as the respective symbols of the three European mints. Examples of the native issues are described on p 289, and illustrated on Pl. xxvii. The Company's coins all bear the name of 'Álamgir II, and the sixth year of his reign (whatever the Hijrah year),

* See the footnote p. 279

which seems to suggest that the issue of Arkát rupees, though authorized in 1742 (1154), was not actually carried out till the reign of that Emperor 1754—61 (1167—75). The earliest dated issues in the British Museum are of A. H. 1213—4 (1798—1800), and are precisely similar to the contemporary native coinage of Arkát, with the addition of the trisúl Ψ. In 1815 a milled coinage was established (with the name of 'Ālamgír II, and years 1172 and 6 of reign) which lasted until 1835, and was issued at Madras with the trisúl and at Calcutta with the rose. The Calcutta issues have a straight milling, which, on the analogy of the Company's Bengal currency, would suggest that they were struck between 1818 and 1832. (See pp 282—5, and Pl xxxii). The French rupees, with the mint Arkát and the crescent, bear the name of Sháh-'Ālam more usually than that of 'Ālamgír II, and, unlike the English issues, they vary the regnal years on the obverse nearly in accordance with those of the Hīrah on the reverse.* (See pp. 286-7 and Pl xxxii) The same symbols, the trisúl and the crescent, appear on some rupees of Masulipatan, but here both belong to the period of the English occupation; though the crescent is doubtless a survival from the French conquest. (See p 288, Pl xxxii)

Of the Calcutta mint, authorized in 1759 (1171), very little is known in this *second* period. The only† occurrence of this name is on the commemorative piece of 1176 already referred to (ante, p. lxxxv, note), and on some copper coins (p. 289). The Calcutta mint was almost exclusively employed in issuing coins bearing the names of

* M Zay's work on the French colonial coinages is weak in the Indian section.

† The rupee no 726, described by an oversight on p 143 as of Calcutta, is, of course, of Golkondah

other mints (e.g. Arkát, and later on Murshidábád, Furrukhábád, &c.)

(8) The *third* period presents the chief difficulties in classification. It extends from the assumption of administrative powers by the Company in Bengal in 1765 to the inauguration of a European currency in 1835 during the whole of which interval the name of Sháh 'Álam appears on the Company's coinage (except that of "Arkát"), although this Emperor died in 1806. As Sháh 'Álam's authority was purely nominal, and he was generally under British or Marátha control it is idle to seek for any individual exercise of monetary powers by the Emperor personally. All that has to be done is to draw the line between the coinage issued in his name by the provincial governors (however independent, or however much under the real authority of the English) and the coinage issued at the Company's mints, which were few and well known. (See table above p. cii.) The latter alone can be properly termed Company's coins, however much other money may have been supervised by their officers.

We have first to determine what coins must be placed under *Sháh-'Álam*. Under this head are classed all those coins which bear his name, and have legible mints and consistent dates (i.e. dates in which the regnal and Hijrah years are in accord). A large number of these coins were issued by one or other of the numerous quasi-independent states which sprang up all over India upon the decay of the Moghul authority but so long as they show the Emperor's name, and so long as their dates tally with his reign they must be classed as his coinage, though he was only a *figure head*. This principle of classification excludes a large number of coins which do not fulfil the conditions here laid down. These will be referred to later. *Sháh 'Álam's* coinage is essentially

of a local character, and is therefore divided under the several mints.

It is curious that there seem to be no specimens of Sháh-Álam's coinage issued at his first capital, Alláhábád. His most important coinage was at *Sháhpahánábád*, modern Delhi, where he can hardly be said to have been master; since he was a puppet there in the hands of the Maráthas from 1771-88 (1185-1203) and their prisoner from 1788 until Lord Lake's victory over them, March 11, 1803 (1217), when Delhi was administered for a year or two by a British resident. There are very few coins of this mint belonging to the Marátha period, and these present no peculiarities but the British occupation is prominently signalized on the coinage. The British lion, which was the Company's crest, appears to the right of the imperial umbrella on rupees of 1218 (which year began in April 1803), but in deference, it is said, to the prejudices of the blind Emperor, who was told that the English had engraved an unclean animal on the coins, the lion gave place to the cinquefoil (the badge adopted on the coinage by the Company)¹ on rupees of 1218 and 1219 (1803-4). In the same way, on the large thin issues (probably *nisáns*, see above, p. lxxxvi) of this mint, instead of the tree which usually stands beside the umbrella, we find the

* Although a rose with five petals formed part of the arms of the "Old" Company, at least as early as 1677 (cf. plate in *Journal of Indian Art*, no. 31), it was not found in the arms of the "New" Company, or of the Honourable United Company. The new arms granted in 1698 were Argent a cross gules, on a shield in the dexter quarter the arms of France and England quarterly within a compartment, adorned with an Imperial crown, for the crest, upon a helm on a torse or wreath argent and gules, a lion rampant gardant or, holding between his paws an imperial crown proper, mantled gules, doubled argent, supported by two lions gardant or, each holding a banner argent charged with a cross gules. (See facsimile of the Grant in *Journal of Indian Art*, no. 31.)

cinquefoil * introduced on rupees of 1218 to 1221, while a truly British wreath, composed of roses, thistles, and shamrocks encircles the coinage of A.H. 1219 to 1220 (See pp 234-6 and Pl. xxvii.) Sháh 'Álam's coinage at Etáwá, Ahmadábád, Arkát, Akbarábád, Najibábád (the capital of the Rohila chief Najib-ad-daulah) and other mints, calls for no special notice, he died in 1221 (1806)

We now come to *mints which passed from native control into the Company's* such as *Benáres*, and the problem to be determined is where the native coinage ends and the Company's begins. The older Benáres type (represented in the Museum from A.H. 1183 to 1196) was exchanged for a new issue, distinguished by a large flower of four petals, at or before 1203 (1787-8). These coins bear a double regnal year, one referring to Sháh 'Álam, the other invariably 17. Marsden † explains this latter as being the date of the succession (1191 A.H.) of Ásaf-ad-daulah, the Nawáb-Vazír of Oudh, under whose authority these coins were issued: the year 1191, of course, being the 17th year of Sháh 'Álam, who came to the throne in 1173. This type of Benáres coinage runs on, as to regnal years, to the 40th year of Sháh 'Álam, which corresponds to 1221, the year of his death but the Hijrah dates include 1222, 1224 and 1225 (1810 A.D.) all later than the Emperor's death (See p 244 Pl. xxviii.)

Now we have already seen that Prinsep says that the *Benáres mint remained under native control for twenty years after the Company took over the administration of Bengal in 1765*. It is distinctly stated by the Indian historians that on the death of the Nawáb Vazír Shuja-

* The same arrangement was adopted by Mahammud Akbar II and Bahidur II the two puppet Emperors who succeeded Sháh 'Álam until the Indian Mutiny brought about the end of the effete dynasty
 † *Asiatic Researches*, vol. 1, p. 393

ad-daulah in A. H. 1191, the English received the districts of Benáres, Jaunpúr, Gházipúr, and Chumár, from his successor Ásaf-ad-daulah, in consideration of his being confirmed in his post, and these parts were accordingly annexed. The coins with the special year of the Nawáb of Oudh seem to disprove this statement—the native control, according to them, must have lasted up to 1810. On the other hand, the only milled Benáres rupee in the collection (no 66, p. 277, Pl. xxxi), clearly belonging to the Company's issue of 1806—1819, bears the Nawáb's number 17 and the four-petal flower, exactly like the earlier issues, but the Hijrah year 1229 (1814). Moreover, it is distinctly stated that the Company issued coins at Benáres from 1806. We must therefore conclude either that the Company permitted the Nawáb to go on coming till 1810, or that they began their own coinage at Benáres by copying his. But that the Company did issue coins of a pronounced native type, without the collar or milled edge, is shown by the series of eleven coins described on p. 276 (Pl. xxxi). These belong to the older Benáres type, prior to the four-petal-flower type, but the fabric is unquestionably more modern, and the fact that a fixed regnal year (26) is retained, whilst the Hijrah years range from 1212 to 1233 (1797 to 1817), is a probable indication of European negligence. These are, in my opinion, Company's coins. And if so, this is a reason why the flower type should not be theirs, for it is improbable that they issued both simultaneously. Thus we have—

Old Benáres type	1183-1196
Flower-type (with Nawáb's year 17)	1203-1225
Company's <i>native style</i> and regnal year 26	1212-1233
„ <i>milled</i> flower type and Nawáb's year 17,	1229

The next transitional mint, first native, then belonging

to the Company, is *Surat*. The Company coined here at the native mint and imitated native Surat coins at Bombay in the first and second periods (see above, p. cxlvii. ff.), but illegally they only possessed the right to coin at Bombay for internal circulation. Whatever coins they may have issued before 1800 with the name *Súrat* are indistinguishable, so far as I know, from the Moghul coinage. Prinsep tells us that in 1800 the Bombay mint recommenced the issue of *Súrat* rupees,* and the date is confirmed by the circumstance that the English, who had owned the fort of *Súrat* since 1611 (1020), and had become supreme in the city since 1759 took the final step of abolishing the nominal authority of the native Nawáb in 1800†. The earliest specimen of this new issue of Surat rupees and mohrs by the Company is the quarter mohr, No. 81 p. 280. It shows but a portion of the usual inscription and no Hijrah or regnal year but it is marked with a crowned head in token of English fabrication, and it has the figures 1802 engraved (not counterstruck) on a label on the reverse. The next dated specimens have the regnal year 46 (which as has been seen, was a fixed date) a crown in place of the third point over *al*, and (on the silver coins) the Christian date 1825. The next issue resembles this last, except in the absence of the crown there is nothing to show that it is a Company's coinage except the year 46 (1804) which is posterior to any native rule in Surat. The style and fabric of all these coins is native. In Nos. 87 ff., however the milled edge is employed and coins of this type continue down to the establishment of the European currency of 1835.

The Company's *Murshidábád* coinage is known to

Op. cit. *4 Rupee here as before is used as a generic term for coin and includes gold mohrs.

† Hunter *Imp. G. Collect. of Ind.*

have begun soon after their assumption of administrative authority in Bengal in 1765 (1178), but it does not follow that it began at Murshidábád itself. The Nawáb of Bengal undoubtedly continued to issue Sháh-'Álam's money at Murshidábád, Patnah (also called 'Azímábád), and Dhákká, for some time later.* The Murshidábád coins Nos 1188-1198, ranging from A H 1180 to 119x (1766-1776 ff), which I have ascribed to the native mint, are of a totally distinct fabric from any of those on pp 267 to 273, which belong to the Company's coinage. The regnal and Hīrah years, moreover, are consistent, which cannot be said of many of the Company's issues. If it be urged that the Company's badge, a cinquefoil, occurs on Nos 1195-6, the natural reply is that the cinquefoil, like everything else in the Company's imitative issues, must have existed on the native currency before it could be copied.

On the other hand, the issues of the regnal year 10, 1182-3 (1768) with dotted rims, described on pp 267-8, although they present consistent regnal and Hīrah years, are marked by their fabric as the work of the Company's servants. The same fabric as that of the year 10 is seen in the issue of the year 11 (p 269), and 12, 13, 15, and 19, but in those of 19 the regnal year for the first time remains stationary, while the Hīrah years move on through 1196, 1197, 1198, 1201, 1202, to 1203, a tolerably sure sign of the Company's handiwork. If these last belong to the Company's series, so do those of the regnal year 10. They are doubtless the coins referred to in the Company's regulation of 1793, in issuing the "19 san" coinage. "the rupees of the 11th, 12th, and 15th sun were indeed directed to be received equally with the 19th sun sicca rupee, but this

* See above, p lxxv

was a temporary measure " A glance at Plates **xxxix** and **xxx** will show the difference between this fabric and that of the native issues.

The deduction from what has been said above is that the Nawáb went on coining at Murshidábád for some years, whilst the Company were simultaneously striking coins, with the name of Murshidábád, at Calcutta. This was the result of the treaty made in 1765 between the Governor and Council of Fort Wilham and the Nawáb of Bengal by which the latter agreed to 'cause the rupees coined at Calcutta to pass in every respect equal to the Siccas of Moorshedabad, without any deduction of Batta' * It is true that the native mints were withdrawn "soon after the commencement of the Company's administration, † but the phrase is elastic, and the native mints may have continued to issue Murshidábád rupees for a dozen years, whilst the Company was going through the experiments of the regnal years 10 to 15, leading up to the well known "19 san sikkah," the various stages of which are described on pp 272-3

The trial piece of 1784, p. 271, is included in this volume as the earliest milled coin of the Company The inscription on the edge ("United East India Company"), however, would not have commended it to natives.

The Farrukhábád issues call for little notice The native coinages run from A.H. 1170 to 1218, though the regnal year 39 is misused on the last four coins. The Company's issues of '45 san' rupees, with three successive varieties of milling or plain rim, are represented on pp 274-5 and Pl. **xxx**:

Thurston, *op cit*, 31.

† Regulation of 1793: *Ibid.* 33

§ 10 LOCAL COINAGE.

IN spite of this somewhat intricate examination of the various issues of the 18th and 19th centuries in India, a considerable number of coins have necessarily been omitted. These are what are known as "Indian Local Coinages"

They consist of the issues of the numerous petty states which attained to various stages of semi-independence or nominal dependence during the decay of the Moghul empire, and especially during the reign of Sháh-'Álam. They generally bear this Emperor's name, often long after his decease, but their dates are frequently fictitious, the regnal year bears no agreement with that of the Híjrah, and worst of all the mint itself is often wanting, or is merely represented by a symbol, which not seldom stands for more than one mint, and which too often it is impossible to identify with any mint. Had these local issues been carefully described and engraved when they were current, there would be no difficulty in the subject; and the plain reason that they defy classification is that all those who were living at the time when they were in circulation are long dead, and even Prinsep, with all the materials which were at his hand in 1833, was compelled to acknowledge the hopeless confusion of this branch of the coinage. What Prinsep could not effect with his opportunities in 1833, no one can accomplish after sixty years have diminished or abolished every source of information. The complexity of the subject may best be illustrated by a quotation from Prinsep's work * He based his remarks on reports presented by government officers in

* *Useful Tables*, 27 ff

Ajmir, Málwah, and the Narbada provinces in reply to questions circulated through the Mint Committee in 1818 and 1823, but in spite of such valuable materials he was forced to admit the incompleteness of his information.

"We have before remarked," he says that none of the coins now [1833] forming the circulation of Hindustán bear any other name than that of Sháh Álam,* and although we have no perfect information of the origin or date of the mints of Punah, Nágpúr or of the principal states of Rájputána, still we may safely assume that, until the authority of Dehlí was annihilated, the representative of the monarch in the various *subahs*, or provinces, alone exercised the privilege of coining and that even when it was assumed by chieftains already in actual independence the form of a *sanad* or permission was obtained from the Emperor by purchase or extortion. The petty Rájá of Dattah, for instance was indignant [in 1824] at the supposition that he had opened his mint without authority and of all the chiefs within Lieut. Moody's agency [at Bangál and Kantál] Rájá Pratáp Singh of Chatrapur was the only one who could not produce his authority. The chiefs of Jhánsí and Jáláon cited the sanction of the Peshwá the Tahrí Rájá, the tacit permission of the English. No notice, however of mints was found in any of the *sanads* or treaties to which that officer had access.

"When first established the mints were no doubt in most cases made the source of fraudulent profit to the government, by the issue of a debased coin, which was supported at an enhanced nominal value through the interdiction of the purer standards of neighbouring districts. A Hindú prince, or the minister who rules for him is in general a money-dealer: thus at Kotá the executive authority has a shroff in each town, and participates in all the benefits arising out of money operations in the market.

The list of mints which have sprung up in Central India is so formidable that it is difficult to attempt any classification of

This is not strictly accurate. The Arkát rupees, for example bore the name of (Jamgir II

them Mr. Wilder, in 1819, enumerates the following rupees current in Ajmír — Old Ajmír, Srísáhi, Krishnagarh, Kochanm, Chitor, Jaspúr, Hali, Jodhpúr, Udaipúr, Sháhpúrah, Pratápgarh, Kotá Bundi, and Bhulwára

“Mr. Maddock furnishes an equally long list from the Narbada — Panní, Chatrapúr, Sironj, Shánsi, Chanda, Srinagar, Nágpúr, Garrah-Kotá, Bálisáhi, Ráthgarh, Tahrí, Bhopál, Sohágpúr, Sudhaurah, Jálaon, Ujjain, Iságarh.

“The difficulty is also increased by the threefold appellations given to coins — first, from the place of fabrication, as Indore, Ujjain, Sagar proper, etc., second, from the person issuing them, as Sindhasáhi from Sindhua, Bálisáhi from Báluji Pandit, Gaur Sáhi from ‘Ali Gaur, afterwards Sháh-’Álam, Mutí-Sáhi, a well-known Alláhábád coin of Mr. Achmuty, third, from some distinguishing symbol impressed on the field, as Trisúli, from the ‘trident’ of Siva, Shamshírí from the figure of a ‘sword’ on the Hardarábád coin, Nachhlisáhi and Shírsáhi from the ‘fish,’ and ‘tiger’ of the old and new Lucknow rupee, etc. There are also other titles common to different localities, as Chalan, ‘current,’ Hálí, ‘of the present time,’ and the distinction into Sans or different years of Sháh-’Álam’s reign . .

“In Ajmír the Srísáhi rupee, coined by Tantia, formed in 1815 the principal currency, it has been partly supplanted by the Farrukhábád rupee since the province came into our possession.

“In Kotá there are three mints, at Kotá, Tantia Patan, and Gangroun, coining on an average thirty-six lákhs per annum, the currency is not debased

“The Holkar currency of Indore, Hardá, and Makeswar and Ujjain rupee, are nearly at par with the Farrukhábád, but they maintain an unequal contest with the Sálímsáhi rupee, coined by the Rájá of Pratápgarh, of which there are three kinds .

“The northern parts of the Narbada territories were supplied with a base currency struck at Jabalpúr by Nána Ghatka in 1800, this mint was suppressed on cession to the English. The southern part (Dakhantír) had a rupee of still lower value struck at Sohágpúr, where a mint was established in 1810 — it was abolished in 1818 by Mr. Molony. These rupees passed at par with Chanda and Nágpúr rupees, the chief issue of Berár.

' The Sagar mint was set up in 1779 by the Peshwa's officer at Garrah Mandlah, and coined about seventeen lakhs of Bálá sáhi rupees per annum. Its operation continued under Mr Maddock, who to counteract the forgery going on at Garrah, inserted the word Sagar in small English characters on the die. The new Sagar mint, erected in 1824 is now rapidly removing all the old coins from circulation.

The standard of the Maráthi Government at Nágpúr to which all the neighbouring mints were doubtless intended to conform, presents itself [even since the appointment of a British resident] one of the worst examples of irregularity and depreciation.

In the Haidarábád country the government of the Nizám or of his Hindu minister has not been behindhand with its Maráthi rivals in the adulteration of the local currency and by way of introducing greater confusion and vexation there is a superior standard for the Palace and the Residency an inferior for the city, and a *hukm chakam*, or forced token, the precise nature of which is dubious. The worst species are struck at Náráyanpat.

In Bandalkhand the circulation consisted chiefly of Bálá Ráo's rupee, struck at Srínagar near Panná. This mint issued at the time of its institution in 1794 about eighteen lakhs per annum, but after 1819 the coinage fell to four lakhs. The same prince set up a mint at Jálaon, his capital, in 1809 its issue was at first six lakhs, and is now diminished to one-third of that amount.

The Hínsá mint of Ráo Ráin Chand dates from 1780 it issued three lakhs. Kuár Pratáp Singh's at Chatrapur dates from 1816. The mints of Panná (1780), Samtar (of 1808) were on a most insignificant scale and have been put down. The Dattiah mint dates from 1784."

The Korah Alláhábád, Agrah, Saháranpur, Baráilli Kálpí, Etáwa, Mathurá Páulpat, and other rupees, belonging 'more immediately to the Delhi group,' were coined only on particular occasions or for short periods and the mints 'have long disappeared from our list.'

It is obvious that the local issues described in the

preceding extracts cannot properly be classed with the imperial currency of the Moghuls, but form a series apart. On this ground, and on account of the impossibility of identifying most of the mints with any approach to precision, they have been excluded from the present Catalogue. Their proper place would be in a catalogue of the minor coinages which sprang up on the decay of the central power, in which the coins of the Sikhs, the Maráthas, and other modern Indian money, would also find a place. It must be confessed, however, that the line between the local and imperial coinage is hard to draw during Sháh-'Álam's reign, and some of the coins described under this Emperor might perhaps be classed with equal reason among the local issues.

In conclusion I have to thank Dr Rieu and the Keeper of Coins for reading and interpreting the Persian distichs, and Mr E. J. Rapson for deciphering the Nágari and Bengálí inscriptions on the copper coins of the East India Company. My indebtedness to various books and articles is duly recorded in numerous references in the preceding pages.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE

ATHENÆUM CLUB,
May 30, 1892.

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OF THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED IN
THIS CATALOGUE.

ا	a,	ظ	z
ب	b	ع	'
پ	p	غ	gh
ت	t	ف	f
ث	th	ق	k
ج	j	ك	k g*
ح	ch	ل	l
خ	h	م	m
ك	kh	ن	n
د	d	و	w
ذ	s	ی	y
ر	r		
ز	z		
س	s		
ش	sh	- a	l- d
ص	s	- i	ی- i
ض	z	- u	و- u
ط	t	ی- ai, i	و- au b

* The distinction between the letters d and dh is not shown on the coins and therefore is not marked in the Catalogue

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No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	A H
1	AR	Bábar	—	933
2	"	"	—	935
3	"	"	Lahore	936
8	A	Humáyún	—	—
9	"	"	—	—
11	AR	"	—	962
12	"	"	—	—
13	"	"	Lahore	—
18	"	"	—	942
19	"	"	—	—

PLATE II.—AKBAR GOLD

23	A	Akbar	Agrah (Five Mohrs)	971
24	"	"	Agrah ?	"
25	"	"	Lahore	"
26	"	"	—	"
31	"	"	Sárangpúr	972
37	"	"	—	975
38	"	"	Dehlí	"
40	"	"	Agrah	976
43 R	"	"	Lahore	977
46 R	"	"	Jaunpúr	978
48	"	"	Ahmadábád	980
50	"	"	Agrah	981

PLATE III — AKBAR GOLD

No	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	A.H.
52	N	Akbar	Agrah	982
58	"		Jaunpūr	983
59		"	Lahore	"
61		"	Sirhind	984
63		"	{ ' Muhammadābād } { called Udaipūr " }	"
64			—	
65			—	985
66		"	Fathpur	986
70			Lahore	988
71	"		—	
73			Urdu-Zafar Karān	1000
79		"		"
81		"	"	"
82		"	"	"
83	"		Patnah	—

PLATE IV — AKBAR SILVER

84 R	Al	Akbar	—	963
86			Agrah	967
88			Jaunpūr	968
90 P			—	970
96 R		"	Jaunpūr	974
97 R	"		Delhi	975
103	"		Ahmadābād	982
108 R		"	Jaunpur	983
119 R		"	—	986
122		"	Lahore	
124 R			Fathpur	"
127 R			Ahmadābād	987
128	"		Urdū	"
131 R		"	Patnah	"
132 P		"	—	"
141		"	Urdu Zafar Karān	1000

PLATE VII — AKBAR
SILVER AND COPPER.

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	A.H.
252a	AR	Akbár	—	992
252b		"	—	997
252c		"	—	1215 (nc)
254			Alláhábád	—
255	Æ		Nárnól	963
257		"	—	966
258			Lahore	97x
261	"		Ahmadábád	982
263			Dógám	983
264	"	"	Málpúr	985
266			Fathpúr	987
270		"	Jaunpur	98x
272		"	Gwállor	9xx
273	"	"	Urdú Zafar Karín	1000

COPPER WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	Iláhi year and month =	A.H. (not on coins.)
273a	Æ	Akbar	Alláhábád	31 Míhr	994
274		"	Kábul	32	995
275	"	"	Lahore	36 Dai	999
282	"		Dehlí	4 ^o 4 Dai	1005
283	"	"	Agrah	46 Abán	1009
287	"		"	4x	10xx

PLATE VIII.—JAHÁNGÍR:

SILVER, WITH NAME SALÍM; GOLD, WITHOUT PORTRAIT

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year and month	A H
288	R	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	2 Farwádín	x
290	A	"	Agrah	—	1015
291	"	"	Lahore	1	"
292	"	"	"	"	"
294	"	"	"	3	1016
295	"	"	Agrah	1	1017
297	"	"	"	6 Míhr	1020
300	"	"	"	7 Adábíhist	1022
302	"	"	Ajmí	—	1025
306	"	"	Ahmadábád	14	1028
308	"	"	Jahángír nagar	19 Isfandálmíz	1033-[4]
310	"	"	Lahore	22	1036
311	"	"	Burhánpúr	— Abán	—

PLATE IX.—JAHÁNGÍR:

GOLD, WITH PORTRAIT (except 305)

305	A	Jahángír	Agrah	14	1028
312	"	"	—	6	1020
313	"	"	—	"	"
314	"	"	—	"	"
315	"	"	—	"	"
317	"	"	—	7	1021
318	"	"	Ajmí	8	1023
319	"	"	"	9	"

PLATE X—JAHÁNGÍR

ZODIACAL MOHRS

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year	A.H.
322	N	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028
323	"	"	"		16	1030
324)	"		"	Taurus	14	1028
325)	"		"	"	16	1030
328	"			Gemini	"	1031
331	"				18	1032
332	"			Cancer	16	1029
333a			"		16	1030
333c			"	Leo	14	1028
334	"	"			17	1031
337	"	"		Virgo	16	1030
339	"					1031
340					10	1033
341				Libra	16	1030
343	"	"		Scorpio	—	1030
346	"	"		"	16	"
348	"		"	Sagittarius	"	1031
350	"	"	"	Capricornus	14	1028
353	"	"	"		16	1031
355	"		"	Aquarius	"	"
356					18	1032
357	"		Almadabul		—	—
358	"	"	Agrah	Pisces	13	1025

PLATE XI.—JAHÁNGÍR: ZODIACAL RUPEES.

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Zodiacal sign.	Regnal year	A D
362	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Aries	13	1027
361	"	"	"	Taurus	"	"
369	"	"	"	Gemini	"	"
370	"	"	"	Cancer	"	"
374	"	"	"	Scorpio	—	"

IMITATIONS OF ZODIACAL MOHRS.

376	AR	Jahángír	Agrah	Cancer	—	1028
377	"	"	"	Leo	—	1032
378	"	"	"	Virgo	14	1028
379	"	"	"	"	17	1033
380	"	"	"	Scorpio	12	1028
381	"	"	"	Sagittarius	17	1033
382	"	"	"	Capricornus	16	1031
383	"	"	"	Aquarius	13	1028
384	"	"	"	Pisces	"	"

IMITATION OF ZODIACAL RUPEE,

385	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	Leo	13	1027
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LATE IMITATION HALF-RUPEES.

386	AR	Jahángír	Agrah	Aries	14	1028
387	"	"	"	Taurus	"	"
388	"	"	"	Gemini	15	1029
390	"	"	"	Cancer	17	1031
391	"	"	"	Leo	16	1029
393	"	"	"	Virgo	17	1033
395	"	"	"	Libra	18	1032
397	"	"	"	Scorpio	12	1028
398	"	"	"	Sagittarius	17	1033
399	"	"	"	Capricornus	18	1033
400	"	"	"	Aquarius	13	1028
401	"	"	"	Pisces	"	"

PLATE XII — JAHÁNGÍR SILVER

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	Regnal year and month	A.H
403	AR	Jahángír	Agrah	1	1014
403	"		"	"	"
404	"	,	Akbarnagar	—	"
405			Kábul	1	
411	"		Ahmadábád	3	1015
413	"		Patnah	2 Isfandármiz	"
414		,	Lahore	1	,
415	"	,	"	3	,
424	"		,	5	1017
425	"	,	Ahmadábád	,	1018
432			Agrah	, Isfandármiz	1019
433	,	"	Kashmír	—	,
438	"		Lahore	5 Bahman	,
439	,		Agrah	6 Abán	1020

PLATE XIII — JAHÁNGÍR SILVER

440	AR	Jahángír	Kandahár	6	1020
441	"	"	Agrah	" Isfandármiz	1021
442	"	"	"	7 Ardábíhist	"
444	"		Dehli	Míhr	
445		"	Kandahár	" —	"
447			Lahore	Farwardín	
451	"	"	Kandahár	8 Ardábíhist	1023
455	"	"	Lahore	9	—
460	"	"	Ajmir	11	1025
461	"		Ahmadábád	— Abán	"
463			Lahore	11	,
467	,	,	Patnah	12 Shahriwar	1026
468	,	"	Tattah	" Khúrdád	"
472	"	,	Kandahár	13	1027
473	"		Kábul	" ? Shahriwar	,

PLATE XIV.—JAHÁNGÍR· SILVER.

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year and month	A H
475	AR	Jahángír	Ahmadábád	13	1027
488	"	"	Lahore	15	1029
491	"	"	"	16	1030
498	"	"	Súrat	18	1033
501	"	"	Jahángírnagar	19 Shahríwar	—
510 R	"	"	"	20 ? Míhr	—

COPPER.

512	Æ	"	Agrah	7	1021
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WITH NAME OF NÚR-JAHÁN.

513	A	{ Jahángír and Núr-Jahán }	Súrat	—	1036
515 R	AR	"	Ahmadábád	—	1034
516	"	"	Lahore	20	"
518	"	"	"	—	"
519	"	"	Súrat	2[0]	"
523	"	"	Agrah	22	1037
525	"	"	Patnah	"	"
526	"	"	"	"	—

DÁWAR BAKHSH.

527	AR	Dáwar Bakhsh	Lahore	1	1037
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PLATE XV.—SHÁH-JAHÁN· GOLD.

529	A	Sháh-Jahán	Ahmadábád	2 Khurdád	1038
530	"	"	Daulatábád	"	—
534	"	"	Akbarábád	—	1042
536	"	"	Lahore	5	"
541	"	"	Akbarábád	—	1043
544	"	"	Ahmadábád	8	1045
549	"	"	—	12	1049
551	"	"	Akbarábád	14	1050
563	"	"	Burhánpúr	25	1061
566	"	"	Daulatábád	27	1063
568	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	30	1066
577	"	"	—	—	—

PLATE XVI—SHÁH-JAHÁN SILVER

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	Regnal year and month	A.H.
578	R	Sháh-Jahán	Lahore	1	1037
580	"		Burhánpúr	"	,
581	"		Agrah	,	1038
582*	"		"	2	,
583	"		Akbarábád	Tír	
584	"		Patnah	2	,
585			Súrat	1	
588			Akbarábád	2	1039
589			Akbarnagar		,
603		"	Dehlí	3 Dal	1040
605	"		Akbarábád	5	1041
606	"		Alláhábád	4 Asur	"
608			Patnah	"	,
621			Akbarábád	6	1043
622	"		,	"	,

PLATE XVII—SHÁH-JAHÁN SILVER

623	R	Sháh-Jahán	Alláhábád	6	—
625			Bhakar		1043
626			, ?		"
629	"		Akbarnagar	7 Farwádín	
632*	"		Lahore	,	1044
634			Bhakar	8	1045
643	"		Tattah	10 Khurdád	1047
651*			Lahore	13	1049
659			Surat	20	1057
666			Junahgarh	—	1059
669*			Sháhjahánábád	24	1060
671*		"	Kashmír	25	1061
676	"		Daulatábád	31	1067
678*		"	Sháhjahánábád		"
681				32	1068

689* | A | Anonymous | " | — | 1069

* The coins distinguished by an asterisk are denominated in their inscriptions, *bi idár* for presentation pieces, or coins for distribution as largesse or for the annual tribute, &c

PLATE XVIII.—SHUJÁ', MURÁD BAKHSH, AND
AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR. GOLD.

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year	A H
690	AR	Shujá'	Akbarábád	—	1068
691	"	"	Jalaonábád?	1	"
692	A	Murád Bakhsh	Ahmadábád	1	"
694	AR	"	"	"	"
696 R	"	"	Súrat	"	"
699	"	"	"	"	—
700 R	"	"	Cambay	"	—
701	A	Aurangzíb	Tattah	5	1072
702	"	"	Aurangábád	6	1074
706	"	"	Akbarnagar	12	—
708	"	"	Golkondah	20	1086
709	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	24	1091
711	"	"	Bijápúr	31	1099
715*	"	"	Chínápatan	35	1103
719	"	"	{ Khujistah-bunyád } { (Aurangábád) }	42	1109
721*	"	"	[Chíná]patan	"	1111

PLATE XIX.—AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR: SILVER.

725	AR	Aurangzíb	Akbarábád	1	—
726	"	"	Golkondah	1	1069
728	"	"	Patnah	1	1070
729	"	"	Multán	3	"
732	"	"	—	4	1071
733	"	"	Akbarábád	"	"
734	"	"	Júnahgarh	—	"
739	"	"	"	6	1074
742a	"	"	Akbarnagar	9	107x
743	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	1076
745	"	"	Akbarábád	—	1077
748	"	"	Golkondah	14	1076 (sic)
749	"	"	"	15	—
762	"	"	Súrat	24	1091
772 Obv	"	"	'Álamgí púr	—	1096
777	"	"	Nárnól	3x	1098
781	"	"	Zafarpúr	32	1100
782	"	"	Kábul	"	—

PLATE XX AURANGZÍB 'ALAMGÍR SILVER AND A'ZAM

No.	Metal.	Emperor	Mint.	Regnal year	A.H.
788	R	Aurangzib	Ohnápattan	85	—
796	"	"	Surat	37	1105
798Obv	"	"	Ajmir	38	"
804	"	"	Baraili	39	1107
805	"	"	Nasratábád	8x	—
808	"	"	Zafarábád	40	1107
809	"	"	Ahmadnagar		1108
811	"	"	Etáwah	41	"
814	"	"	Lahore		"
819	"	"	Júnahgarh	41	1109
821	"	"	Cambay	43	1111
822	"	"	Masulipatan	44	"
847	A	A zam	Khujistah bunyád	1	1118
849	"	"	Burhánpur	1	1119
850	R	"	Ahmadábád	"	"
851	"	"	Burhánpur	"	"

PLATE XXI — KÁM BAKHSH, BAHÁDUR

852	A	Kám Bakhsh	Holdarábád	2	1120
853	R	"	Bijápur	"	"
854	A	Bahadur	Pesháwar		
856Obv	"	"	Sháhjahánábád		
858	"	"	Lahore	"	"
861	"	"	Khujistah bunyád	4	1121
862	"	"	Ujjain	—	1122
863	"	"	Akbarábád	6	1123
866	R	"	Ajmir	1	1119
867	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
868	"	"	Azímabad (Patnah)	2	1120
870	"	"	Akbarábád		
873	"	"	Burhánpur	1	1121
874	"	"	Sholapur		1122
875	"	"	Surat	6	1124

PLATE XXII.—JAHÁNDÁR, FARRUKH-SIYAR: GOLD

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint.	Regnal year	A H
877	AR	Jahándár	Khujistah-bunyád	1	1124
878	"	"	"	"	"
880	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
885	AR	"	"	"	"
887	"	"	[Akbarábád]	"	"
889*	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	—	"
890	AR	Farrukh-siyar	Murshidábád	1	—
891	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	4	1127
892	"	"	Lahore	5	1129
893	"	"	Batalí	"	—
894	"	"	Bulbánpúr	6	—
897	"	"	Multán	7	1130
898	"	"	Bijápúr	"	—
900	"	"	—	—	1125
900 ^a	"	"	Imtiyázgarh	3	—
901	"	"	Gúti	5	1128
902	"	"	Gangpúr	"	"

PLATE XXIII.

FARRUKH-SIYAR: SILVER, RAFÍ-AD-DARAJÁT.

903	AR	Farrukh-siyar	Jahángírnagar	1	1124
907	"	"	Katak	2	1125
918	"	"	Etáwá	5	1128
920	"	"	Chínápatan	"	"
924 Obv	"	"	Akbarábád	"	1129
925 "	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
927 "	"	"	Gwálíor	6	"
928 "	"	"	Lahore	"	"
931 "	"	"	Murshidábád	"	—
933 "	"	"	Arkát	7	1130
935 "	"	"	Multán	"	"
936 "	"	"	A'zamnagar	—	—
937	AR	Rafí'-ad-daraját	Sháhjahánábád	1	1131
937 ^a	"	"	Mu'azzamábád	"	"
938	AR	"	Akbarábád	"	"
941	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	"	"
942	"	"	Kúrá	"	"
943	"	"	Lahore	"	"

PLATE XXIV

RAFI' AD DAULAH, NIKU SIYAR, IBRAHIM

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint.	Regnal year	A.H.
945	N	Rafi-ad-daulah	Shahjahanabad	1	1131
946	"	"	Khujistah bunyad	—	"
947	R	"	Akbarabad	1	"
948	"	"	Barali	"	"
950	"	"	Azimabad (Patnah)	"	"
951	"	"	Lahore	"	"
952	"	"	Murshidabad	"	"
953	N	Niku siyar	Surat	1	—
955	N	Ibrahim	Shahjahanabad	1	1132
956	R	"	"	"	"

PLATE XXV — MUHAMMAD

958	N	Mohammad	Khujistah bunyad	1	1131
959	"	"	Shahjahanabad	3	1131
967	"	"	Akbarabad	17	1147
968	"	"	Etawa	20	1150
973	"	"	Kashmir	24	1151
974	"	"	Lahore	25	1155
976	"	"	Imtiazagarh	—	1161
977	"	"	"	—	—
985	R	"	Akbarnagar Oudh	5	1135
998	"	"	Kurá	11	1141
1011	"	"	Ajayur	12	1148
1019	"	"	Shahabad	21	1151
1029	"	"	Farrukhabad	25	1155
1032 O.K.	"	"	Siwal-Jaipur	26	1156
1035	"	"	Barali	27	1157

PLATE XXVI.

AHMAD, 'ALAMGÍR II, SHÁH-JAHÁN [III].

No	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year	A H
1039	AV	Ahmad	Sháhjahánábád	1	1161
1040	"	"	Benáres	2	1162
1044	"	"	—	—	—
1045	AR	"	'Azímábád (Patnah)	1	1161
1047 Obv	"	"	Farrukhábád	"	"
1057 "	"	"	Munádábád	6	1167
1059	AV	'Álamgír II	Sháhjahánábád	1	1122
1060	"	"	"	2	1168
1062	"	"	Indrapúr	4	1122
1065	"	"	Lahore	5	1171
1066	"	"	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád	6	"
1069	"	"	Imtíyázgarh	—	—
1077*	AR	"	Akbarábád	4	1171
1082	"	"	Sháhjahánábád	5	1172
1086	AV	Sháh-Jahán [III.]	Islámábád	1	1173
1087	"	"	Ahmadnagar-Farrukhábád	"	"
1090	AR	"	Indrapúr	"	"

PLATE XXVII.—SHÁH-'ÁLAM.

1093	AV	Sháh-'Álam	Sháhjahánábád	3	1176
1094	"	"	"	32	1205
1099)†	AR	"	"	46	1218
1100)				"	"
1104	AV	"	"	"	"
1110	"	"	"	47	1219
1118	AR	"	Etáwá	18	—
1121	"	"	Ahmadábád	16	1182
1122	"	"	Arkát	12 ?	1192
1129	"	"	Akbarábád	26	1198

* Nisár

† Struck on occasion of Lake's entry, 1803

PLATE XXVIII—SHĀH ĀLAM

No.	Metal	Emperor	Mint	Regnal year	A.H.
1185	R	Shāh Ālam	Bonāres	17	1189
1187		"	"	19	—
1188		"	"	23	1196
1189	"			30	1203
1148	"		"	45	1217
1157	R	"	Jahāngīrnagar	10	1183
1159		"	Srinagar	3	—
1160			Surat	4	—
1161	"	"		5	—
1163			"	6	—
1166	N	"	Azmábád (Patnah)	2	1174
1167	"	"		10	1182

PLATE XXIX

SHĀH 'ĀLAM, BÍDĀR BAKHT, AKBAR II, BAHADUR

1171	N	Shāh-Ālam	Ahmadnagar Farrukhábád	23	1196
1172	R	"		6	1179
1183		"	"	39	1218
1185	N	"	Murahidábád	—	1181
1188	R	"		8	1180
1103	"	"	"	19	—
1200	"		Najfbábád	22	1195
1200a	N		No mint	—	1183
1206		Bídar Bakht	Shahjahanábád	1	1202
1207	"		Ahmadábád	"	1203
1210	R	Muhammad Akbar II	Shahjahanábád	1	1221
1217	R	Bahadur II.	"	6	1257

PLATE XXX—EAST INDIA COMPANY.
MURSHIDÁBÁD.

No	Metal	Denomination	Mint	Titular Emperor	A D. circ
<i>Appendix</i>					
1	A	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohr	Murshidábád	Sháh-'Álam	1768
3	"	$\frac{1}{8}$ "	"	"	"
5		4 Annas	"	"	"
8	A	Mohr	"	"	1770
14	R	Anna	"	"	"
17	A	Mohr	"	"	1773
20	"	"	"	"	1782
22	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohl	"	"	1787
28	R	Rupce	"	"	1784
29	A	Mohr	"	"	1793-1818
33	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohl	"	"	"
35	R	Rupce	"	"	"
37	"	"	"	"	"
39Obv	,	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	"
43	A	$\frac{1}{4}$ Mohr	"	"	1818-32
47Obv.	R	Rupce	"	"	1832-35

PLATE XXXI.—EAST INDIA COMPANY.
FARRUKHÁBÁD, BENÁRES, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

50	R	Rupce	Farrukhabad	Sháh-'Álam	1803-19
52	"	"	"	"	1833-35
54	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	"	"
61	"	Rupce	Benáres	"	1811
66	"	"	"	"	1806-19
67	"	"	Calcutta	"	1763
68	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ Rupce	Bombay	Sháh	1719
71	"	" "	"	"	1730
72	"	Rupce	"	Muhammád	1725
76	A	Mohr	"	Sháh-'Álam	1768
77	R	Rupce	"	"	1774
79	"	Rupce	"	"	1800
80	"	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	Bombay-Súat	"	1718

PLATE XXXII —EAST INDIA COMPANY
SURÁT, ARKAT (MADRAS, CALCUTTA), MASULIPATAN

FRENCH COMPANY
ARKAT (PONDICHERRY)

No.	Metal	Denomination.	Mint.	Titular Emperor	A.D.
<i>Appendix.</i> 81	N	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohr	Surat	Sháh- Álam	1803
82		Mohr	"	"	1825
85	R	Rupce	"	"	1825
87	N	Mohr		"	—
96	R	Rupce		"	1818-32 ?
98	,	"			1832-35 ?
103	R	Rupce	Arkát (Madras)	Álamgir II.	1708-99 ?
109	N	$\frac{1}{2}$ Mohr	"	"	1815 ?
111	R	Double rupce	"	"	?
122	,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Rupce	(Calcutta)	"	1818-33
127		Rupce	(Pondicherry)		1755
128	"	"	"	Sháh Álam	1763
145	"	Double rupce	Masulipatan	Álamgir II. (<i>sic</i>)	1780
148	"	Rupce	"	Sháh Álam	1797

PLATE XXXIII

SHAH JAHÁN

Page xxxvii	N	200 Mohrs	Sháhjahánábád <i>From a cast</i>	Sháh Jahan	A.H. 1061
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PAGE.	NO	
114		<i>heading for Kharram read Khurram.</i>
135	691	<i>for Jalúnábád read Jalaonábád ?</i>
137	699	سه [كر]نت and غازی [با]نت
143	726	„ Calcutta read Golkondah.
„	„	„ كلكته read [ه]كلكتد.
183	900a	Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)
		هزاران read هزاران
191	937	
202	975a	<i>omit this coin it is transferred to p 251 1171a</i>
203	967 7	<i>for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)</i>
212	1019	فوج read فوج
223	1063	„ همجو read وحو.
224	1068-70a	<i>for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)</i>
226	1077	<i>first col add ½</i>
227	1085b	<i>for Karrah read Imtiyázgarh (Adóní)</i>
229	230	<i>heading of first col. for N read R</i>

In several instances Daulatábád is spelt Dawlatábád, and Azur, Adhur

**THE MOGHUL EMPERORS
OF HINDUSTAN.**

MOGHUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.

		A.D.	A.D.
I	Babur, Zahir ad-din	987	1525
II	Humayun, Nasir-ad-din	987	1530
III	Akbar, Jalal ad-din	963	1556
IV	Jahangir, Nur-ud-din	1011	1605
	Durran Bahadur	1017	1627-8
V	Saleh Jahangir, Saad-ud-din	1017	1628
	Saleh Jahangir, P. Shah	1658-70	1658-60
	Murad Bahadur (in Europe)	1658	1658
VI	Aurangzeb, Alamgir, Muhiy-ud-din	1659	1659
	Azam Shah	1118	1707
	Kam Bahadur	1119-20	1708
VII	Bahadur Shah, Alam, Kutb-ud-din	1119	1707
VIII	Jahangir Shah, Muhiy-ud-din	1121	1712
IX	Farrukhsiyar	1121	1713
X	Rafi-ud-daulat, Shams-ud-din	1131	1719
XI	Rafi-ud-daulat Shah-Jahangir II	1131	1719
	Nikunsiyar	1131	1719
	Ibrahim	1132	1720
XII	Muhammad, Nasir-ad-din	1131	1719
XIII	Ahmad	1161	1718
XIV	Alamgir II, Aziz-ad-din	1167	1751
	Shah-Jahangir [III]	1173-4	1759-60
XV	Shah-Alam, Jalal-ad-din	1173	1759
	Bidai Bakht	1202-3	1788
XVI	Muhammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII	Bahadur Shah II	1253	1837
	Deposed by the British Government	1275	1857

I.—ZAHÍR-AD-DÍN BÁBAR.*

A.H. 932—937 = A.D. 1525—1530

No	Mint	Year	
Æ			SILVER
1	—	933	<p>Obv Area, within square,†</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin, in segments, divided by ornaments, ابو بكر الصديق [عمر] العاروق عثمان العفان على المرتضى</p> <p>Rev Area, within twelve-foil,</p> <p>محمد ياسر ح طهير الدين</p> <p>Margin, السلطان اا اعزه(?) الله ٩٣٣</p> <p>PL I CUNNINGHAM Æ 10, Wt 70</p>
Æ			SILVER
134†	No mint or date		<p>Obv لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله على ولي الله</p> <p>Rev, within square, سلطان ياسر* بهادر</p> <p>Around, names of the twelve Imáms, partly obliterated</p> <p>Æ 85, Wt 78</p>

* The following coins were presumably struck by Bábar about A.H. 917, when in alliance with the Safaví Sháh Ismá'íl. See R. S. Poole, *Catalogue of Persian Coins*, Introduction, pp xxv ff, and 210. They are also published in my *Catalogue of Additions*, part II, p 163, where two of them (134^v and 134^x) are figured in Pl xxxi.

† This common formula is arranged in various ways, as a reference to the plates will show, but these slight variations are disregarded in the descriptions, so long as the general division of the formula into three lines is maintained.

II—MUHAMMAD HUMÁYÚN *

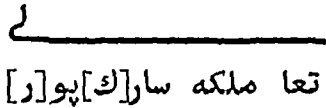
A.H. 987—990 = A.D. 1580—1584

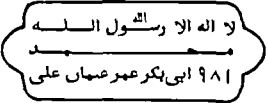
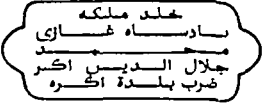
No.	Mint.	Year.	
N 8	—	—	<p>GOLD</p> <p>Obv, within octagon,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله</p> <p>محمد</p> <p>رسول الله</p> <p>Rev., within circle,</p> <p>غازی</p> <p>محمد همايون نادره</p> <p>ابو المظفر</p> <p>PL I N 2, WL 14</p>
N 10, 10a	—	—	<p>Obv within circle, as 8</p> <p>Rev within circle</p> <p>خلد الله تعالى</p> <p>نادره غازي</p> <p>محمد همايون</p> <p>ملكه</p> <p>PL I CUNNINGHAM A 43, WL 14 IOC A 43, WL 13 IOC N 43, WL 9</p>

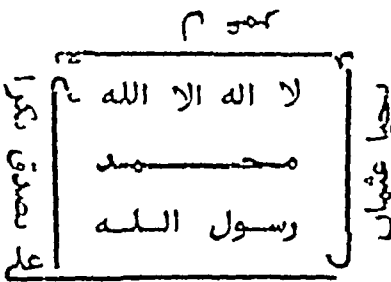
For coins of Humáyún struck in Kashmir (In 937) see *Pl. I Catalogue of India Coins Muhammad* (at p 80)

No	Mint	Year	
Æ			SILVER
11	—	962	<p>Obv Area, within looped square,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله سول الله محمد ر</p> <p>Margin, ابا بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العاص على المرتضى</p> <p>Rev. Area, within looped square,</p> <p>پادشاه عارى محمد همايون ۹۶۲</p> <p>Margin, العادل ابو المطهر, </p> <p>PL I CUNNINGHAM Æ 95, Wt. 180</p>
12	—	—	<p>Obv Area, within looped circle,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin, ابا بكر الصديق عمر الفاروق عثمان العاص على المرتضى</p> <p>Rev Area, within eightfoil,</p> <p>محمد عارى همايون</p> <p>Margin, السلطان الاعظم الحاقان المكرم [جلد الله تعالى الى ملكه و] [سلطانه ص</p> <p>PL I CUNNINGHAM Æ 105, Wt. 113</p>

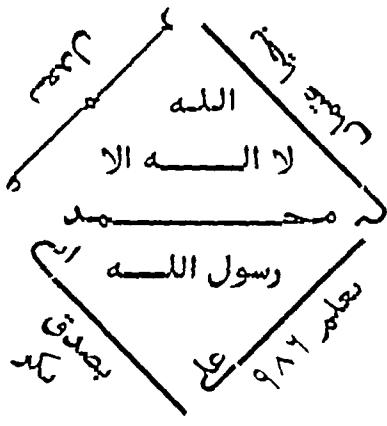
No	Mint	Year	
N 24	Agrah?	971	<p>Obv Area as 23</p> <p>Margin, بصدق ابا بکر اصسا (؟) عمر بحیای</p> <p>[عمر] ان بعل[ر] علی دل الله بهر</p> <p>Rev السلطان الاعظم [ظفر] خلد الله</p> <p>سادسہ ۹۷۱ غاز</p> <p>جلال الدین محمد اکبر</p> <p>تعا ملکہ [و] سلطا [نہ ک</p> <p>(سلطان written سلطان)</p> <p>PL IL N 106 WL 105</p>
25	Lahore		<p>As 24 mint, لا</p> <p>PL IL BENGAL AR. SOC. N 106, WL 106</p>
26-28	—		<p>Obv as 23 no margin.</p> <p>Rev غازی</p> <p>اکبر بادشاہ</p> <p>مد</p> <p>۹۷۱</p> <p>جلال الدین</p> <p>(Year imperfect on 27 and 28 dots omitted on 29)</p> <p>PL IL I.O.C. N 4, WL 13</p> <p>" 5 WL 13</p> <p>" 43 WL 3</p>
29	—	972	<p>As 26 but year ۹۷۲</p> <p>3 WL 13</p>
30	lg[rah]		<p>۱۹ 21 [ر] فی الله عمر instead of دل ,</p> <p>year and mint ۹۷۲ ضرب اک</p> <p>BENGAL AR. SOC. A 11 WL 106</p>

No	Mint	Year	
N 31	Sárang- púí ?	972	As 24 obv. margin partly obliterated, year ٩٧٢, and lowest line of rev, <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>تعا ملكه سار[ك]پو[ر]</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">PL II. 100 N 9, Wt 164</p>
32	—	973	As 24 obv. margin (as 30) partly obliterated, on rev., year ٧٣ mint obliterated. <i>MARSDEN</i> N 105, Wt 168
33	Lahore	974	As 24· obv margin partly obliterated, year ٩٧٤ : mint رب . هور <i>BENGAL AS SOC</i> N 105 Wt 169
34	—	975	As 24 inscriptions barbarous, year ٩٧٤ mint illegible. <i>N</i> 12, Wt 169
35	—	„	As 24 obv margin obliterated, year ٩٧٥, mint obliterated. <i>MARSDEN</i> N 105, Wt 169
36	—	„	As 24 obv. margin, ق ابا نكرو ا عمر ی ان year ٩٧٤ mint [ر]صی عسیر obliterated <i>STUBBS</i> N 105, Wt 167
37	—	„	As 36 <i>PL II BENGAL AS SOC</i> N 105, Wt 168
38	Dehli	„	As 30 year and mint ٩٧٤ ضرب حضرت دهلی. <i>PL II BENGAL AS SOC</i> N 11, Wt 169

No	Mint	Year.	
N 50,51	Agrah	981	<p>Obv</p>  <p>Rev</p>  <p>PL. II. MARSDEN N 13 x 8 WL 167 MARSDEN N 13 8, WL 167</p>
52 53	,	982	<p>Obv Area, within triple square</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ٩٨٢</p> <p>Margin, in segments عمر صدق ابي بكر ی عثمان [ع] [ع] [ع] علی </p> <p>Rev</p> <p>محمد بن علي بادشاه غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد دار الخلافة اکبر</p> <p>PL. III. DEVOAL DE ROC N 7, WL 167 MARSDEN A 70 WL 167</p>

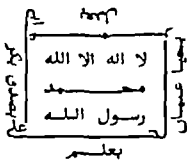
No	Mint	Year	
54	Agrah	982	As 52 barbarous MARS DIN N 95, Wt 169
55	Ahmad ābad	„	As 52 • but mint [احمدآباد] BI NGAL AS SOC N 95, Wt 169
56	„	„	As 55 barbarous. MARS DIN N 10
57	„	983	As 52 year and mint, ٩٨٣, احمد[آباد] MARS DIN N 95
58	Jaun- pūr	„	As 52 year and mint, ٩٨٣, [و]نو[ر] PL III N 8, Wt 169
59, 60	Lahore	„	As 52 year and mint, ٩٨٣, صرب لاہور PL III GOIT INDIA N 85, Wt 169 N 86
61	Sirhind	981	As 52 year and mint, ٩٨٣, شہرہند PL III JAJAVIS N 9, Wt 169
62	—	„	As 52 year ٩٨٣, mint obliterated LADY TRERT N 9, Wt 165
63	Muham- madābād Udaipūr	„	Obv. <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>٩٨٤ بعلم</p> </div> Rev <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>پادشاہ عاری حلال الدین محمد اکبر مفتوحہ اساد عرف ادیپور محمد صرب</p> </div> <p>Commemorative of the reduction of Muhammadābād, com- monly called Udaipūr. (Persian style) PL. III I O C N 9, Wt 169</p>

No	Mint	Year	
N 64	—	984	<p>Obr Area, within triple eightfoil,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev Area, within triple square</p> <p>ساده اکبر غازی محمد جلال الدین</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>PL. III. MÆRSDEN N° 93, WL 166</p>
65	—	985	<p>Obr Area, within triple square</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ٩٨٥</p> <p>Margin obliterated</p> <p>Rev Area,</p> <p>ساده غازی اکبر جلال الدین محمد</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>PL. III. N° 94, WL 17</p>

No	Mint	Year	
N 66- square	Fathpúr	986	<p>Obv.</p>  <p>Rev</p> <p><u>حلد الله تعا ملكه ل</u> <u>محمد اكبر پادشاه</u> <u>حلال الديس عارم</u> صرب دار السلطنة فتحپور</p> <p>PL III. PRINSEP <i>N</i> 75, Wt 186</p>
67 sq	Fathpúr	987	<p>As 66 but year ٩٨٧ on reverse</p> <p><i>N</i> 7, Wt 187</p>
68 sq	Lahore	„	<p>As 66 year ٩٨٧ on reverse, and lowest line,</p> <p>صرب دار السلطنة لاهور</p> <p>PL III PRINSEP <i>N</i> 75, Wt 187</p>
69 sq	Fathpúr	988	<p>As 66 year ٩٨٨ on reverse</p> <p>MARSDEN <i>N</i> 75, Wt 187</p>
<p>* In this volume all coins are assumed to be round, unless distinguished as square (sq) beneath the number in the first column. The fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ beneath the number indicate a half or a quarter mohi or rupee as the case may be.</p>			

No	Mint.	Year.	
N 70 sq	Lahore	988	As 68 year ٩٨٨ on reverse and lowest line, ضرب دار السلطنة لا ه PL. III. MARSDEN N 74, WL 100
71 72	—	"	As 20, but — divides reverse date ٩٨٨ PL. III. LOC N 42, WL 15 LOC Pierced. N 74 WL 15
73 77 sq	Urdu Zafar karin	1000	As 68 year الف on reverse lowest line ضرب اردو ظفر قرين PL. III. MARSDEN N 74, WL 100 N 73, WL 100 LOC N 74, WL 100 MARSDEN A 74, WL 107 LOC N 74 WL 103
78 sq	,	"	As 73 no year N 74 WL 107
79 80	"		As 73 but round. Barbarous PL. III. N 74, WL 100 N 74 WL 101
81 sq. 1/2			As 73 PL. III. CUNNINGHAM A 73, WL 80
82 sq 1/4	"		Obv اکبر الله الف Rev قرين ظفر اردو PL. III. CUNNINGHAM A 74, WL 84
83 sq	Ishtab	—	As 73 lowest line of rev., الصرب پسه PL. III. MARSDEN N 74, WL 107

No.	Mint.	Year	
AR 94	Dehli	971	<p>Obv as 84 within circle margin ends رضى الله عنهم</p> <p>Rev., within ornamented square,</p> <p>طا الاعظم الحاقان ال</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>الله</p> <p>محمد</p> <p>جلال الدين</p> <p>غازى</p> <p>دهلى</p> </div> <p>ضرب حضرت</p> <p>ملكه وسلطانه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">THOMAS AL 11 WL 174</p>
90	—	973	<p>As 90: obv border varied year on rev ٩٧٣, margin obliterated.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Formerly ringed). EDEN AL 113</p>
96	Jaunpur	974	<p>Obv Arca, within wavy pentagon as 84.</p> <p>Margin obscure</p> <p>Rev</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>الدنيا والدين</p> <p>ص</p> <p>٧٤</p> <p>ل الدين اكبر غازى</p> <p>حلا محمد ناساه</p> <p>د[ا]ر الحلافة حوندو[ر]</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right;">PL IV THOMAS AL 17, WL 177</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	
AR 122, 128 sq	Lahore	986	<p>SQUARE ISSUE</p> <p>Obv</p>  <p>Rev</p> <p>عبد الله تعالى ملكه ٩٨٦ محمد اكر ناداه جلال السديس غازي ضرب دار السلطنة لاهور</p> <p>PL. IV PRINSEP A. 2, WL. 173 (Formerly ringed.) MARDEN A. 71</p>
124 sq	Fath pur	"	<p>As 122 but ^{فسحور} دار السلطنة []</p> <p>PL. IV THOMAS A. 2, WL. 174</p>
105 120a 120 sq		987	<p>As 124 but ٩٨٧</p> <p>MARDEN A. 73 WL. 173 PRINSEP A. 73 WL. 174 IOC A. 73, WL. 173</p>
107 sq	Ahmed- abad		<p>As 122: but ^{ب. وال احمد} and ٩٨٧</p> <p>Obv ornamented with branches</p> <p>PL. IV GEARY A. 2, WL. 174</p>

No	Mint	Year	
R 128 sq.	Urdú	987	<p>Obv Area, within quatrefoil,</p> <p>الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله</p> <p>At corners, ابو بكر, عمر, عثمان, علي</p> <p>Rev, within square, اردو صرب</p> <p>Margin, جلال الدين محمد اكبر پادشاه عاری ۹۸۷ PL IV MARS DEN R 85, Wt 173</p>
129, 130 sq	Lahore	„	<p>As 122 year ۹۸۷, mint, دار السلطنة لا</p> <p>GRANT R 8, Wt 175 IOC R 75, Wt 172</p>
131 sq	Patnah	„	<p>As 122 year on obv ۹۸۷, last line of rev, صرب پتہ</p> <p>PL IV IOC R 8, Wt 176</p>
132 sq $\frac{1}{2}$	—	„	<p>As 122 year ۹۸۷, mint obliterated</p> <p>PL IV IOC R 65, Wt 88</p>
133 sq	Lahore	988	<p>As 122 (letters form <i>diamond</i> instead of square on obv), year ۹۸۸</p> <p>R 75, Wt 177</p>
134, 135 sq	Fath- púr	„	<p>As 122 year ۹۸۸, lowest line of rev, صرب دار السلط[مة] فحدور</p> <p>BURNES R 75, Wt 176 THOMAS R 8, Wt 173</p>

No	Mint.	Year Month	Obv	Rev												
II—WITH ILÁHÍ (SOLAR) YEARS *																
GOLD																
N 163	—	32 [906]	Obv Within double square with wavy border الله اكبر	Rev Border as obv جل ۳۲ جل حلاله PL V N 8 Wt 107												
164 $\frac{1}{4}$	Agrah	42 Bah- man [1008]	Within dotted circle الله اكبر جل حلاله	Within dotted circle بهمن الله ۴۲ اكبر جل ضر PL V N 4 Wt 43												
165	,	44 Ard behan [1007]		Within dotted circle بهمن اردی الله ۴۴ ضر اكبر PL V J.O.C A 9 Wt 107												
<p>* The Il hí or divine epoch of Akbar was introduced by this Emperor in the year 902 of the Hijrah A.D. 1491 and dates from the 5th day of Rabi' II of the year 903 (Feb. 1506 the first of his reign) being the time of the entering of the sun into the constellation Aries; and the Iláhi years are composed of twelve solar months called by the names of the ancient Persian Kalendar:—</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Farwardín</td><td>Mard d (Amaráti)</td><td>Azur</td></tr> <tr> <td>Arđibihšt</td><td>Šahriyār</td><td>Dī</td></tr> <tr> <td>Khurdād</td><td>Mīhr</td><td>Hamān</td></tr> <tr> <td>Tīr</td><td>Šāman</td><td>Īšādarmān</td></tr> </table> <p>In giving the corresponding Hijrah year to any Iláhi year in this Catalogue the Hijrah year in which the Iláhi year began (usually at April 1st) alone is given.</p>					Farwardín	Mard d (Amaráti)	Azur	Arđibihšt	Šahriyār	Dī	Khurdād	Mīhr	Hamān	Tīr	Šāman	Īšādarmān
Farwardín	Mard d (Amaráti)	Azur														
Arđibihšt	Šahriyār	Dī														
Khurdād	Mīhr	Hamān														
Tīr	Šāman	Īšādarmān														

No	Mint	Year Month	Obv	Rev
N 166	Asir	45 <i>Isfan dar- mi-</i> [1009]	Hawk to right. Ornaments in field,	الله اکبر ۴۵ اسعدارمز اله صرب اسیر PL V. PAYNE KNIGHT N 8, Wt 183
167	Agrah	49 <i>Far- war- dīn</i> [1012]	As 164.	فروردين اله ۴۹ اکره صرب PL V CUNNINGHAM. N 75, Wt. 108
168	"	49 <i>Amar- dād</i> [1012]	"	امرداد اله صرب ۴۹ اکره (Lozenge shaped) MARSDEN PL. V N 85 x 5, Wt 108
169	"	49 <i>Azur</i> [1012]	است ایں زر شاه اکبر ابرو مهر مهر ضرب اکره	ست اسور زیورا مهر اسمان را تا رمین واله اذر ۴۹ PL V PRINSEP N 10, Wt 166
170	"	50 <i>Amar- dād</i> [1018]	As 164. within octagram	Within octagram, as 168, but 8. PL V MARSDEN N 9, Wt 167

No	Mint	Year Month	Rev	Obv
186 sq	—	35 Amar- gadh [998]	As 177	<p>۳۵ الي</p> <p>امرداد</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM B 7 WL 174</p>
187 sq ½	Lahore	36 Ahan [999]	,	<p>ابان الي</p> <p>۳۶ لاهور</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>LOC B 74, WL 80</p>
188 sq ¼	"	36 Bah- man [999]	"	<p>Same but ۳۶</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM B 4, WL 43</p>
189 sq ¼	Tattah	36 [999]	"	<p>۳۶ الي</p> <p>تته</p> <p>B 4, WL 44</p>
190 sq ½	—	37 [1000]	As 180.	<p>As 180 but ۳۷</p> <p>LOC B 11, WL 67</p>
191 sq	Ahmad- abad	37 [1000]	As 122.	<p>۳۷</p> <p>محمد اكر ناديراه</p> <p>حلال الدين</p> <p>ضرب احمدabad</p> <p>PL VI B 73, WL 173</p>
192 sq	"	38 [1001]	"	<p>, but ۳۸</p> <p>B 74, WL 177</p>
193 sq	"	38 Bah- man [1001]	As 177	<p>بيس الي</p> <p>۳۸ احمدabad</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>B 7 WL 175</p>

No	Mint.	Year Month	Obv	Rev
R 194 sq	Lahore	38 Tir [1001]	As 177.	تیر الہی ۳۸ لاہور صرب PL VI CUNNINGHAM R 7, Wt 176
195 sq.	„	38 Far- war din [1001]	„	Same. but فرور دین CUNNINGHAM R 7, Wt 176
196 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	„	38 Ardi bihist [1001]	„	بہست اردی الہی ۳۸ لاہور . PL VI THOMAS R 45, Wt. 43
197	Burhán- púr	38 Dai [1001]	„	. دی ماہ الہی ۳۸ برہان پور . (Ringed.) PL VI PLAYFAIR R 8
198	Lahore	39 Azur [1002]	„	اذر الہی ۳۹ صرب لاہور PLAYFAIR R 9, Wt 174
199 sq	Tattah*	40 Khur- dad [1003]	„	خورداد الہی ۴۰ تہ صرب PL VI PANJ ARCH SURY R 8, Wt 173

* This mint closely resembles Patnah, but has one upright stroke less Tattah is تہ and Patnah تہ.

No.	Mint.	Year, Month	Obv.	Rev.
R 218 sq	Dehli?	42 Tir [1006]	As 177 beneath دهلی ?	۴۲ الی اہ تیز PANJ ARCH. SURV. B. 63, WL. 174
214 sq ½	—	42 [1006]	As 180	As 180 but ۴۲ LOC. B. 63, WL. 8
215 ½	Patnah	43 Khar- dad [1006]	As 177	خورداد الی سم سہ ضرب PL. VI. B. 63, WL. 85
216		43 Bah- man [1006]	"	Same but بہمن CUNNINGHAM B. 63, WL. 175
217 sq ½	—	43 [1006]	As 180	As 180 : but ۴۳ LOC. B. 63, WL. 85
218 q ½	—	43 Shah riwar [1006]	As 177	۴۳ الی سہریور PL. VI. THOMAS B. 63, WL. 8
219	Ahmad abad	44 Amar- dih [1006]	"	امرداد الی ۴۴ احمدآباد ضرب MIRSEY F. 100, WL. 10

No	Mint	Year Month	Obv	Rev
R 220	Patnah	44 Shah- riwar [1007]	As 177	شہرپور الہی ۴۴ پتمہ صوب R 95, Wt 175
221 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	44 Abán [1007]	„	ابان الہی صر کابل ۴۴ ب PL VI GRANT R 75, Wt. 87
222	Lahore	44 Ardi bihist [1007]	„	بہست اردی الہی ۴۴ لاہور صوب EDEN R 85, Wt 174
223	„	44 Shah riwar [1007]	„	شہرپور but STEUART R 85, Wt 174
224 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	44 Abán [1007]	„	ابان but GRANT. R 85, Wt 86
225 $\frac{1}{2}$	„	44 Adhur [1007]	„	اذر but R 85, Wt 89
226 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	45 Dai [1008]	„	دی الہی صر کابل ۴۵ ب EDEN R 7, Wt. 86

No	Mint.	Year Month.	Obv	Rev
At 238	Lahore	47 Khar- did [1010]	As 177, border as 236	خورداد الس ۴۷ لاهور ضرب Octagon and border as on 236 PL VI. GRANT B 3, WL 171
239 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Aban [1010]	As 177	اسان [الس] ۴۷ لاهور ضرب LOC. B 3, WL 87
240 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	47 Dul [1010]	"	دی but , CUNNINGHAM B 3, WL 87
241	Burhán- pur	48 Mahr [1011]	"	مهر ماه الس ۴۸ برهان پور ضرب PL VI. CUNNINGHAM B 3, WL 177
212	Lahore	48 Amar- did [1011]	border as 236	امرداد الس ۴۸ لاهور ضرب Border as 236 CUNNINGHAM B 3, WL 171
213 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	48 Ata [1011]		ابان but , PL VI. CUNNINGHAM B 3, WL 171

No	Mint	Year Month	Obv	Rev
R 214 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lahore	48 Aban [1011]	As 177, without border	As 243, but without border. GRANT R 55, Wt 87
244a $\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	As 177, border as 236	As 243, border as 236. STUBBS R 55, Wt 86
245 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kábul	49 Aban [1012]	"	انسان الى كابل ٤٩ ب CUNNINGHAM R 7, Wt 86
246 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	[4]9 Dai [1012]	"	دى الس صر كابل ب GRANT R 7, Wt 88
247	Lahore	49 Ardi bihist [1012]	„ border as 236	سہست اردی الس ٤٩ لاہور صر Border as 236 CUNNINGHAM R 75, Wt 175
248 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	49 Aban [1012]	„ „	„ „ but انسان THOMAS R 65, Wt 88
249 sq	Patnah?	49 Far- war- dín [1012]	„ without border.	فروردی (sic) ا[لہ] ٤٩ پتہ صر MARSDEN R 6, Wt 174

No.	Mint.	Year Month	Obv	Rev
AR 252h $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	As 252a	As 252a, no * or X B 33, WL 41
253 sq $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	Within dotted square, الله اکبر	جلاله جل LOC B 4, WL 44
254- 254b	Allah abad	—	اله اباد مکه ق حبا مر بغرب و	ماه رايج باد مرو رد هو هيه PL VII EDEN B 3, WL 177 B 3, WL 178 B 3, WL 179

No	Mint	Year	Obv	Rev
<p style="text-align: center;">IV COPPER A. WITH HIJRAH YEARS.</p>				
Æ 255	Nárnól	963	نارنول فلوس ضرب	. . . شصت نہصد ۹۶۳ PL VII. PANJ ARCH SURV. Æ ۷
256	„	965	„	„ but ۹۶۴ Æ 85
257	—	966	لا اله الا الله الله سول محمد ر	صد ش. ۹۶۶ نہ صد و ضرب . PL VII. PANJ ARCH SURV Æ ۷
258	Lahore	97x	لاهور ضرب س فلو	ہشتا[د نہصد[و فی تاریخ PL VII. THEOBALD Æ 8
259	Nárnól	980	As 255.	ہشتا[د نہصد ۹۸۰ فی س Æ 85
260	—	„	„ mint obscure.	Æ 75

No.	Mint.	Year	Obv	Rev
Æ 271	Dogām	994	دار السلام فلوس دو کام	چار نـ[ود و نـ[صد و سه PANJ ARCH SURF E 43
272	Gwālior	9xx	دار الخلافه حُما & كواله ضرب	نـ[صد فی تاریخ PL VII PANJ ARCH SURF E 43
273	Urdu Zafar Karīm	1000	فریب ظفر اردو	ضرب الف فلوس PL VII THEOBALD E 43

No	Mint.	Year Month	Obv	Rev.
B. WITH ILÁHÍ YEARS.				
Æ 273a	Alláh- ábád	31 Mhr [994]	الہ آباد مسہر	سہ ۳۱ الہ PL VII PANJ ARCH SURV Æ 85
274	Kábul	32 [995]	کابل فلوس	الہ ۳۲ سہ PL VII GRANT Æ 7
274a	„	33 [996]	„	„ but ۳۳ GRANT Æ 76
275	Lahore	36 Dai [999]	لاہور فلوس	۳۶ الہ دی PL VII Æ 6
276	Nárnól?	36 [999]	اللہ اکبر حل حلالہ	الہ ۳۶ نارنول (۹) صرب EDEN Æ 7
277	Multán	37 Dai [1000]	ملتان فلوس صرب	۳۷ الہ دی HAY Æ 8
278	Gwálor	38 Shah- riwar [1001]	کوالہ فلوس صرب	۳۸ الہ شہرور PANJ ARCH SURV Æ 8

IV—NÚR AD DÍN JAHÁNGÍR

A.H. 1014—1037=A.D. 1605—1627

No.	Mint	Year Month	Legend Year	
				I—AS GOVERNOR, WITH NAME SALÍM
At				SILVER
288	Ahmad ábád	Fe war- dín	2	<p>Obv <u>مالك الملك</u> [2] زد بهر زر ضرب احمدآباد</p> <p>Rev سليم سياه سلطان [1] كـ سياه فروردیس ۲</p>
289	"	Khar- ád	2	<p>Obv as 288</p> <p>Rev as 288 : but <u>خورداد</u> ۲</p>

PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM R. 73, WL. 17

GIPPS R. 71, WL. 17

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
<p>II.—AS EMPEROR.</p> <p>GOLD.</p> <p>I — WITHOUT PORTRAITS, &c</p>				
290	Agrah	1015	—	<p>Obv</p> <p>مهر و ماه سك ساحت نورا نر <u>روی دروای</u> صربتا^{۱۰۱۸} اکره</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>شاه ان اکبر پاد سکیر نور الدین حها شاه</p> <p>PL. VIII. CUNNINGHAM <i>N</i> 85, Wt 202</p>
291	Lahore	1015	1	<p>Obv</p> <p>الله لا اله الا محمد رسول الله صربتا^{۱۰۱۸} لاهور</p> <p>Rev</p> <p><u>عبارع</u> جهانگیر پادشاه محمد نور الدین سه</p> <p>PL VIII CUNNINGHAM <i>N</i> 9, Wt 202</p>

No	Mint.	Year Month	Regnal Year	
N 301	Agrah	1024 Ardl tabies	10	As 800 but $\frac{1}{124}$ MASEDEN N 76, WL 103
302	Ajmr	1035	—	Obv $\frac{\text{دین ساه}}{\text{در اجمیر}} \frac{1}{125}$ زد برز این Rev نکیر این اکبر ناساه $\frac{\text{نور الدین}}{\text{سah}}$ PL VIII. CUNNINGHAM N 73, WL 103
303	Agrah	1035 Aban	11	Obv $\frac{\text{ماه ابان الهم}}{\text{ضرب اکبره}} \frac{1}{126}$ Rev as 297 N 73 WL 103
304		1026 Mhr	12	Obv within double dotted border $\frac{\text{ماه مهر الهم}}{\text{ضرب اکبره}} \frac{1}{127}$ Rev as 297 but border of dots N 73 WL 103


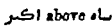
No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
N ^o 305	Agrah	1028	11	<p>Obv</p> <p>نہاں شہان رپیج سو تہاہست پیج مہریش ہاد رواں سہ ایس ۱۴</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>ار شہانگیر سود دور زمان اوست در اکڑہ رام و شان در نور ۱۰۲۸ PL IX (Five mohrs) I O C. N^o 145, Wt 843</p>
306	Ahmad- ābād	1028	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>شرق و عرب { ۱۲۸ ۱۴ } سہ حلوس سہ مہر احمداساد</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>الہی تاحہاں { شہانگیر شاہ اکڑ شاہ } شاد رواں ہاد PL VIII MARSDEN N^o 85, Wt 168</p>
307	„	1029	15	<p>As 306 but ۱۰۲۹ and ۱8</p> <p>PRINSEP N^o 85, Wt. 168</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal Year				
N 318	Ajmir	1023	8	<p>Obv Jehángir, numbate, seated cross-legged on throne, head to left, and goblet in right hand.</p> <p>بروی سکه زر داد چندین روز نو زیست سیه ماه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر ماه</p> <p>Rev In centre lion to right surmounted by sun.</p> <p>Beneath, ۱ ۲۳</p> <p>Around زرد بزر این سکه در احمیر ماه دس ماه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر نادمه</p> <p>PL IX. PAYNE KNIGHT N 78 WL 100</p>			
319 320, 321	"	"	9	<p>Obv as 318 but</p> <p>At right : قضا بر سکه زر کرد تصویر سیه حصر ماه جهانگیر</p> <p>Rev حروف جهانگیر والله اکبر</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>اجمیر ۱ ۲۳ حصر</td> <td>Sun</td> <td>معین یا سه</td> </tr> </table> <p>زروز ازل در عدد سد برابر</p> <p>PL IX. I.O.C. N 72, WL 109 BIRD N 72, WL 109 MASEDEN N 72 WL 109</p>	اجمیر ۱ ۲۳ حصر	Sun	معین یا سه
اجمیر ۱ ۲۳ حصر	Sun	معین یا سه					

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
N 322	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	III.—WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS
					Obv. Ram skipping, to left, surmounted by sun • beneath, سه حلوس ^{۱۱۴} Rev. شاه اکبر از جهانگیر شاه یا <u>در اکبره رول</u> ^{۱۰۲۸} زر ریسور PL. X. MARSDEN N 85, Wt 108
323	„	1030	16	„	As 322, but no inscription on obv , and . ۳ . and ۶ on rev PL X MARSDEN N 8, Wt 108
324, 325, 326	„	1028	14	Taurus	Obv. Humped bull, standing, to left, sur- rounded by solar rays Rev. شاه اکبر از جهانگیر شاه سه ^{۱۰۲۸} اکبره داد ریست زر ^{۱۱۴} PL X. IOO N 85, Wt 108 PL. X. MARSDEN N 8, Wt 108 N 85, Wt 105

No.	Mint.	Year	Height	Zodiacal sign	
N 327, 328	Agrah	1030	16	Taurus	Obv as 324 but bull to right. Rev as 322 but years 17 and 17 <i>N 23, Wt. 183</i> <i>PL. X. MAESDEN N 2 Wt. 183</i>
329	"	1032	18		As 327 but years 17 and 18 <i>PAYNE KNIGHT N 23, Wt. 183</i>
330		1029	16	Gemini	Obv Two naked male figures embracing, surrounded by solar rays. Rev as 322, but 17 and 18 <i>PAYNE KNIGHT N 2, Wt. 183</i>
331	"	1031	16		As 330: but twins smaller differently posed, and brandishing one a mace the other a pair of weights (?); on reverse 17 and 17 <i>PL. X. LOC N 2, Wt. 183</i>
332		1032	18		As 330: but 17 and 18 <i>PL. X. GEORGE III R. N 2, Wt. 183</i>
333	"	1033	19		As 330 but 17 and 19 <i>MAESDEN N 2 Wt. 183</i>
334 335	"	1029	16	Cancer	Obv Crab, erect surmounted by sun; five stars in field and six on back of crab; beneath 16 Rev as 322; but 17 <i>PL. X. PAYNE KNIGHT N 2, Wt. 183</i> <i>MAR DEN N 2 Wt. 183</i>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
N ^r 333c	Agrah	1030	16	Cancer	As 333a but nothing beneath obv. and no pellets on back of crab, on rev., years ۱۰۳۰ and ۱۶, شاه اکبر above (Rude work *) PL X A ^r 8, Wt 162
331	,,	1028	14	Leo	Obv Lion passant to right, surrounded by solar rays, in front ^{۱۴} سه Rev. as 322 but ۱۰۲۸ PL X MARSDEN A ^r 85, Wt 163
335	,,	1029	15	,,	As 334 but ^{۱۴} سه, and [۱].۲۹ CUNNINGHAM A ^r 75, Wt 168
336	,,	1031	17	,,	As 334 but inscription on obv. effaced, and ۱۰۳۱ and ۱۷ on rev PAYNE KNIGHT A ^r 8, Wt 168
337	,,	1031	17	,,	As 334 but lion to left, no inscription on obv., ۱۰۳۱ and ۱۷ on rev PL X. PAYNE KNIGHT A ^r 8, Wt 168
					* Three of these Zodiacal mohrs exhibit very rude workmanship, 333c, 339 and 346a all these are of the year 1030, and 16 of reign, and all arrange the top of reverse شاه اکبر instead of اکبر

No	Mint.	Year	Legend	Zodiacal sign.	
N 338	Agrah	1028	14	Virgo	Obv Winged woman standing back forwards, face to left surrounded by solar rays, ear of corn in right hand, left arm raised at left,  Rev as 322 but ۲۸ <i>IOC. N° 8, WL 163</i>
339		1030	16		Obv Woman squatting with long braid of hair hanging down her back; bud in right hand; solar rays on each side Rev as 322 but ۳ and ۶ and  (Rude work) <i>PL. X. CRACHERODE. N° 8, WL 163</i>
340		1031	16		Obv Woman with pitcher on head supported by one hand, numerous dots in field border of solar rays R v as 322 but ۳ and ۶ <i>PL. X. FAYE KNIGHT N° 8, WL 163</i>
341		1033	19		As 339 but ۳ and ۶ <i>PL. X. FAYE KNIGHT N° 8, WL 163</i>
342		1034	14	Libra	Obv Scales and weights with solar rays round beam. I v as 324 <i>IOC. N° 8, WL 163</i>

No	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
A ⁿ 343	Agialah	1030	16	Libra	Obv. as 342 . Rev as 322, but • ۳ • and ۶ PL X <i>GEORGE III R A</i> 85, Wt 169
344	„	1032	18	„	As 343 but • ۳ ۲ and ۸ <i>MARSDEN A</i> 85, Wt 169
345	„	1033	19	„	As 343 . but • ۳ ۳ and ۹ <i>CLANINGHAM. A</i> 8, Wt 169
346	„	1030	—	Scorpio	Obv. Scorpion surrounded by solar rays Rev. as 322 . but • ۳ • PL X <i>PAYNE KNIGHT A</i> 8, Wt 169
346a	„	„	[1]6	„	As 346 but solar rays on back only, scorpion varied, and on rev, اکبر شاه, • ۳ • and ۶ (Rude work.) PL X <i>MARSDEN A</i> 8, Wt 164
347	„	1032	17	„	As 346 . but • ۳ ۲ and ۷ <i>GEORGE III R A</i> 8, Wt 165
348	„	1031	16	Sagit- tarius	Obv Centaur with stretched bow, aiming back- wards, surrounded by solar rays Rev as 322 . but • ۳ and ۶ PL X <i>MARSDEN A</i> 8, Wt 168
349	„	1032	17	„	As 348 but • ۳ ۲ and ۷ <i>MARSDEN A</i> 8, Wt 167

No.	Mint.	Year	Legal year	Zodiacal sign	
					SILVER.
					I — WITH ZODIACAL SIGNS
R 361 363	Ahmad- Abád	1027	13	Aries	Obv Ram as 322 but ^{۱۳} سه جلوس
					Rev نادسہ ۱۲۷۱ ہجری چہانگیر نادسہ ضر احمد آباد
					MARSDEN <i>Al. 7, Pl. 173</i> PL. XL. MARKE. <i>Al. 7, Pl. 174</i> MARSDEN <i>Al. 7, Pl. 175</i>
361, 362	,			Taurus	Obv Forepart of bull to right issuing from clouds, under sun, beneath, ^{۱۳} سه جلوس
					Rev as 361. PL. XL. KOPY. <i>Al. 7, Pl. 173</i> MARSDEN <i>Al. 7, Pl. 174</i>
366	Agrah	10 9	15		Obv Humped bull, standing to left, as 324 surrounded by rays
					Rev as 322 but years ۱۲۹ and 10 [Similar to mohr (as 324), but struck in silver]
					<i>Al. 7, Pl. 174</i>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
Æ 367	Agrah	1033	19	Gemini	Obv. Twins as gold 330, rev as 322, but ۱,۳۳ and ۱۹ (A mohr struck in silver) Æ 85 Wt 172
368, 369	Ahmad ábád	1027	15	„	Obv. Twins embracing, seated, surrounded by solar rays (different design from gold), beneath, ۱۳ سه Rev as 361 (Year obscure) <i>MARSDEN</i> Æ 75, Wt 174 <i>PL. XI.</i> Æ 8, Wt 177
370, 371	„	„	„	Cancer	Obv. Crab, surmounted by sun, as 333a, but no stars on back of crab. Beneath, ۱۳ سه Rev اکبر شہشاہ سکیر شاہ حہ را داد ریور احمد آباد ۱۰۲۷ <i>PL XI THOMAS</i> Æ 85, Wt 176 <i>MARSDEN</i> Æ 85, Wt 171
372, 373	„	„	„	Leo	Obv. Lion passant to left, stars on body, behind, sun, as 337, beneath, ۱۳ سه جلوس Rev as 370 <i>MARSDEN</i> Æ 85, Wt 174 <i>PAYNE KNIGHT</i> Æ 85, Wt 170

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign.	
<i>N</i> 380	Agrah	1028	13	Scorpio	Obv Scorpion, as 846 Rev as 322 𐤀 and 𐤁 PL XL PAINE KNIGHT N 3, WL 100
381	"	1033	17	Sagit tarius	Obv Centaur as 348. Rev as 322 𐤀 and 𐤁 (sic) PL XL PAINE KNIGHT A 3, WL 100
382	"	1031	16	Capri cornus	Obv Mythical goat, as 300 Rev as 322 𐤀 and 𐤁 PL XL MARSDEN A 33, WL 100
83	"	1028	13	Aqua rius	Obv Man seated, as 300. Rev as 322 𐤀 and 𐤁 PL XL A 3 WL 100
34	"			Isces	Obv Two fish as 308. Rev as 322 𐤀 and 𐤁 PL XL A 3 WL 100
					SILVER
2	Minal	1111	13	Leo	As " " PL XL THOMAS A 1 WL 100

No	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	Zodiacal sign	
Æ					<p>IMITATION HALF-RUPEES.</p> <p>(Struck from dies similar to, and often identical with, those of the imitation gold mohurs.)</p>
386	Agrah	1028	14	Aries	<p>As 322.</p> <p>PL XI EDEN Æ 8, Wt 89</p>
387	"	"	"	Taurus	<p>As 324</p> <p>PL XI THOMAS Æ 8, Wt 89</p>
388, 389	"	1029	15	Gemini	<p>As 330, but . २ १ and 8</p> <p>PL XI CRACHERODE Æ 8, Wt. 89 MARSDEN Æ 8, Wt 89</p>
390	"	1031	17	Cancer	<p>As 322 no inser. on obv, but eleven stars, and years . २ and v on rev</p> <p>PL XI MARSDEN Æ 8, Wt 89</p>
391	"	1029	16	Leo	<p>As 334 but १ and . २ १</p> <p>PL XI Æ 8, Wt. 89</p>
392	"	1033	—	"	<p>As 334 but no inser on obv, and . २ २ and . on rev</p> <p>MARSDEN Æ 75, Wt 75</p> <p>(This is more ancient than the other half-rupees in this series)</p>

No	Mint	Year, Month	Regnal Year	
AR 404	Akbar nagar	1014	—	As 402 but ^{۱ ۱۴} ضرب اکبرنکر and no regnal year PL XII. PANJ ARCH. SURV. B. 9, WL 212
405	Kābul		1	As 403 but ^{۱ ۱۴} ضرب کابل PL XII. CUNNINGHAM, B. 7, WL 106
406	"	1015	"	As 405 but ^{۱ ۱۵} " B. 74, WL 106
107		1015 Ass. did	1	As 403 but ^{۱ ۱۴} ضرب کابل and ^{۱ ۱۵} نور الدین ^{سه} امرداد CUNNINGHAM B. 74, WL 103
408	Agrah	1017	1	As 403 but ^{۱ ۱8} (still ^{سه}) CUNNINGHAM B. 74, WL 211
109	"	"	"	As 402 but ^{۱ ۱8} and ۲ GRANT B. 74, WL 211
110	Allah- nagar	"	1	As 402; but ^{۱ ۱۵} ضرب اکبرنکر regnal year ^{سه} GRANT B. 74, WL 212
111	Ahmal & al		2	As 103 but ^{۱ ۱۵} احمدآباد and ۲ on rev ضرب PL XII. GRANT B. 74, WL 212
411	Allah- nagar		—	As 402 but ^{۱ ۱۵} ضرب اکبرنکر no regnal year CUNNINGHAM B. 74, WL 212

No	Mint	Year Month.	Regnal year	
Æ 413	Patnah	1015 Isfan dār- miz	2	As 403 but ۱۰۱۵ صرب پتہ and ۲ PL XII CUNNINGHAM Æ 85, Wt 212
414	Lahore	1015	1	Obv <u>سربك مهر و ماه</u> <u>رر را ساحت نورا</u> صرب لاہور ۱۰۱۵ رو Rev as 402 but شاه سہ ۱ beneath PL XII GRANT Æ 95, Wt 208
415 sq	„	„	2	Obv <u>سربك مهر و ماه</u> <u>ساحت نورا</u> ۱۰۱۵ لاہور رو رر را صرب Rev as 402 but اکبر ۲ over PL XII. GRANT Æ 9, Wt 208
416 sq	„	„	2	As 403 but on obv صرب ۱۰۱۵ لاہور ۲ on rev. سہ next to عاری at top THOMAS Æ 85, Wt 210
417	Ahmad- ābād	1016	2	As 403 but ۱۰۱۶ احمد آباد, and سہ ۲ CUNNINGHAM Æ 8, Wt 210
418, 419	Akbar- nagar	„	—	۱۰۱۶ As 402. but صرب اکبر, no regnal year GRANT Æ 85, Wt 212 „ Æ 85, Wt 211

No	Mint.	Year, Month	Legend Type	
Al 432 sq	Agrah	1019 Iafan- dar- mis	5	<p>Obv, within highly ornamented borders.</p> <p>ز د ہر ز ر</p> <p>در اکبرہ را</p> <p>اس سکہ</p> <p>در اسفندارمز</p> <p>8</p> <p>Rev within borders as obv.,</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>نکیر این اکبر</p> <p>حہا</p> <p>زمان سہ</p> <p>سہسہ</p> <p>۱ ۱۱</p> <p>PL XII THOMAS II 9 WL 27</p>
133	Ka h mir	1010	—	<p>As 102 but ۱ ۱۶ ضرب کمر</p> <p>PL XII GRANT II 13, WL 21</p>
134	Malore	"	7	<p>As 421 but ۱ ۱۶ and 0</p> <p>GRANT II 9 WL 17</p>
13 436 1				<p>As 432: but ز ہور after سہسہ</p> <p>0</p> <p>CLAYTON II 9 WL 27 PL XII GRANT II 13 WL 21</p>

No	Mint.	Year Month	Regnal year		
AR 437, 438	Lahore	1019 Bah- man	5	Obv	<p>رر لاهور</p> <p>ش_____د</p> <p>چون مه ابور</p> <p>8</p> <p>در ماه بهمن</p>
				Rev	<p>ابن اکبر شاه</p> <p>نکیر</p> <p>نور الدین جہا</p> <p>ش_____اہ</p> <p>سدر ۱۰۱۹</p> <p>Border of wreath on each side</p> <p>EDEN AR 1 05, Wt. 216</p> <p>Pl XII. PANJ ARCH SURV AR 1 05, Wt. 220</p>
438a	—	1019	„	<p>As 403 but mint obliterated, year ۱۹ regnal year</p> <p>8</p> <p>سنہ</p> <p>PANJ ARCH SURV AR 8, Wt 208</p>	
439 sq	Agrah	1020 Aban	6	Obv , within cruciform borders,	<p>۶</p> <p>ابان السح</p> <p>اکبرہ ماہ</p> <p>سبب</p> <p>ضر ۱۰۲۰</p>
				Rev , within circle,	<p>اکبر شاه</p> <p>نکیر شاه</p> <p>جہا</p> <p>نور الدین</p> <p>Pl XII THOMAS AR 65, Wt 17.</p>

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
NR 452	Lahore	— Dul	8	Obv <p>ماه دي الهی</p> <p>ضرب لاهور ۸</p> <p>Rev as 439</p> <p>GRAFT B 45, WL 173</p>
453	Agrah	1023 Khārdid	9	Obv <p>ماه خورداد الهی</p> <p>ضرب اکره</p> <p>۹</p> <p>س</p> <p>۱ ۲۳</p> <p>Rev as 439</p> <p>THOMAS B 9 WL 177</p>
151	hands bār	1023 Tir		As 151 but month تر and regnal year ۹
				EDEV B 45, WL 173
1	Lahore	— Arh Lili t		Obv <p>ماه اردی الهی</p> <p>ضرب لاهور ۹</p> <p>Rev as 139</p> <p>PL XIII GRAFT B 45, WL 174</p>
1		— Tir		As 139: but month تر
				GRAFT B 45, WL 174
1		— Lil	10	As 4: but month دی regnal year 1
				CUNNINGHAM B 45, WL 174

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
R 458, 459 sq	Agrah	1025 Shah riwar	11	<p>Obv., within square border,</p> <p>ماه شہریور الہی</p> <p>صرب اکبرہ</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>۱۲۵</p> <p>Rev. as 439, border as obv</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM R 75, Wt 174 I O C R 75, Wt 176</p>
460	Ajmír	1025	„	<p>Obv.</p> <p>حسان</p> <p>احمیر</p> <p>فیروز در</p> <p>کشا</p> <p>۱۰۲۵ سکہ در</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>اکبر</p> <p>شہ</p> <p>سکیر شاہ</p> <p>حسا</p> <p>ربور نام سہ</p> <p>PL XIII THEOBALD R 9, Wt 177</p>
461	Ahmad- ábád	1025 Abán	—	<p>Obv.</p> <p>م[اہ انان الہی</p> <p>مزین باد</p> <p>[احمد اناد</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>شنا</p> <p>سور الدیس</p> <p>حسا</p> <p>[سکیر ۱۰۲۵</p> <p>PL XIII GRANT R ۳, Wt 175</p>

No	Mint	Year Month	Year Day	
R 472	Kanda hār	1027	13	As 470 but ۲۷ and ۳ PL XIII. PRINSEP B 7, WL 174
473	Kābul	Shah- riwar	?	Obv <u>ماه سهرور النج</u> ۱۲ (or ۳) کابل Rev سادناه اکبر تکیر این ۲۷ ح نو[ر الدین ناه PL XIII. CUNNINGHAM B 73, WL 176
474 sq	Agrah	1027 Abān	13	Ol v <u>ماه اباں النج</u> ضرب اکبره ۱۳ سه ۱ ۲۷ Rev as 439 CUNNINGHAM B 74, WL 174
475	Ahmal ahād	1027		Ol v اله سا از عابا احمد اباد در زد سکه ۱ ۲۷ ۱ ۲۷ PL XIV. CUNNINGHAM B 75, WL 174

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
476	Patnah	1027 Abán	13	<p>Obv. <u>ماه ايان اله</u> صرب ۱۰۲۷ پته</p> <p>Rev as 439</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM R 8, Wt. 17</p>
477	Lahore	1027	„	<p>As 463 but [۱۰.]۲۷ and ۱۳</p> <p>GORDON R 85, Wt 175</p>
478	Ahmad- ábád	1028	—	<p>As 475 but ۱۰.۲۸ and regnal year nearly obliterated [۱۳]</p> <p>GIBBS R 85, Wt 176</p>
479	Patnah	1028 Khur- dad	14	<p>Obv <u>ماه حورداد اله</u> ۱۴ پته ۱۰.۲۸ صرب</p> <p>Rev as 439.</p> <p>PRIASAP R 65, Wt 170</p>
480	„	1028 Ambr- dad	„	<p>Same as 479 but month امرداد</p> <p>R 65, Wt 176</p>
481, 482	Kanda- hár	1028	„	<p>As 470 but ۱۰.۲۸ and ۱۴</p> <p>GRANT R 85, Wt. 174 R 8, Wt. 172</p>
483	Ahmad- abád	1029	„	<p>As 475 but ۱۰.۲۹ and ۱۴</p> <p>R 85, Wt 176</p>

No.	Mint.	Year, Month	Regnal Year	
AR 496	Lahore	1032	17	As 401 but ¹⁵ سه and 1 32 GRANT II 73, WL 173
497	Patnah	1033 <small>Lah- dar mts</small>	18	Obv <u>ماه اسفندارمز اله</u> 18 سه 1 33 ضرب Rev as 480 PRINSEP II 74, WL 172
498	Surat	1033	"	Obv <u>ما[ه 15 و</u> سور ضرب Rev <u>نور الدس</u> <u>حبا</u> نکیر نادسا]ه 1 33 PL XIV GRANT II 74, WL 174
499	Lahore	1033	"	As 101: but ¹⁸ سه and 1 سه CUNNINGHAM II 74, WL 175
500	"	1034	19	As 401 but ¹³ سه and 1 سه CUNNINGHAM II 74, WL 174

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
501	Jahán- gír- nagar	— Shah riwar	19	<p>Obv. <u>ماه شهرپور الهی</u> . انگیریکر ۱۹ صوب</p> <p>Rev. اکبر شاه نکیر شاه حاکم سور الدین PL XIV PRINSEP A 7, Wt 175</p>
502	Agrah	1035	21	<p>Obv <u>زر ریورج</u> در اکبره رو یافت ۱۰۳۵</p> <p>Rev شاه نکیر شاه اکبر حاکم ار ۲۱ PRINSEP A 85, Wt 174</p>
503	Ahmad- ábád	— Abán	„	<p>Obv <u>ماه] ایاب الهی</u> ا[حمداباد ۲۱</p> <p>Rev as 501 MARSDEN A 75, Wt 173</p>
504	Lahore	1035	21	<p>As 491 but ۲۱ and ۱۰۳۵ CUNNINGHAM A 85, Wt 175</p>
505	„	1036	„	<p>As 491 but ۲۱ and ۱۰۳۶ PANJ ARCH SURV A 85, Wt 173</p>

No	Mint	Year	Legend	
SILVER				
AR 514	Surat	1033 10		As 513 but ۱۹ سہ
CUNNINGHAM B 76, WL 17				
515	Ahmad abad	1034 —		As 513 but on obv [د] ضرب احمد ابا, and year on rev ۱۹
PL XIV THOMAS AL 73 WL 14				
516 517	Lahore	1040	Obv	سہاہ جہانگیر بحکم یافت صد رہبر سہ جلوس
			Rev	نامہ سہاہ ۱۹ نور جہاں ناد بحکم لا ضرب لہور
PL XIV CUNNINGHAM B 76 WL 18 PL XIV THOMAS AL 73 WL 14				

No	Mint	Year	Rajput year	
℞ 518	Lahore	1034	—	Obv as 516 Rev. ربام نو[ر] حسبهاں پادشاه زر سیکرم ۱۰۳۴ صرب لاہور PL XIV MARSDEN ℞ 85, Wt 176
519 $\frac{1}{2}$	Súrat	„	2[0]	As 513 but ۱۰۳۴ سہ ۲ PL XIV CUNNINGHAM ℞ 65, Wt 85
520	„	1035	2[1]	As 513 but ۱۰۳۵ سہ ۲ GRANT ℞ 8, Wt 173
521	„	1036	—	As 513 but ۱۰۳۶ سہ GRANT ℞ 8, Wt 176
522	Ahmad- ábád	1037	2[2]	As 513 but صرب احمد آباد , and ۱۰۳۷ ۲ CUNNINGHAM ℞ 8, Wt 174
523, 524	Agrah	„	22	Obv ۲۲ بحکم شاه حبا سیکیر یافت صد ریور سہ ۱۰۳۷ Rev ربام شاه نور حباں پاد سیکرم زر صرب اک-ره PL XIV CUNNINGHAM ℞ 85, Wt 172 EDEN ℞ 8, Wt 175

No	Mint	Year Month	Reval year	
N 530	Dawlat- ábád	—	2	<p>Obv area, within ornamented diamond border,</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ٢</p> <p>Margin, بصدق ابي بكر وعادل عمر فاروق عثمان وعلم علي</p> <p>Rev area, within eightfoil,</p> <p><u>پادشاه عازم</u></p> <p>Margin, شهاب الدين محمد صاحب قراں ثانی صر[ب] دوا[ت] اناد</p> <p>PL XV DA CUNHA N 9, Wt 167</p>
531	Lahore	1039 Aban	,,	<p>Obv</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله ٢ ضرب <u>لاهور</u> انسان ماه</p> <p>Rev as 528 but ١٠٣٩</p> <p>MARSDEN N 85, Wt. 109</p>
532	Ahmad- ábád	1040 Far- var dín	4	<p>As 528 but ٤^{هـ} and month فرورد (sic) on obv , and on rev ١٠٤٠.</p> <p>IOC N 75, Wt 169 P</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Legend	
N 541	Akbar abad	1043	—	<p>Obv Area, within oval eightfoil border</p> <p>لله لا اله الا ا محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin as 580</p> <p>Rev Area, within oval eightfoil border</p> <p>ساده ساده غازی حسان ساده</p> <p>Margin as 539</p> <p>PL. XV. PENNSYLVANIA A. 10. W. 10</p>
542 543	—	—	6	<p>Obv Area within square</p> <p>لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>Rev Area, within square</p> <p>ساده غازی ساده حسان</p> <p>Margin obliterated.</p> <p>DA CUNHA A. 10. W. 10</p>
17	—	1044	—	<p>As 53 square borders & only obliterated year {1} in in obv area must obliterated.</p> <p>A. 10. W. 10</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
N 544	Ahmad- ábád	1045	8	As 539 square borders, . ۴۳ in obv area, regnal year ۸ in rev area, احمد آباد, in rev margin. PL XV GUTHRIE N 95, Wt 169
545	Akbar- ábád	"	"	" . ۴۳ and ۸ in rev area BURGESS N 9, Wt. 108
546	"	1046	9	" square borders, . ۴۶ in obv area, ۹ in rev area IOC N 85, Wt 168
547	"	1047	11	" . ۴۷ and in rev area BURGESS N 95, Wt 169
548	"	1048	"	" . ۴۸ and in rev area (Formerly ringed) HAY N 9
549	—	1049	12	" square borders, ۲ in obv margin, ۴۹ and obscure mint (سهماد؟) in rev margin PL XV GOVT OF INDIA N 8, Wt 169
550	Akbar- ábád	1050	13	" . ۳۰ and ۳ in rev area. HAY N 85, Wt 167

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	
568	Sháh jahán ábud	1066	30	<p>Obr as 539 within circle, in margin { ٦ }</p> <p>Rev Area as 539 : within circle regnal year ٣</p> <p>Margin سکه ساه جهان آباد رایح در جهان جاودان بادا بام ثانی صاحب قران</p> <p>PL. XV MARSDEN A 715, WL 108</p>
569	Dawlat ábád	1067		<p>As 539 but in obr area,</p> <p>{ ٦٧ and ٣</p> <p>mint in rev margin,</p> <p>ضرب دولت آباد</p> <p>(Barbarous) MARSDEN A 725, WL 107</p>
570	Mulán	1068	31	<p>square borders</p> <p>{ ٦٨ in obr area,</p> <p>٣١ in rev area ملان in margin</p> <p>I.O.C. A 73, WL 108</p>
571	Dawlat abad			<p>eightfoil borders</p> <p>{ ٨ in obr margin,</p> <p>٣١ in rev area</p> <p>ضرب دولت آباد in rev margin.</p> <p>MARSDEN A 74, WL 107</p>
572	Akbar ábád			<p>Obr as 541 : eightfoil borders</p> <p>{ ٨ in margin.</p> <p>Rev as 79 but regnal year ٣٣ in area margin d f</p> <p>ضرب دارالحرفه اکبر آباد mint</p> <p>PL. XV A 74, WL 107</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
N 573	Dawlat- ābād	1068	32	<p>Obv as 511 eightfoil borders , 1068 in margin</p> <p>Rev. as 539 ۳۲ in area , صرب [ب] دولت آباد in margin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">N 8, Wt, 168</p>
574	Multán	"	"	<p>As 539 square borders , 1068 in obv. area , ۳۲ in rev area , صرب ملتان in margin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">THOBALD N 75, Wt 168</p>
575	Burhán- púr	"	3[2]	<p>" square borders , 1068 in obv area , ۳۲ in rev. area , [بر] هاندر in margin</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PRINSEP N 75, Wt 169</p>
576, 577 sq	—	—	—	<p>" square borders with ornamented quatrefoil corners, mint and date obliterated</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Barbarous) LADY FRERE N 8, Wt 169 PL XV (Barbarous) PANJ ARCH SURV. N 9, Wt 188</p>

No	Mint	Year Hijri	Regnal Year	
R 583	Akhar Ābud	1038 Tir	2	<p>Obv لا اله الا الله</p> <p>محمد</p> <p>رسول الله</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>دار الحلاله اكراباد اله</p> <p>سير ماه</p> <p>Rev as 580 but ^ا (in place of ^ه)</p> <p>PL XVI I.O.C. B 33, WL 17</p>
81	Lalnab			<p>Obv beneath Kalimah (as 579)</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>سنة اله</p> <p>تير ماه</p> <p>Rev as 580 but ^ا (in place of ^ه)</p> <p>PL XVI THEOBALD B 10 WL 17</p>
8	Surt	1038	1	<p>Obv., beneath Kalimah (as 579)</p> <p>ضرب</p> <p>سورت</p> <p>سنة هجر</p> <p>Rev as 580 ^ا (in place of ^ه)</p> <p>PL XVI I.O.C. B 33, WL 17</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
Æ 587	Súrat	1032	—	As 585 but unit of date obliterated, and no regnal year <i>CUNNINGHAM Æ 85, Wt 175</i>
588	Akbar-ábád	1039	2	Obv Area, within circle, <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>لا اله الا الله</p> <p>محمد</p> <p>١٠٣٩</p> <p>رسول الله</p> </div> <p>Margin, صدق ابى بكر وعدل عمر باررم عثمان وعلم على</p> <p>Rev. <u>پادشاه عارح</u> الدين محمد شاه جهان <u>صاحب قران ثاب شها</u> صوب اكبر آباد <i>PL XVI EDEN Æ 9, Wt 177</i></p>
589	Akbar-nagari	„	„	Obv, beneath Kalimah (as 583), <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>صوب اكبر آباد</p> <p>١٠٣٩</p> </div> <p>Rev as 580 but [] ١٠٣٩ <i>PL XVI EDEN Æ 75, Wt 125</i></p>

No.	Mint.	Year: Month	Regnal year	
Al 603	Dehli	1040 Dul	3	<p>Obv لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله اله دي مساه هله صوبه</p> <p>Rev as 580 but هـ and دار in second line. PL XVI. GOVT OF INDIA B. 23, WL 178</p>
604	Akbar abad	1041	4	<p>As 588 but هـ in obv margin, and هـ over ضرب on rev [صا] جمعان joined</p> <p>OR XVI B. 23, WL 178</p>
605	"	"	5	<p>Obv as 588 but square border هـ at foot of area.</p> <p>Rev Area, within square بادشاه غازی سياه حباب</p> <p>Margin, [باب] الدین محمد صاحب قرآن ثانی اکبر آباد</p> <p>PL XVI. EDEN B. 26, WL 178</p>
606	Allah abad	"	6	<p>Obv beneath kalimah, ضرب الهداد اله هـ الدر ماه</p> <p>PL XVI. EDEN B. 26, WL 178</p>

No	Mint	Year Month	Regnal year	
AR 607	Patnah	1041 Tir	4	Obv, beneath Kalimah, <div style="text-align: center;"> صرب پتہ الہیہ تیر ماہ </div> Rev as 580 but .۴ MARS DEN AR 95, Wt 173
608	„	1041 Azur	„	As 607 but month اذر PL XVI GRANT AR 10, Wt 175
609	„	1041 Dai	„	„ but month دی PRINSEP AR 95, Wt 170
610	Dehli	1041	4	Obv as 588 but .۴ in margin Rev. <div style="text-align: center;"> پادشاہ عارح قراں ثانی شاہ جہاں ————— شہاب الدین محمد صا ————— ضر دہلیہ </div> THEOBALD AR 9, Wt 174
611	Lahore	„	„	As 588 but .۴ in obv margin, and ۴ over صاحب, and mint لاہور MARS DEN AR 85, Wt 170
612	„	„	5	„ and 8 over صرب IOC AR 8, Wt 173 R

No	Mint	Year	Legal type	
AR 693	Alláh Abad	1043	6	As 605 traces of date on obv ضرب الہ آباد in rev margin PL XVII CUNNINGHAM A 10, WL 173
621	Patnah	[]		As 605 no date on obv " in rev area, and ضرب نتہ in margin PRINSEP A 24, WL 109
G 9	Bhakar	1013	"	Obv as 605 but circular border date in margin ۱۳۰۰ Rev سارہا غازی الدین محمد سارہا سارہا صاحبزادہ شاہ ضرب بہار PL XVII CUNNINGHAM A 7, WL 177
G 20	Bhakar	"	"	As 605 circular borders ۱۳۰۰ in obv margin and ۱۳۰۰ ضرب بہار in rev margin PL XVII H 11 A 23 WL 106
	Sara	[]		in obv area ضرب سوار in rev margin A 10 WL 173
	Multan	"	"	۱۳۰۰ in obv area in rev area ملتان PL XVII J 10 177

No	Mint	Year	Point	
R 629	Akbar-nagar	1013 1st year din	7	<p>Obv, beneath Kalimah,</p> <p>_____</p> <p>سر اکبریکر و الهی</p> <p>م[آء فروردی (۱۰۱۳)]</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>مد[شاه جهان]مد</p> <p>شهباب الدین^{۱۰۴۳}</p> <p>_____</p> <p>صاحب قرآن</p> <p>PL XVII CUNNINGHAM R 85, Wt 176</p>
630	Súrat	„	„	<p>As 605</p> <p>✓ in obv. area,</p> <p>۱۰۴۳ in margin, سورت in rev margin</p> <p>R 85, Wt 177</p>
631	Ahmad-ábád	1044	„	<p>„</p> <p>۱۰۴۴ in obv area,</p> <p>✓ in rev area,</p> <p>mint, احمدآباد</p> <p>PRINSEP R 9, Wt 174</p>
632	Lahore	„	„	<p>Obv</p> <p>۱۰۴۴</p> <p>سسه</p> <p>لاهور</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>پادشاه عالم</p> <p>ن[شاه جهان]ار</p> <p>سسه و</p> <p>PL XVII (Nisár) PANJ ARCH SURV R 6, Wt 43</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
R G45	Lahore	1047	11	As G05 [۱] in obv margin سہ ضرب لاہور in rev margin. IOC R 45, Wt. 178
G16	Jahān gīra gar	1048	12	" ۱ ۴۸ in obv area, ۱ ۲ in rev area ضرب [ب] حیاں گرنگر in rev margin. CURETON R ۲ Wt. 178
G17	handa- har			" ضرب [ب] قندھار THEOBALD. R ۳6, Wt. 178
G18	Multān		11	" ۱ ۴۸ in obv area ۱ ۱ in rev area ضرب ملتان in rev margin THEOBALD R ۳5, Wt. 178
G19	—	—	—	۱ ۴۸ in obv margin mint and regnal year obliterated. R ۳۵ Wt. 178
G20	Surat	1049	12	" ۱ in obv margin; ۱ and ضرب in rev margin R ۳۵ Wt. 178

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year		
R 651 1	Lahore	1019	13	Obv	لاہور صرب دار السلطہ ۱۴۹ سہ
				Rev	بادشاہ عارح شاہ جہاں رتہ شاہ
PL XVII (Nisib) CUNNINGHAM AR 65, Wt. 11					
652	Sinat	1051	—	As 605	{ 8 } in obv margin , سورت in rev margin صرب
GRANT AR 85, Wt. 103					
653 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	17	„	{ v in rev area , margins nearly obliterated
GRANT AR 65, Wt. 89					
654	—	1054	—	„	{ 8 } ^c (sic) in obv area , mint and regnal year obliterated
AR 85, Wt. 177					
655	Akbar- nagar	1055	18	„	{ 0 5 5 in obv area , { 8 in rev area , اک[مر]نکر in rev margin
GRANT AR 8, Wt. 176					
656	Akbar- abad	1056	19	„	{ 8 6 in obv margin , 13 صرب کمرآباد in rev margin
AR 9, Wt. 174					

No.	Mint.	Year	Mean year	
R 670	Patnab	—	20	As 600 ۲۵ in rev area ۲۵ ضرب in rev margin R 8, WL 17
641 $\frac{1}{4}$	Kash- nfr	1011	"	Obv کمبر ضرب ۱۶۱ سے Rev ۲۵ تا قراں ح نثار صا PL XVII (Nidre) R 7 WL 41
674	—	—	—	As 600 mint obliterated ۲8 in rev area. MIESDLY R 8 WL 17
675	Surat	1011-18	—	۱ ۴ in obv margin ۹ in rev area ۶ ضرب in rev margin MIESDLY R 8 WL 17
676	Multan	1011	—	۱ ۴ in obv area ۶ in rev area ۶ ضرب in rev margin R 8 WL 17
677	—	—	—	۱ ۴ in rev area ۶ ضرب in rev margin R 8 WL 17

No	Mint	Year	Ref.	
As 605	Dawlat- abid	1067	31	<p>As 605 . ٦٧ and ٣ in obv. area , صرب دولت آباد in rev. margin</p> <p>PL XVII GRANT R 9, Wt 170 PINK ARCH SULT R 9 Wt 170</p>
678 1	Shāhjahānābād	,		<p>Obv</p> <p>شہان آباد شہ دار الخلافہ صرب ٦٧</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>شہان قمران صرب نثار صا ٣ </p> <p>PL XVII (Nisār) R 75, Wt 11</p>
679	Súrat	„	„	<p>As 605 circular borders , . ٦٧ in obv margin , ٣ in rev area , صرب سورت in rev margin</p> <p>GRANT R 95, Wt 175</p>
680	„	1068	„	<p>As 679 but ٦٨ (sic)</p> <p>GRANT R 9, Wt 176</p>
681	Shāhjahānābād	„	32	<p>As 605 eightfoil borders , . ٦٨ in obv margin , شہاب الدین محمد صاحبقران ثانی صرب دار ٣ الخلافہ شاہجہان آباد in rev margin</p> <p>PL XVII MARSDEN R 10, Wt 175</p>

MURÁD BAKHSH

IN GUJARÁT

A H 1068 = A.D. 1658

No	Mint	Year	Serial No.
A 692	Ahmad abad	1068	1
G O L D			
Obv Area, within square			
لا اله الا الله			
محمد			
رسول الله			
Margin بصدى ابي بكر وعدل عمر بازم عمان			
وعلم ا على			
Rev Area, within square			
بادشاه غازم			
محمد مراد حسن			
Margin ابو المظفر مروح الدين ضرب احمد اباد			
الله احد			
PL XVIII. CLEVELAND MUSEUM A 100. 100			

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
S I L V E R				
As 692	Abmad ábád	1068	1	but سه احد in rev margin
				GRANT R 85, Wt 177
				PL XVIII THOMAS R 15, Wt 178
				CUNNINGHAM R 85, Wt 176
As 696	Súrat	,	„	but سورت
698				صرب
				PL XVIII CUNNINGHAM R 9, Wt 178
				MARSDEN R 9, Wt 170
				INDIA R 95, Wt 176
699	„	—	„	Obv
				لا اله الا الله
				محمد
				رسول الله
				صرب
				سورت
				Rev.
				مراد شاه عازم
				محمد سکندر تاج
				ر صاحبقران جهانى
				يا [ر]ست
				ا[ر]ث احد
				سه
				PL XVIII CUNNINGHAM R 9, Wt 174
700	Cambay (Khan-báyat)	—	1	As 692 but no year in obv margin ,
				in rev. margin, صرب كهسایت احد
				PL XVIII PANJ ARCH SURV R 9, Wt 173

No	Mint	Year	Reg. no.	
70	Multán	1075	8	As 701 but ۸, ملتان, ۱۰۷۵ I O C A ⁿ 85, Wt 109
701	,	1077	9	„ but ۹, ملتان, ۱۰۷۷ PL 01 HILSON A ⁿ 8, Wt 109
705	Aurang- abad	1079	11	As 702 but ۱۱, اورنگ آباد, ۱۰۷۹ I O C A 85, Wt 109
706	Akbar- nagar	—	12	Obv Area, within square, سہ ۱۲ صرب اکبرنگر Margin [س]ك[a] حلوس میہمت مانوس Rev Area, within square, شاہ عسار عالمگیر پاد Margin nearly obliterated PL XVIII MARSDEN A ⁿ 75, Wt 168
707	Súrat	[108]3	16	Obv سہ ۱۶ حلوس میہمت مانوس سورت Rev as 701 but سہ ۳ A ⁿ 85, Wt 171
708	Golkon- dah	1086	20	„ but ۳۰. (for ۲۰), کلکندہ, ۱۰۸۶ PL XVIII I O C A ⁿ 8, Wt 170

No.	Mint	Year	Obv.	Rev.	Remarks
715	Chamī- patan (Madras)	1105 35	Obv. ۳۵ صرت چیمپاتن	Rev. ۱۱۳ (۳۴) عالمگیر شارپاد	PL XVIII (Nisār) N 5, Wt 16
716	Shāh- jahan- ābād	1106 38	As 709. but ~^ and . <		MIRSDEN N 8, Wt 100
717	Bijāpūr	1107 40	Obv. حد[وس می[مست ما[نوس دار الطهر صر[سب بی[حاپو[ر]	Rev as 709 but . <	LADY FRERE N 85, Wt 107
718	—	1109 41	As 701. but mint obliterated, ۴ , and . ۹ over ك		PRINSEP N 85, Wt 168
719	Khujis- tah- bunyād (Aurang- ābad)	1111 43	„ but ۴ , حسته نیاد , . ۹ over ك		PL XVIII GOVT. OF INDIA N 8, Wt 169
720	Buīhān- pūr	1111 43	„ but ۴ , [بر] هاپور , and over ك		MIRSDEN N 85, Wt 170

No	Mint	Year	Reg. A Year	
711	[Chh.ā] patan	1111	42	Obv ضرب س Rev عالمگیر [سا]ہ [ن]مار باد PL XVIII (Nishāp) A 48 WL 48
722	Bijāpur	1112	44	As 717 but ۴۰ and ۱۱۱۲ DJ CUVHA A 9 WL 108
723	Barhān pur	1113	47	As 701 but برہانپورسہ and ۱۱۱۵ over ناک DEVO AS SOC A 73 WL 105
724	Etāwa	1118	50	Obv حلوس سہ ماہوس ضر اتاوا Per as 701 but ۱۱۱۸ over ناک IOC A 73 WL 119

No	Mint	Year	Pl	Wt
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SILVER

R
725 Akbar — 1 Obv
al ul

[سہ]

خلوس مانوس

میہمت

مستقر الحلامہ

سہ احد
خلوس

[ا]ک[مر]اساد

Rev

عالمگیرپادشاہ عمار

Pl XIX THOMAS R 10, Wt 175

726 Calcutta 1069 1 Obv

کاکتہ

خلوس

سہ احد خلوس

میہمت

مانوس

Rev

شاہ عمار

پادشاہ (sic) عالمگیر

۱۰۶۹

محمد اورنگ

Pl XIX PRINSLP R 85, Wt 176

No	Mint.	Year.	Islamic year	
R 727	Kábul	—	1	<p>Obv سه جلوس میست ما[نوس دار الملک ضرر کابل</p> <p>Rev as 701 مهر instead of بدر no Hijrah year CUNNINGHAM R. 63, PL. 174</p>
728	Patnah	1070		<p>Obv سه ضرر مانوس میست جلوس احد سه</p> <p>Rev ابو الظفر محیی الدین مح <u>۱۷</u> [ب]هادر [۱] ورنه زیب عالمگیر <u>ع</u> [بادشاه غار] PL. XIX CUNNINGHAM R. 63, PL. 174</p>
729	Multan	1070 (sic)	1	<p>Obv مله دار الامان ضرر میست مانوس جلوس [ب] PL. XIX CUNNINGHAM R. 63, PL. 174</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
Æ 730	Aurang- âbâd	1071	3	As 728 . but ۳, اورنگ آباد, and . < CUNNINGHAM Æ 9, Wt 170
731	Sûrat	„	„	Obv <div> سہ حلوس میمت مانوس صربا سورت </div> Rev <div> عالمگیر اورنگ ریب شاہ رد چو بدر میر ۱۰۷۱ در حہاں </div> BOMBAY AS SOC Æ 85, Wt 175
732 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	„	4	Obv <div> مانوس میمت سہ حلوس با </div> Rev as 701 . but . ۷ , and بدر for مهر PL XIX. Æ 45, Wt 22
733	Akbar- âbâd	„	4	Obv Area, within square, <div> اکبر آباد صربا </div> Margin, سہ حلوس میمت مانوس Rev. Area, within square, <div> پادشاہ عارح شاہ عالمگیر </div> Margin ابو الطغر محیی الدین محمد اورنگ ریب بہادر سہ ۱۰۷۱ PL XIX PLAYFAIR Æ 85, Wt 175

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
Ar 734	Junah [garh]	1071	—	<p>Obv Area, within square,</p> <p>مانوس مہمت حلوس</p> <p>Margin, جوله ضرب</p> <p>Rev Area, within square,</p> <p>عالم کبر زیب اورنگ شاہ</p> <p>Margin </p> <p>Pl. XIX. GIBBS Ar 9 WL 179</p>
735	Súrat?	[1071]	—	<p>As 707 year ۷۲, mint and regnal year obscure بدر مہر</p> <p>FRYSET Ar 73, WL 173</p>
736	Multan	1073	6	<p>, but ⁶ ملان بدر, ملان ⁶ and ۷ above مل CUNNINGHAM Ar 9 WL 177</p>
73	—	"	6	<p>Obv</p> <p>مہر جو مہر ۱۳ زد در جہان سکہ</p> <p>R v</p> <p>س اورنگ شاہ عالم کبر 6</p> <p>WOLF OF MULL F 2 WL 177</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
As 738, 739	Júnah- garh	1074	6	As 734 but Obv margin سہ ۶ حوہ کر صرب and ornaments. Rev margin, ^{۱۶} سہ چو بدر میسر در حہان سکہ رد GRANT As 9, Wt 176 Pl. XIX, „ As 9, Wt 175
740	Súrat	[1]075	—	As 731 but [1].۷۵, regnal year obliterated, سورت above صرب GRANT As 9, Wt 176
741	„	[1]076	8	As preceding, but [^] سہ, and [1].۷۶ As 9, Wt 177
742	Multán	1076	„	As 701. but [^] سہ, ملتان, ۱.۷۶ over نك, مہر for GRANT As 9, Wt 176
742a $\frac{1}{8}$	Akbar- nagar	107[6]	9	Obv. اکبر نگر صرب سہ ۹ Rev پاد شاہ عالمگیر ۱.۷ Pl XIX MARSDEN As 45, Wt 22
743	Sháh- jahán- ábád	1076	„	Obv. فہ حہاناد دار الحلا شاہ ن صرب حلوس میمیت مابوس ۹ سہ Rev as 701, but ۱.۷۶ over نك; مہر for Pl XIX As 9, Wt 176

No.	Mint.	Year.	Regnal year	
744	Surat	1077	9	As 731 but ⁹ سه, and vv, ضرب above سورت MASEDEN Pl. 7, WL 177
745	Akbar abad	—	—	Obv اکبر آباد ضرب ۱۷ سه
				Rev بادشاه غازی عالمگیر [ه]
				PL XIX. MASEDEN Pl. 7 WL 41
746	Surat	(1078)	—	As 731 but] ۸ regnal year partly obliterated ضرب above سورت Pl. 9 WL 19
747		(1078-13)		As preceding but ۲ (cut off) and ۸۲ Pl. 10 WL 17
748	Golkon dah	1078 (13) (1079)		Obv مانوس می سه خلوس ضرب کلکنده Rev as ob but v at left of last line PL XIX. MASEDEN Pl. 7 WL 19
				As 13 rev rev ob has been used for the G. 13001 & 2 Pl. 19 WL 17

No.	Mint.	Year	Regral year	
736	—	1090	22	As 748 but ^{۲۲} سه, and ۸۹; mint obliterated <i>GIBBS. R. 33, WL 178</i>
737	Junah garh	1090	—	As 781 but Obv margin ضرب جوله ك Rev margin, ^{۱۱} سكه زد در حها حويدر ميرسه <i>R. 10 WL 173</i>
738	Surat	"	22	Obv ^{۲۲} سه مانوس ميهست حلوس ضربا سور Rev as 731 but ۱ ۹ over لك <i>IOC. R. 33, WL 179</i>
739			3	As 758 but ^۳ سه and ۱ ۹ <i>BEYD AS SOC. R. 33, WL 174</i>
740	Latnali?			but ^۳ پ سه, ضرب ۹ and ۱ ۹ <i>BOMBAY AS SOC. R. 33, WL 175</i>
741	Surat	1011	"	but ^۳ and ۱ ۹ <i>PRINCEP. R. 10 WL 177</i>
742	"	"	21	but ^۳ and ۱ ۹ <i>PL. XIX. 5-7 WL</i>
743	"	"	"	but ^۳ and ۱ ۹ <i>R. 33, WL 178</i>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	
773	Surat	1097	29	As 758 but ^{۲۹} سه, and ۹۷ R 82, WL 178
774	Burhān-pūr	1098	30	, but ^{۳[]} برهانپور سه, and ۹۸ R 83, WL 179
775	Surat	1098		, but ^۳ سه and ۹۸ MARSDEN R 86, WL 179
776	Lahore	"		Obv <div style="text-align: center;"> ^{لا} دارالسلطه ضرب حلوس میمت مانوس ^۳ سه </div> Rev as 731 but ۹۸ over ^{لا} ك PRINCEP R 85, WL 179
777	Narnol	[31]		As 758 but ^۳ نول سه, and ۹۸ PL XIX. BENGAL AS SOC R 78, WL 177
778	Golkondah	[31]		but ^{[۳]۱} سه کلکنده at left and ۹۸ BENGAL AS SOC R 79, WL 177
779	Jahanpīrnagar	1099	-	but ^{۳۲} جهانگیرتر سه and ۹۹ at left R 84, WL 179
780	Surat			but ^{۳۲} سه and ۹۹ BENGAL AS SOC R 81, WL 177
781	"	1100		but ^{۳۲} سه and ۱۱ MARSDEN R 84, WL 177

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	
At 788	Chin- patan	—	35	<p>Obv</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>مہمست</p> <p>سہ ۳۵ خلوس</p> <p>ضر حیاتس</p> <p>Rev as 731: no Hijrah year</p> <p>PL XX. GIBBS B 10, WL 100</p>
789	Akbar abad	1103		<p>Obv</p> <p>اکبر آباد</p> <p>ضر حیاتس</p> <p>مہمست</p> <p>خلوس مانوس ۳۸</p> <p>Rev as 731 but year ۱۱ after حیاتس</p> <p>PRINSEP B 100, WL 170</p>
790	Surat			<p>As 7۵8 but ^{۳۵}سہ, and ۱۱ after</p> <p>PRINSEP B 10, WL 170</p>
791	Luck now	—	"	<p>but ^{۳۵}سہ لکھو no Hijrah year</p> <p>PRINSEP B 10, WL 170</p>
792 792a	Patna	1101	36	<p>" but ^{۳۶}سہ, اتارہ and ۱۱ after</p> <p>PLAYFAIR B 100, WL 170 100 B 10, WL 170</p>
793	Luck now	"	"	<p>" but ^{۳۶}سہ لکھو and ۱۱ after حیاتس</p> <p>(Za'ang b. n. l. r. to reverse)</p> <p>PLAYFAIR B 10, WL 171</p>

No.	Mint.	Year	Regnal year	
R 788	Chinā patan	—	35	<p>Obr مانوس</p> <p>مہمیت</p> <p>سہ ۳۵ جلوس</p> <p>ضر حیات</p> <p>Rev as 731 : no Hijrah year</p> <p>PL. XI. GIBBS. R 10, WL 180</p>
789	Akbar ābād	1103		<p>Obr اکبر آباد</p> <p>ضر حیات</p> <p>مستقر الخلائق</p> <p>مہمیت</p> <p>جلوس مانوس ۳۵</p> <p>Rev as 731 but year ۱۱۳۵ after حبان</p> <p>PRINSEP R 105 WL 173</p>
790	Sūrat			<p>As 7۵8 but ۳۵ سہ, and ۱۱ —</p> <p>PRINSEP R 10 WL 172</p>
791	Luck now	—		<p>" but ۳۵ سہ, no Hijrah year</p> <p>PRINSEP R 17 WL 174</p>
792, 79۳	Etāwah	1101	36	<p>" but ۳۶ سہ اتاوہ, and ۱۱ —</p> <p>PLAYFAIR R 106 WL 177 100 R 10 WL 177</p>
793	Luck now			<p>" but ۳۶ سہ, and ۱۱ — after حبان</p> <p>(Zigzag border to reverse)</p> <p>PLAYFAIR R 107 WL 177</p>

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
AR 794	Súrat	1104	36	As 731 but ^{٣٦} سه, and ١١٠٩ over بك GOVT OF INDIA AR 10, Wt 170
795	Bijápúr	1105	37	„ but ^{٣٧} ٣<, at left, نىحاپور [ر] الطه, and ١١٠٥ over بك AR 9, Wt 177
796, 796a	Súrat	„	„	„ but ^{٣٧} ٣v and ١١٠٥ (Counterstruck with galloping horseman) PL XX AR 10, 178 BANKS AR 10, Wt 179
797	Etáwah	„	38	„ but ^{٣٨} سه, and ١١٠٨ MARSDEN AR 11, Wt 174
798	Ajmír	„	„	Obv. دار الحير احمير صربى [ح]لوس ميمنت مانوس ^{٣٨} [سه] Rev as 731 but ١١٠٨ over بك PL XX AR 9, Wt 178
799	Lahore	„	„	Obv لاهور دار السلطه صربى حلوس ميمنت مانوس ^{٣٨} سه Rev. as 731 but ١١٠٥ over بك THOMAS AR 95, Wt 174

No	Mint.	Year	Mughal Year	
AR 800	Etawah	1106	38	As 731 but ^{۳۸} but اتاوہ, ^{۳۸} and ۶ over نك PLAYFAIR. AL 106, WL 178
801	Patnah	,		but ^{۳۸} but د, ^{۳۸} and ۶ AL 9, WL 173
802	[Lahore]	,		As 799: but no mint name legible beyond دار السلطه and date ^{۳۸} and ۶ GOVT OF INDIA. AL 73, WL 174
803	Etawah	1107	39	As 758 but ^{۳۹} but اتاوہ, ^{۳۹} and ۷ MABSDEN AL 13, WL 173
804	Baranfi			but ^{۳۹} but برہلی ^{۳۹} and ۷ under نك PL. XX. AL 75, WL 177
805	Nasrat- âbâd	—	3r	Obv مالوس مسلمت سہ خلوس اہا خبر نصرت Rev as 731: year obliterated. PL. XX. AL 7 WL 176
806	Bijâpûr	1107	40	As 758 but دار الفخر بیجانور ^{۴۰} over ب of ضرب and ۷ < AL 9 WL 177
807	Baranfi		40	but ^{۴۰} but برہلی ^{۴۰} and ۷ under نك AL 9 WL 177

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
R 808	Zafar- ábád	1107	40	As 758 but ^{٢٠} طهران, سه, and ۱۱۰ < PL XX R 9, Wt 178
809	Ahmad- nagar	1108	„	„ but ^{٢٠} احمدنگر, سه, and ۱۱۰۸ over مير PL XX R 95, Wt 178
810	Súrat	„	„	„ but ^{٢٠} سه, and ۱۱۰۸ GEORGE III R R 9, Wt. 178
811	Etáwah	„	41	„ but ^{٢١} اتاوہ, سه, and ۱۱۰۸ PL XX. GRANT R 11, Wt 174
812	Khujis- tah- bunyád (Aurang- ábád)	„	„	„ but ^{٢١} حجسته بنياد, سه, and ۱۱۰۸ R 95, Wt 178
813	Ajmír	„	„	As 798 but ^{٢١} ٢١, and ۱۱۰۸ CUNNINGHAM R 95, Wt 178
814	Lahore	„	„	As 799 but ^{٢١} سه (above ميميت of ت), and ۱۱۰۸ PL XX. GRANT R 95, Wt 176
815	Chíná- patan	—	„	As 758 but ^{٢١} چيناپتن, سه, no Hijrah year R 9, Wt 180
816	Cambay	1109	42	„ but ^{٢١} ك[م]لايت, سه, and ۱۱۰۹ in last line R 95, Wt 178
817, 818	Akbar- ábád	„	42	As 789 but ^{٢٢} ٢٢, and [۱]۱۰۹ EDEN R 95, Wt 177 GIBBS R 95, Wt 177

No.	Mint.	Year	Value	
R 819	Jūnah ga[rh]	1109	4½	As 758 but ^{۴۲} سہ, جولہ ۛ, and ۹ PL XX. B ۳ WL 177
820	Baraill	1111	43	, but ^{۴۳} سہ, ہریلی, and CUNNINGHAM B 83, WL 176
821	Cambay	"		but ^{۴۳} سہ, کسایت, and over حان PL XX. EDEN B 10 WL 179
822	Masul- patan		44	As 731 but ^{۴۴} سد محلی س at left, and beneath نہ PL XX. B 73, WL 178
823	Akbar ābad	1112	12	As 789 but ^{۴۴} سہ and []۱۲ PRINSEP B ۳ WL 177
824	Etawa	1112	16	As 756 but ^{۴۵} سہ, اٹاوا, and I.O.C. B ۳ WL 175
825	Burhān pur	111		but ^{۴۵} سہ, برہانپور [ر] and B ۳ WL 176
826	Baraill			but ^{۴۵} سہ, ہریلی, and B ۳ WL 177
827	Ajmir	1114	46	As 796 but ^{۴۶} سہ, and B ۳ WL 178

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
R 828, 828a	Akbar- ábád	111[4]	46	As 789 . but ١٢٩, and [] ١٢٩ <i>FDEN</i> R 95, Wt 175 <i>PRINSEP</i> R 95, Wt 170
829	Etáwáh	1114	47	١٢٧ As 758 but اتاوه, سه, and ١٢٧ <i>GOVT OF INDIA</i> R 95, Wt 176
830	Lahore	„	„	Obv لاهور دار السلطه سه ١٢٧ میت حلوس مانوس Rev as 799 . but ١٢٧ <i>PRINSEP</i> R 9, Wt 177
831	Etáwáh	1115	„	١٢٧ As 758 . but اتاوه, سه, and 8 R 9, Wt 177
832	Súrat	„	„	١٢٧ „ but سه, and 8 R 95, Wt 177
833	Sháh- jahán- ábád	„	48	Obv [فه حها اباد] دا[ر] [ال] حلا شان صرب ح[لوس] میمت مانوس ١٢٨ سه Rev as 731 . but year 8 over نك <i>PRINSEP</i> R 8, Wt 176
834	Akbar- ábád	[11]16	„	As 789 . but ١٢٨, and ٦ <i>EDEN</i> R 9, Wt 175

No	Mint.	Year	Real year		
835	Etāwā	1116	49	As 768 but ۴۹, ۱۱۱۶, and ۱۱۱۶	R 9 WL 176
836	Barāli	"	"	but ۴۹, ۱۱۱۶, and ۱۱۱۶	THOMAS R 95, WL 176
837	Surat	"	"	but ۴۹, ۱۱۱۶, and ۱۱۱۶	MARSDEN R 10, WL 176
838	Akbar ābad	1117		As 789 but ۴۹ and ۱۱۱۷	PRINSEP R 9 WL 176
839	Surat	"	"	As 738 but ۴۹ and ۱۱۱۷	R 9, WL 176
840 $\frac{1}{2}$		1117 4x		but ۴ and ۱۱ (unit of regnal year and unit and decade of Hijrah year, cut off)	JOC R 9, WL 176
841	Itāwā	1117	"	but 8, ۴۹, ۱۱۱۶, and ۱۱۱۷	R 9 WL 176
842	"	1117		As preceding but ۱۱۱۸	R 9 WL 176

No	Mint	Year	Regnal year	
R 843	[Akbar ábád]	—	51	As 789 but 81, اکبرآباد and Hijrah year obliterated <i>CUNNINGHAM</i> R 9, Wt 170
844	Sháh- jahán ábád	1118	„	As 833 but mint cntuely legible, and B1, and 1118 <i>CUNNINGHAM</i> R 9, Wt 176
845	„	1119	„	As preceeding but 1119 <i>PLAYFAIR</i> R 85, Wt 177
846	Luck- now	—	„	As 758 but 51 لکھنؤ, 51, no Hijrah year <i>BENGAL AS SOC</i> R 95, Wt 177

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## A'ZAM SHAH

A H 1118-1119 = A D 1707

| No       | Mint.                                        | Year | Regnal<br>Year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|----------|----------------------------------------------|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GOLD     |                                              |      |                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| A<br>847 | Khujis<br>tab<br>banyāl<br>(Aurang-<br>ābād) | 1118 | 1              | <p>Obv</p> <p>جلوس ا[سر]<br/> <u>                    </u><br/> سه احد<br/> <u>                    </u><br/> عجسه بياد</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>ممالك اعظم شاه<br/> <u>                    </u><br/> [ال]ه<br/> [ب]دولت و شاه نادر<br/> <u>                    </u><br/> [ك]ه<br/> زد د[ر]ج[ر]ان</p> <p>PL XX. MUSEUM A. &amp; W. 103</p> |
| R 44     | —                                            |      |                | <p>Obv</p> <p><u>                    </u><br/> شیر جلوس<br/> <u>                    </u><br/> احد<br/> سر سسه</p> <p>R v 29617 lowest two lines obliterated</p> <p>PL XXXVIII. A. &amp; W. 104</p>                                                                                                                                |

| No              | Mint           | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------|----------------|------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>A</i><br>849 | Burhán-<br>púr | 1119 | 1              | As 847 . but برهانپور, and 1119 (Last line of reverse wanting.)<br><br>Pl XX MARSDEN <i>A</i> 8, Wt 170                                  |
| <i>R</i><br>850 | Ahmad-<br>ábád | „    | „              | Obv<br><br>حلوس اشرف<br>_____ف<br>سه احد<br>_____صرب<br>احمد آباد<br><br>Rev as 847, but 1119<br><br>Pl XX CUNNINGHAM <i>R</i> 9, Wt 170 |
| 851             | Burhán-<br>púr | „    | „              | As 850 but برهانپور<br><br>Pl XX MARSDEN <i>R</i> 9, Wt 170                                                                              |



## KĀM BAKHSĤ

A H 1119—1120 = A.D 1708

| No       | Mint           | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                            |
|----------|----------------|--------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| A<br>852 | Haidar<br>ābād | 11 0 2 |                |                                                            |
|          |                |        |                | G O L D                                                    |
|          |                |        | Obv            | مانس-اوس<br>م-م-ت<br>حل-اوس حیدرآباد<br>ضرب<br>دار الحلافة |
|          |                |        | Rev            | ناد کام بخش<br>ا-ا-ه<br>دار خورشید و ماه<br>دکن زد         |

PL. XXI. GIBBS F. 2. WL 10



## VII—SHÁH 'ÁLAM BAHÁDUR

A.H. 1119—1124=A.D. 1707—1712.

| No       | Mint.                                       | Year | Reval<br>by |                                                             |
|----------|---------------------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| A<br>801 | Pesh<br>áwar                                | 1120 | 2           | GOLD                                                        |
|          |                                             |      |             | Obv<br>مانوس<br>مہمست<br>حلوس<br>ضرر<br>ساور                |
|          |                                             |      |             | Rev<br>پادشاہ غا[ز]<br>عالم بہادر<br>سکہ مبارک              |
|          |                                             |      |             | PL XXI. DA CUNHA F. 7 WL 109                                |
| 800      | Khujis<br>tah<br>bunyah<br>(Aurang<br>ábid) | "    | "           | Obv<br>مانوس<br>مہمست<br>سکہ حلوس<br>ضرر<br>عالم [سہ] بہادر |
|          |                                             |      |             | Rev as 801                                                  |



| No.                             | Mint          | Year | regnal<br>year |                                                      |                                                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------|------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 858                             | Lahore        | 1120 | 2              | Obv                                                  | <p>لاهور<br/>دار السلطه<br/>ضرب<br/>سہ ۲<br/>مہمہ<br/>خلو[س مالوس</p> |
|                                 |               |      |                | Rev                                                  | <p>غازی<br/>شاہ<br/>شاہ عالم باد<br/>سہ ۱۱۲<br/>ک</p>                 |
| PL. XXL. I. O. C. N. 2. Wt. 170 |               |      |                |                                                      |                                                                       |
| 859                             | —             |      |                | Obv                                                  | <p>ضرب<br/>سہ ۲ مالوس<br/>مہمہ<br/>خلوس</p>                           |
|                                 |               |      |                | Rev as 858                                           |                                                                       |
| I. O. C. N. 3. Wt. 180          |               |      |                |                                                      |                                                                       |
| 860                             | Si old<br>pur | 1121 | —              | As 858: but no year on rev., and lowest lines of obv |                                                                       |
|                                 |               |      |                |                                                      | <p>سہ [خلوس ۱۱۲۱]<br/>[ضرب]<br/>[سہ] نور</p>                          |

| No       | Mint                                          | Year | Notes |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|------|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N<br>861 | Khams-<br>tah-<br>bunyād<br>(Aurang-<br>ābād) | 1121 | 1     | <p>Obv.</p> <p>مانوس<br/>میمت<br/>سه حلوس<br/>صربا<br/>محسته نیاد</p> <p>Rev as S54, but 1121</p> <p>PL XXI MARSDEN N 85, Wt 100</p>                                                       |
| 862      | Uyran                                         | 1122 | —     | <p>As S54 but 1122 after مارك on rev, and lowest lines<br/>of obv</p> <p>صربا<br/>دار الفتح اوحین</p> <p>PL XXI GIBBS N 85, Wt 108</p>                                                     |
| 863      | Akbar-<br>ābād                                | 1123 | 5     | <p>Obv</p> <p>حلوس مانوس<br/>میمت<br/>مستقر الملك<br/>سه<br/>صربا<br/>اکبرناد</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>1123 عار<br/>پادشاه<br/>در<br/>شا عالم<br/>سکه مارك</p> <p>PL XXI N 125, Wt. 184<br/>Z</p> |

| No       | Mint                                        | Year | Normal<br>year |                                                                                                                                        |
|----------|---------------------------------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N<br>864 | Khuja<br>tah<br>bunyād<br>(Aurang-<br>ābād) | 1123 | 5              | As 855 but ۱۱۲۳, and <sup>۲</sup> سه<br><i>PELLEGRIN N 45, WL 10</i>                                                                   |
| 865      | Shāh<br>jahān<br>ābād                       | —    | —              | Obv شاه جهان [آباد]<br><hr/> ضر دار الحلاقه<br>میست<br>خلوس مانوس<br><br>Rev as 854 but no year<br><i>MAXSDEN N 45, WL 10</i><br><hr/> |

| No        | Mint            | Year |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------|-----------------|------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>866 | Ajmir           | 1119 | 1 | <p>SILVER</p> <p>Obv.</p> <p>احمير<br/>مستقر الحلاوة<br/>صربا<br/>حلوس ميمنت مانوس<br/>احد<br/>[سه]</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>غاري<br/>شاه<br/>عالم بهادر پاد<br/>شاه<br/>سكه [مارك 1119]</p> <p>PL XXI THOMAS AR 9, Wt 178</p> |
| 867       | Sháh-jahán-ábád | "    | " | <p>Obv.</p> <p>جهاں ابا<br/>دار الخلافه شاه<br/>صربا<br/>احد مارك</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>غاري<br/>شاه<br/>شاه عالم پاد<br/>سكه<br/>سه 1119</p> <p>PL XXI THOMAS AR 9, Wt 176</p>                                            |



| No       | Mint         | Year. | Legal year |                                                                                                                                                                             |
|----------|--------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>874 | Sholá<br>púr | 1122  | 4          | <p>Obv</p> <p>مانوس<br/>میمنت<br/>خلوس<br/>ضربا<br/>شلاپور</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>پادشاه غازی<br/>۱۱۲۲<br/>شاه عالم بهادر<br/>سکه مبار</p> <p>PL XXI CUVYINGHAM R 73, WL 173</p> |
| 875      | Súrat        | 1123  | 6          | <p>Obv</p> <p>مانو<br/>خلوس<br/>میمنت<br/>ضربا<br/>سور</p> <p>Rev as 869 but ۱۱۲۳</p> <p>PL XXL GRIFF R 72, WL 174</p>                                                      |
| R-6<br>1 | —            | 1123  | —          | <p>Obv</p> <p>مانو<br/>سکه خلوس<br/>میمنت<br/>ضربا</p> <p>Rev as 869 year partly obliterated (۱۱۲۳)</p> <p>COFF OF INDIA 2. 72, WL 174</p>                                  |

## VIII.—JAHĀNDĀR.

A. H. 1121 = A. D. 1712.

| No  | Mint                                         | Year | Weight |     |                                                                                                          |
|-----|----------------------------------------------|------|--------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|     |                                              |      |        |     | G O L D                                                                                                  |
| 877 | Khu-<br>psta-<br>bunyād<br>(Aurang-<br>ābād) | 1121 | 1      | Obv | <p>مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>احد خلوس</p> <p>صربا</p> <p>حسسته بیداد</p>                                 |
|     |                                              |      |        | Rev | <p>پادشاه جهان</p> <p>شاه</p> <p>۱۱۲۴</p> <p>قران جهاندار</p> <p>حس</p> <p>رد سکه در در چو [ن مهر] ص</p> |

| No.      | Mint.                    | Year.  | Regnal<br>Year |                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------|--------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N<br>878 | Khu-<br>jistab<br>bunyād | 1124   | 1              | <p>Obv as 877</p> <p>Rev <u>جهاندار شاه</u><br/>خون مهر و ماه ابوالفتح<br/>۱۱۲۴<br/>حـ</p> <p>PL. XXII. DA CUNHA N. 2, WL. 170</p>                                                                    |
| 879      | Súrat                    | (1124) |                | <p>Obv as 877 but mint سورت</p> <p>Rev <u>[اب] و [الفتح] غازی جهاندار</u><br/>خون مهر و ماه ۱۱۲۴<br/>در امان زد</p> <p>DA CUNHA N. 2, WL. 18</p>                                                      |
| 880      | Sháh-<br>jahán<br>ábad   | 1124   | n              | <p>Obv <u>جهان آباد</u><br/>دار الخلافه شاه<br/>خـ<br/>مسعود<br/>مست<br/>خلوص</p> <p>Rev <u>غازی جهاندار</u><br/>۱۱۲۴<br/>مهر و ماه ابوالفتح<br/>در امان زد</p> <p>PL. XXII. MARSDEN N. 2, WL. 17</p> |

| No                | Mint             | Year | Obv | Rev                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------|------------------|------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 881<br>882<br>883 | (Akbar-<br>nbid) | 1074 | 1   | Obv<br><p>ح[یلوس مانوس<br/> م[یمت<br/> م[ستقر الملک<br/> س[ه احد<br/> ص[ر]</p>                                                                                                    |
|                   |                  |      |     | Rev<br><p>اسو الخ[تح عاری<br/> ش[ه<br/> م[ه]ر و ماه جهاندار<br/> س[که<br/> در افاق رد چوون</p> <p>MIRSDIN N° 75, Wt 160<br/> DA CUNHA N° 75, Wt 160<br/> PRINSIP N° 7, Wt 163</p> |
| 884               | —                | —    | „   | Obv as 877 mint obliterated.<br><br>Rev<br><p>ع[ر]ی<br/> ش[ه]<br/> ما[ه] جهاندار سه (8)<br/> س[که]<br/> ح[وون]</p> <p>IOC N° 8, Wt 170</p>                                        |

| No         | Mint.           | Year. | Islamic year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------|-----------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|            |                 |       |              | SILVER                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| As 885     | Sháh jahán abad | 1124  | 1            | <p>Obr</p> <p>ا[حد مسار</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>جہاں آباد</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>خبر دار الخلافه</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>جہاندار</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>1124</p> <p>ا[بو الفح غازي</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>بر مہر و مہ</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>در[ الاق زد</p> <p>PL XXII GRANT R. 53. WL 17</p> |
| 886        |                 |       |              | <p>As 880</p> <p>THOMAS R. 7. WL 173</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 887<br>888 | [Akbar abad]    |       |              | <p>As 881 mint obliterated, 1124 fully legible on 887</p> <p>PL XXII DEY R. 7. WL 177</p> <p>THOMAS R. 7. WL 173</p>                                                                                                                                                |
| 889        | Sháh jahán abad |       | -            | <p>Obr</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>جہاں آباد</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>دار الخلافه</p> <p>خبر</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>1124</p> <p>ساده غازي</p> <p>جہاندار ساد</p> <p>هـ</p> <p>PL XXIII IN (1) DEY R. 7. WL 177</p>                                                                          |

## IX.—FARRUKH-SIYAR.

A.H. 1121—1131 = A.D. 1713—1719.

| No.                | Mint            | Year | No. |                                                                                               |
|--------------------|-----------------|------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G O L D            |                 |      |     |                                                                                               |
| N <sup>o</sup> 890 | Murshidabad     | 1121 | 1   | Obv                                                                                           |
|                    |                 |      |     | <p> مابوس<br/> میمنت<br/> احمد خلوس<br/> سه<br/> [ص]-ربا </p>                                 |
|                    |                 |      |     | <p> . ش ا ا </p>                                                                              |
|                    |                 |      |     | Rev                                                                                           |
|                    |                 |      |     | <p> [ر]ادار[و]صل حق بر سیم<br/> سکه<br/> و [ر] و فرج سیم </p>                                 |
|                    |                 |      |     | PL XXII DA CUNH 1 N 75, Wt 170                                                                |
| S91                | Sháh-jahan-ábád | 1127 | 1   | Obv                                                                                           |
|                    |                 |      |     | <p> [و]ه جہا باد<br/> دا[ر] الحلا شاه<br/> صربا </p>                                          |
|                    |                 |      |     | <p> خلوس میمنت مابوس<br/> سه<br/> سه </p>                                                     |
|                    |                 |      |     | Rev                                                                                           |
|                    |                 |      |     | <p> [س]ر و بر فرج [س]ر<br/> پاد[ش]اہ<br/> حق بر سیم و بر<br/> [ار] و صل<br/> سکہ رد 1127 </p> |
|                    |                 |      |     | PL XXII GIBBS N 85, Wt 100                                                                    |

| No       | Mint   | Year | Local year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------|--------|------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N<br>892 | Lahore | 1120 | 5          | <p>Obv</p> <p>لاهور<br/>دار السلطنه<br/>خبر<br/>سہ<br/>مہبت<br/>خلوس مانوس</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>بحر و بر فرخ سیر<br/>سادہ<br/>حق بر سیر و زر<br/>۱۱۲۱<br/>فصل<br/>سکہ زد از</p> <p>PL XXII PRINSEP A 9 WL 109</p> |
| 893      | Baran  | —    | ,          | <p>Obv</p> <p>مانوس<br/>مہبت<br/>سہ خلوس<br/>خبر<br/>بر</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>حق بحر و بر فرخ [سیر]<br/>[سادہ]<br/>دار سیر و زر باد<br/>سکہ<br/>زد از فصل</p> <p>PL XXII PRINSEP A 10 WL 110</p>                   |

| No. | Place           | Year |     |                                                                         |                                                                                              |
|-----|-----------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 894 | Larhân-pur      | 6    | Obv | <p>حلوس مارو[س<br/> میت<br/> سه دار السرو[ر<br/> صربا<br/> برهانپور</p> |                                                                                              |
|     |                 |      |     | <p>Rev. as 892 but no Hyrah year</p> <p>PC XXII GIBBS N° 85, Wt 160</p> |                                                                                              |
| 895 | Patnab          | 11.0 | 7   | Obv                                                                     | <p>ماروس<br/> میت<br/> سه حلوس<br/> صربا<br/> صربته</p>                                      |
|     |                 |      |     | <p>Rev as 892 but ۱۱۳.</p> <p>MARSDEN N° 8, Wt 160</p>                  |                                                                                              |
| 896 | Sháh-jahán-ábád | "    | "   | Obv as 891 but regnal year v                                            |                                                                                              |
|     |                 |      |     | Rev                                                                     | <p>حق فرج سیر<br/> ش[۱۱۳]<br/> [ا]ر فصل پاد بحر و بر<br/> س[۱۱۳]<br/> ز[ا]د سر سیم و [ر]</p> |

N° 8, Wt 160



| No       | Mint.   | Year. | Equal<br>Year |                                                                                                                                      |
|----------|---------|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N<br>897 | Multán  | 1130  | 7             | <p>Obv</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>مہمت</p> <p>سہ خلوس</p> <p>ضر ملان</p> <p>Rev as 892 but ۱۱۳</p> <p>PL XXII. HAF A 3, WL 109</p>          |
| 898      | Bijapur | —     |               | <p>Obv</p> <p>خلوس</p> <p>مہمت مانو</p> <p>[ا]ظفر</p> <p>دار بیجانور</p> <p>ضر</p> <p>Rev as 892</p> <p>PL XXII. LOC A 3, WL 109</p> |
| 899      | Lahore  | 1131  | 8             | <p>As 892 but <sup>A</sup>سہ on obv and [۱]۱۳ on rev</p> <p>LOC A 3, WL 109</p>                                                      |

## SMALL ISSUE

| No  | Mint     | Year | Pl | Obv                                    | Rev                                     |                            |
|-----|----------|------|----|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 900 | —        | 1125 | —  | <p>ربری</p> <p>صرب</p>                 | <p>1100</p> <p>سیر</p> <p>محمد فرج</p>  | Pl XXII A' 35, Wt 22       |
| 900 | Karrak   | —    | 3  | <p>امتیار</p> <p>صرب</p> <p>کره سه</p> | <p>د[رج سیر</p> <p>شا</p> <p>پداد 5</p> | Pl XXII I O C A' 15, Wt 53 |
| 901 | Gatī     | 1128 | 5  | <p>5</p> <p>کوئی</p> <p>صرب</p>        | Rev. as 900 but 1128                    | Pl XXII A' 35, Wt 44       |
| 902 | Gang-pūr | „    | „  | <p>8</p> <p>ککپور</p> <p>صرب</p>       | Rev as 900 but year obliterated         | Pl XXII A' 3, Wt 23        |

| No        | Mint.                 | Year | Legal<br>3 ar |                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------|-----------------------|------|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2R<br>303 | Jahān-<br>gīra<br>gar | 1134 | 1             | <p>SILVER</p> <p>Obv as 890 but mint [چ]ہات پرتکر</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>نور</p> <p>عظیم دس [ہ]</p> <p>ابو الفتح و ظفر ناد</p> <p>سکہ ۱۱۳۴ [ہ]</p> <p>PL XXIII. MUSEUM. R. 7. WL 15</p> |
| 904       | Multan                | 1135 |               | <p>Obv as 890 but mint ملتان</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>یاد باد شاہ</p> <p>۱۱۳۵</p> <p>سکہ فروغ سر</p> <p>CUTTINGHAM R. 7. WL 173</p>                                                       |
| 90        | Akbar<br>abad         | —    | 2             | <p>Obv</p> <p>حلوس مایوس</p> <p>مسست</p> <p>مسعر الملک</p> <p>سہ ۲</p> <p>فربس</p> <p>[ا]کراہ [د]</p> <p>Rev as 896 but no Hijrah year</p> <p>PL XXIV. MUSEUM. R. 7. WL 174</p>    |

| No          | Mint            | Year | Pl. at<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------|-----------------|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>906    | Súrat           | —    | 2              | <p>Obv. مانوس<br/>میمست<br/>سه حلوس<br/>صورت<br/>سورت</p> <p>Rev. بحر و در فرج [سیر] ه<br/>[ا] فصل حق پاد که<br/>رد بر سیم و در<br/>NORMAL AS SOC R 85 Wt 170</p>                                                    |
| 907,<br>908 | Katak           | 1125 | „              | <p>Obv as 906 but mint كتك</p> <p>Rev حق بحر و در فرج [سیر]<br/>ش ه<br/>رد ار فصل پاد<br/>که ۱۱۲۵</p> <p>(On 908, حق transferred to end of first line )<br/>PL XVIII MARSDEN R 9, Wt 187<br/>MARSDEN R 9, Wt 187</p> |
| 909         | Sháh-jahán-ábád | „    | „              | <p>As 891 but سه ۲, and no Hīrah year<br/>THOMAS R 85, Wt 177</p>                                                                                                                                                    |
| 910         | Lahore          | 1125 | „              | <p>Obv as 892 but سه ۲</p> <p>Rev. [ا] فصل حق<br/>۱۱۲۵<br/>پادشاه ه<br/>بحر و در فرج سیر<br/>که ه<br/>ر [د] [نر] سیم و [در]</p> <p>GOVT OF INDIA R 9, Wt 175<br/>B B</p>                                             |

| No.      | Mint.                    | Year | Signal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|----------|--------------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>911 | Multan                   | —    | 2              | <p>Obv مانوس<br/>میمنت<br/>سنة جلوس<br/>ضربا<br/>م[لتان]</p> <p>Rev از فصل [حق]<br/>[ه]<br/>نادر و بر فرج سیر<br/>س[که]<br/>زد بر سیم[و زر]</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R. 7, WL 178</p>                                  |
| 912      | Akbar<br>Abad            | —    | 3              | As 905 but سه                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 913      | Azfm<br>Abul<br>(Patnab) | 1125 |                | <p>Obv مانوس<br/>میمنت<br/>سنة جلوس<br/>عظیم<br/>ضربا اباد</p> <p>Rev زد از فصل حق بر سه [وزر]<br/>[ه]<br/>بحر و بر فرج سیر<br/>س[که]<br/>نادر ۳۶</p> <p style="text-align: right;">GIBBS R. 7 WL 178<br/>CLYVENHAM R. 7 WL</p> |
| 914      | Katak                    | 1127 |                | <p>Obv as 913 but ضربا<br/>کسل</p> <p>1 r as 909 varied 1127 below فصل</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MAKSEY R. 7 WL</p>                                                                                                     |

| No                | Mint                    | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>915,<br>916 | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád | 1127   | 4              | As 891 but H <sub>1</sub> rah year 1125 (obliterated on 915)<br><br><i>EDEN</i> AR 9, Wt 174<br><i>PLAYFAIR</i> AR 85, Wt. 173                  |
| 917               | Súrat                   | [11]27 | „              | As 906 but <sup>٢</sup> سه, mint obliterated except ت and the<br>vowel ' , and ٢٧ legible at left of rev<br><br>AR 9, Wt 177                    |
| 918               | Etáwá                   | 1128   | 5              | Obv<br><br>مايوس<br>ميمت<br>سه حلوس <sup>8</sup><br>صربا<br>اتاوا<br><br>Rev as 892 but year 1128<br><br><i>PL XXIII. THOMAS</i> AR 105, Wt 176 |
| 919               | Akbar-<br>ábád          | 1128   | „              | As 905 but سه 9, and 1128 above rev<br><br><i>PRINSEP</i> AR 9, Wt 177                                                                          |
| 920               | Chíná-<br>patan         | „      | „              | Obv<br><br>ماد[و]س<br>مي-[م]مت<br>سه حلوس<br>صربا<br>حياتين<br><br>Rev as 906 with year 1128<br><br><i>PL XXIII I O C</i> AR 9, Wt 179          |

| No  | Mint.           | Year. | Legal year |                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----|-----------------|-------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 921 | Súrat           | —     | 5          | As 900 but <sup>8</sup> سه<br><p style="text-align: right;">MARSDEN B 9 WL 178</p>                                                                                                                      |
| 922 | Sháh jahán ábád | 1128  | "          | As 891 but <sup>8</sup> سه, and    ۲۸ over فضل and از in last line of rev<br><p style="text-align: right;">GOVT OF INDIA. B 11, WL 178</p>                                                              |
| 923 | "               | "     | "          | As 922 but [از] before فصل and    ۲۸ at end of rev<br><p style="text-align: right;">B 11, WL 177</p>                                                                                                    |
| 924 | Akbar ábád      | 1129  | "          | Obv as 905 but مستقر الحلاله, <sup>8</sup> سه<br><p style="text-align: right;">Rev as 892.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII. MARSDEN B 11, WL 178</p>                                         |
| 925 | Sháh jahán-ábád | 1129  | "          | As 891 but <sup>8</sup> سه, and    ۲۹ over فصل از in last line<br><p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII THOMAS. B 10 WL 178</p>                                                                        |
| 926 | "               | "     | 6          | As 925 but سه<br><p style="text-align: right;">GRAVY B 101, WL 173</p>                                                                                                                                  |
| 927 | Gwálor          | 1130  | "          | Obv<br><p style="text-align: center;">مالوس<br/> میهنت<br/> سه ۶ حلوس<br/> ضرب<br/> کوالہار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Rev as 697</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII 178 B 10 WL 173</p> |

| No                | Mint                  | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>928,<br>929 | Lahore                | 1129   | 6              | As 892. but ٦ سده<br><div style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII THOMAS AR 11, Wt 172<br/>BENGAL AS SOC AR 9, Wt 178</div>                                                                                                                                     |
| 930,<br>931       | Mur-<br>shid-<br>ábád | —      | „              | Obv. مانوس<br>میهمت<br>٦<br>سده حلوس<br>ص[ر]ب[ا]<br>مر[ش]د[ا]د<br><br>Rev رد ار فصل حق نرس[م] و [رر]<br>پ[د]اد[ش]—[ا]ه<br>ن[ح]ر و نر ورح سیر<br>س[ک]ه<br><div style="text-align: right;">GOVT OF INDIA AR 85 Wt 180<br/>PL XXIII MAESDEN AR 8, Wt 179</div> |
| 932               | Akbar-<br>ábád        | [11]30 | 7              | Obv as 905 but مستقر الخلافه سده ٧<br>Rev as 892 [١١]٣٠<br><div style="text-align: right;">THEOBALD AR 95, Wt 177</div>                                                                                                                                     |
| 933               | Arkát                 | „      | „              | Obv مانوس<br>می[ه]مت<br>سده حلوس<br>ص[ر]ب[ا]<br>ارکات<br><br>Rev حق ورح [سیر]<br>ش[١١٣]—[ا]ه<br>و رر پاد نر و نر<br>س[ک]ه<br>رد ار فصل نر[سیر]<br><div style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII EDEN AR 9, Wt 177</div>                                          |



| No  | Mint.              | Year. | Legal year |                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|-----|--------------------|-------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 921 | Súrat              | —     | 0          | As 900 but <sup>0</sup> سه<br><p style="text-align: right;">MAKSDEN R 9 WL 179</p>                                                                                                                 |
| 922 | Sháh Jahán<br>Álád | 1109  | "          | As 891: but <sup>0</sup> سه, and    ۲۸ over فصل and از in last line of rev<br><p style="text-align: right;">GOVT OF INDIA. R 11, WL 179</p>                                                        |
| 923 | "                  |       |            | As 902 but [از] before فصل and    ۲۸ at end of rev<br><p style="text-align: right;">R 91 WL 177</p>                                                                                                |
| 924 | Akbar<br>Álád      | 1110  | "          | Obv as 900: but مقور الحلافه <sup>0</sup> سه<br><p style="text-align: right;">Rev as 892.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII MAKSDEN R 91, WL 179</p>                                      |
| 925 | Sháh Jahán<br>Álád | 1112  |            | As 891 but <sup>0</sup> سه, and    ۲۷ over فصل از in last line<br><p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII THOMAS R 10 WL 179</p>                                                                    |
| 926 | "                  |       | 0          | As 920 but سه<br><p style="text-align: right;">GELEY R 101 WL 179</p>                                                                                                                              |
|     | Cawáher            | 1114  | "          | Obv<br><p style="text-align: center;">مانوس<br/>میسیت<br/>سه خلوس<br/>فربسا<br/>کوالهار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J r as 83</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIII T C R 10 WL 179</p> |

|         | Mint                  | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|---------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3,<br>9 | Lahore                | 1129   | 6              | As 892· but ۶ سه<br><p>PL XXIII THOMAS ₤ 11, Wt 172<br/>BENGAL AS SOC ₤ 9, Wt 178</p>                                                                                                                                                      |
| 0,<br>1 | Mur-<br>shid-<br>ábád | —      | „              | Obv<br><p>مانوس<br/>میت<br/>سه خلوس<br/>ص[ر]<br/>مر[شد]اداد</p> <p>Rev<br/> <p>رد ار فصل حق بر س[م] و [ر]<br/> پ[اد] [ش] اه<br/> ن[حر] و بر فرج سیر<br/> س[ک] اه</p> <p>GOVT OF INDIA ₤ 85 Wt 160<br/>PL XXIII MARSDEN ₤ 8, Wt 179</p></p> |
| 2       | Akbar-<br>ábád        | [11]30 | 7              | Obv as 905 but مستقر الخلافه سه ۷<br><p>Rev as 892 [۱۱]۳۰.<br/> <p>THEOBALD ₤ 95, Wt 177</p></p>                                                                                                                                           |
| 3       | Arkát                 | „      | „              | Obv<br><p>مانوس<br/>میت<br/>سه خلوس<br/>ص[ر]<br/>ارکات</p> <p>Rev<br/> <p>حق فرج [سیر]<br/> ش[۱۱۳] اه<br/> و زریاد بحر و بر<br/> س[ک] اه<br/> رد ار فصل بر[سیم]</p> <p>PL XXIII EDEN ₤ 9, Wt 177</p></p>                                   |

| No.      | Mint.         | Year | Legend |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------|---------------|------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>931 | Surat         | —    | 7      | As 906 but <sup>L</sup> سه No Hyrah year<br>BOMBAY AS SOC. B. 10 WL 178                                                                                                    |
| 932      | Maltán        | 1130 | "      | Obv as 901 but <sup>L</sup> سه<br>Rev as 892 but 113<br>PL XXIII. CUNNINGHAM B. 23 WL 177                                                                                  |
| 933      | Azim<br>nagar | —    | —      | Obv<br>مانوس<br>[م]ست<br>سه اعظم لكر<br>[ح]لوس<br>—<br>ضر<br>Rev<br>بحر [و] بر قوح [سر]<br>[س]اه<br>حق بر سر و زر نا [د]<br>صل<br>سكه زد از<br>PL XXIII. GIBBS J. 9 WL 177 |

# X.—RAFÍ'-AD-DARAJÁT.

A H 1131 = A D 1719

| No      | Mint            | Year | Regnal<br>Year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------|-----------------|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ✓<br>37 | Sháh-jahán-ábád | 1131 | 1              | <p style="text-align: center;">GOLD</p> <p>Obv      قه حها انا] د<br/> دار الحلا شان<br/> صربا<br/> ح[لوس ميمنت مانوس<br/> احد<br/> سه</p> <p>Rev      رفيع الدرعا<br/> 1131 ..<br/> د[رگا شاهشه بحروبر<br/> ر[د با هزاران<br/> س[كه [نهيد]<br/> PL XXIII I O C N 85, Wt 169</p> |
| 37a     | Mu'az-zam-ábád  | ,,   | ,,             | <p>Obv      مانوس<br/> م[يمنت<br/> احد جلوس<br/> سه<br/> صربا<br/> م[عظم آباد</p> <p>Rev      As preceding, partly obliterated,   13   under<br/> شاهشه<br/> PL XXIII GRANT N 8, Wt 168</p>                                                                                      |

| No.             | Mint.                | Year | Em-<br>per-<br>or |                                                                             |
|-----------------|----------------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SILVER          |                      |      |                   |                                                                             |
| R<br>938<br>939 | Akbar<br>Amd         | 1131 | I                 | Obv<br>اکبر آباد<br>مسعود الحلاله<br>شیرین<br>جلوس میمنت مانوس<br>احد<br>سه |
|                 |                      |      |                   | Rev as 937                                                                  |
|                 |                      |      |                   | PL XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. M 10. W. L. 173<br>F. D. V. M. 75. W. L. 173          |
| 910<br>911      | Shāh<br>jahan<br>Amd | "    | "                 | As 937 but   17   at left top of rev                                        |
|                 |                      |      |                   | CUNNINGHAM. M 7. W. L. 173<br>PL XXIII. ORIENT. M 70. W. L. 173             |
| 912             | Surā                 | "    |                   | Obv<br>مانوس<br>میمنت<br>احد جلوس<br>سه<br>شیرین<br>گورا                    |
|                 |                      |      |                   | PL XXIII. CUNNINGHAM. M 8. W. L. 173                                        |

| No        | Mint    | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------|---------|------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>943 | Lahore  | 1131 | 1              | <p>Obv. حلوس مابوس<br/>ميمت<br/>أحد<br/>دار السلطنة لاہور<br/>صرب</p> <p>Rev رفيع الدرعا<br/>شاهشه بحر و بر<br/>[نا] هزاران برکا ۱۱۳۱<br/>س [ک] ۵<br/>رد [بهد]</p> <p>PL XXIII. EDEN AR 95, Wt 177</p> |
| 944       | Patnah? | „    | „              | <p>Obv. as 942 but صرب<br/>نہ.</p> <p>Rev. as 937.</p> <p>THOMAS AR 95, Wt 179</p> <p>~~~~~</p>                                                                                                        |

## XI—RAFÍ'-AD DAULAH SHÁH-JAHÁN II

A H 1131 = A D 1719

| No.  | Mint                                       | Year | 1699<br>1700<br>1701<br>1702 |     |                                                                                             |
|------|--------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GOLD |                                            |      |                              |     |                                                                                             |
| 51   | Sháh-jahán-<br>abád                        | 1131 | 1                            | Obv | <p>[شاه جهان آباد]</p> <p>دایره الحلا س</p> <p>سور</p> <p>خلوس مہمت مانوس</p> <p>احدینہ</p> |
|      |                                            |      |                              | Rev | <p>سہا جہاں م</p> <p>بادشاہ غازی</p> <p>سکہ سار</p> <p>PL XXIV ORIENT N° 9 WL 13</p>        |
| 52   | Khoj-<br>tal<br>Lahore<br>A. M. S.<br>دہلی |      |                              | Obv | <p>بدر</p> <p>[م]</p> <p>خلوس مانوس</p> <p>سور</p> <p>[خ] جہ بہا د</p>                      |
|      |                                            |      |                              | Rev | <p>سہا جہاں م</p> <p>سہا غازی</p> <p>سکہ سار</p> <p>PL XXIV ORIENT N° 9 WL 14</p>           |

| No  | Mint                       | Year | Regal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                             |
|-----|----------------------------|------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 917 | Akbar-<br>ābād             | 1131 | 1             | <p>SILVER.</p> <p>Obv. اکبر آباد<br/>مستقر الخلافة<br/>صرب<br/>خلوس میمت مانوس<br/>احد</p> <p>Rev. as 915, but   ۱۳   at top<br/>Pl XXIV R 95, Wt 176</p>   |
| 918 | Barānī                     | "    | "             | <p>Obv. مانوس<br/>میمت<br/>احد خلوس<br/>سه<br/>صرب<br/>بریلی</p> <p>Rev. as 915, but   ۱۳   over مارك<br/>Pl XXIV GR1AT R 10, Wt 175</p>                    |
| 949 | Súrat                      | —    | "             | <p>As 918- but mint ت and no Hijrah year visible<br/>IOC R 95, Wt 177</p>                                                                                   |
| 950 | 'Azím-<br>ābād<br>(Patnah) | 1131 | "             | <p>Obv. عظیم آباد<br/>صرب<br/>خلوس میمت مانوس<br/>احد<br/>سه</p> <p>Rev. پادشاه عار<br/>شاه جهان<br/>سه<br/>مارك ۱۱۳۱<br/>Pl XXIV THEOBALD R 95, Wt 178</p> |



| No.      | Mint.       | Year. | Local year. |                                                                                                            |
|----------|-------------|-------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>101 | Lahore      | 1151  | 1           | Obv as 943<br><br>Rev as 945: ۱۱۳۱ over مارل<br>PL XXIV CUNNINGHAM R 7 WL 173                              |
| n 2      | Murshidabad |       |             | Obv as 948 but mint مرید آباد<br><br>Rev<br>سah حبان<br>سا[د]سah غا[ر]<br>PL XXIV GOVT OF INDIA R 7 WL 173 |

## NIKU-SIYAR.

A H. 1131 = A D 1719

| No                    | Mint  | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------|-------|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A <sup>r</sup><br>953 | Súrat | —    | 1              | <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D</p> <p>Obv</p> <p style="text-align: center;">مانوس<br/>میمت<br/>احد حلوس<br/>سه<br/>صربا<br/>سورت</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">بیالمطی اله محمد<br/>ش[ا]ه<br/>پا[دشاه رماں<br/>سکه<br/>رد[د]را جہاں</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXIV IOC A<sup>r</sup> 95, Wt 171</p> <p style="text-align: center;">~~~~~</p> |

## IBRĀHĪM

A.H. 1132 = A.D. 1720

| No.      | Mint.                   | Year | Weight<br>in gr. |                                 |
|----------|-------------------------|------|------------------|---------------------------------|
|          |                         |      |                  | GOLD                            |
| V<br>J J | Shah-<br>jahan-<br>abad | 1132 | 1                | Obv as 945                      |
|          |                         |      |                  | Rev                             |
|          |                         |      |                  | پ[ر] [س] محمد ابراهيم           |
|          |                         |      |                  | شاه                             |
|          |                         |      |                  | شاهان ۱۱۳۲                      |
|          |                         |      |                  | پ[ر] محمد                       |
|          |                         |      |                  | که زد در جهان                   |
|          |                         |      |                  | CUNNINGHAM N. 4. W. 10          |
|          |                         |      |                  | PL. XXIV OIBB. A 75 W. 100      |
|          |                         |      |                  | SILVER                          |
| R<br>J   |                         |      |                  | As 945 but ۱۱۳۲ a right of rev  |
|          |                         |      |                  | (Date altered on 9 -)           |
|          |                         |      |                  | PL. XXIV CUNNINGHAM N. 4. W. 11 |
|          |                         |      |                  | OIBB. A 75 W. 112               |

## XII.—MUHAMMAD SHÁH.

A H 1131—1161=A D 1719—1748

| No       | Mint                                           | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                           |
|----------|------------------------------------------------|------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          |                                                |      |                | G O L D                                                                                   |
| A<br>958 | Khujis-<br>tah-<br>bunyād<br>(Aurang-<br>ábád) | 1131 | 1              | Obv<br>مانوس<br>میمت<br>احد جلوس<br>سه<br>صربا<br>حسته سیاد                               |
|          |                                                |      |                | Rev<br>۱۱۳۱ محمد شاه<br>پادشاه عار<br>سکه مار<br>Pl XXV I O C A 65, Wt 169                |
| 959      | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád                        | 1134 | 3              | Obv<br>سه حها اناد<br>دار الحلا شاه ن<br>صربا<br>جلوس میمت مانوس<br>سه                    |
|          |                                                |      |                | Rev<br>محمد ساه پادشاه عار<br>صاحب قران ثان<br>سکه مبارک<br>Pl XXV (Formerly ringed) A 10 |

| No.        | Mint.           | Year | Normal year |                                                                                                                     |
|------------|-----------------|------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A 960      | Sháh jahán abád | 1107 | 7           | As 909 but <sup>v</sup> سه and     (unit cut off).<br>MARSDEN A 7 WL 109                                            |
| 961        | Etawa           | 1109 | 9           | As 908 but <sup>q</sup> اٹاوا سه and     }<br>A 11 WL 108                                                           |
| 961a       | —               | 1109 | "           | As preceding but mint and Hijrah date effaced<br>(Sikat fabric.) BATES A 73, WL 109                                 |
| 962<br>Jah | Shah jahán abád | 1109 | 11          | As 909 but <sup>ll</sup> سه and   <br>A 7 WL 109<br>JOC A 72, WL 109                                                |
| 964        |                 | 1112 | 11          | As 909 but <sup>ll</sup> سه and     (unit cut off)<br>MARSDEN A 73, WL 107                                          |
| 96         |                 | 1113 | 1           | As 909; but <sup>lc</sup> سه and     (unit cut off)<br>A 7, WL 109                                                  |
| 96         |                 | 1114 | 11          | As 909 but <sup>l</sup> سه and     (unit cut off)<br>A 7 WL 10                                                      |
| 9          | Akbar abád      | 1114 | 17          | Obv<br>حلوس مانوس<br>میسر<br>میسر الحارثه<br>سه 17<br>فرو<br>اکبر آباد<br>1 v as 909 but    <br>PL. XXV A 74 WL 104 |
| 96         |                 | 1122 |             | As 909 but <sup>ll</sup> سه and     (unit cut off)<br>A 11 (normal) and cut off    <br>PL. XXV A 74 WL 104          |



| No       | Mat.                                   | Year | Local<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----------|----------------------------------------|------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 8<br>071 | Lahore                                 | 1150 | 20            | <p>Obr</p> <p>لاهور</p> <p>داراللطیفہ</p> <p>خبریں</p> <p>سہ ۲۵</p> <p>مہمت</p> <p>خلوس مانوس</p> <p>Rev as 008 but 1150</p> <p>PL. XXV A 7 WL 104</p>                                              |
| 9<br>00  | Slāh<br>jahun<br>abād                  | 1150 | 20            | <p>As 009: but ۲۶ سہ and 1150</p> <p>MARSDEN A 113 VL 106</p>                                                                                                                                       |
| 9<br>1   | Almal<br>nazar<br>Far<br>ruk-<br>(āla) | —    | 31            | <p>Obr</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>مہمت</p> <p>سہ ۲۱ خلوس</p> <p>خبریں</p> <p>احمد نگر فرہ</p> <p>1 ۲</p> <p>اللہ محمد سا [ہ] غازی</p> <p>ے (دور تاسد حامی)</p> <p>سکہ سا [ہ]</p> <p>PL. XXV A 7 WL 107</p> |

| No              | Mint   | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                      |
|-----------------|--------|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| SMALL ISSUE     |        |      |                |                                                                      |
| <i>N</i><br>976 | Karrah | 1161 | —              | Obv<br>کره<br>صرب                                                    |
|                 |        |      |                | Rev<br>محمد شاه<br>پا[دشاه ۱۱۶۱<br>PL XXV IOC <i>N</i> 4, Wt 52      |
| 977             | „      | —    | —              | Obv.<br>کره<br>صرب<br>امتیار                                         |
|                 |        |      |                | Rev<br>محمد شاه<br>ش[—]—[پا<br>پاد ه<br>PL XXV IOC <i>N</i> 5, Wt 51 |

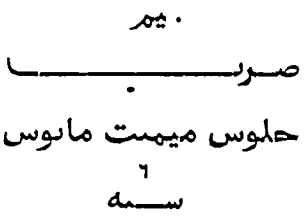
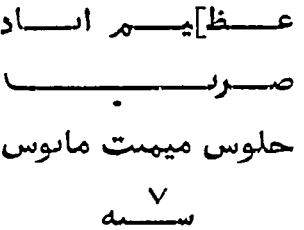
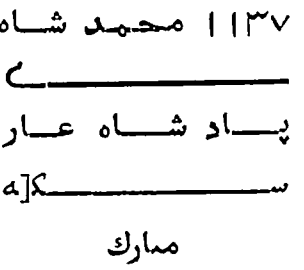




| No        | Mint             | Year        | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>981 | Súrat            | 1133<br>34] | 3              | As 979 but <sup>٣</sup> asw, and   ٣ (unit cut off)<br><br>BOMBAY AS SOC AR 10, Wt 178                                    |
| 982       | „                | „           | 4              | As 979 but <sup>٣</sup> asw, and   ٣ (unit cut off)<br><br>AR 10, Wt 178                                                  |
| 983       | Sháh-jahán-ábád  | 1134        | „              | As 959 but <sup>٣</sup> asw, and   ٣٣ (over صاحب)<br><br>GOVT OF INDIA AR 9, Wt 174                                       |
| 984       | „                | 1135        | 5              | „ but <sup>8</sup> asw, and   ٣٥ (over صاحب)<br><br>MARSDEN AR 85, Wt 175                                                 |
| 985       | Akbar-nagar Oudh | „           | „              | Obv<br>اکبرنگر اود<br>صربا<br>سه خلوس<br>میهست<br>مانوس<br><br>Rev as 958 but   ٣٥<br><br>PL XXV CUNNINGHAM AR 10, Wt 174 |

| No  | Mint.           | Year        | Obv |                                                                 |
|-----|-----------------|-------------|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 906 | Akbar<br>abad ? | 1176<br>177 | 6   | Obv<br>مانوس<br>مسیت<br>سه حلوس<br>خبر<br>[ا] [براباد (c)]      |
|     |                 |             |     | Rev as 908 unit and decade cut off<br>B. 2, WL 173              |
| 907 | Surat           | —           | "   | As 909 but سه Hyrah year cut off<br>BOMBAY 12, 800 B. 13 WL 174 |
| 908 | Lahore          | —           | "   | As 909 but سه Hyrah year cut off<br>B. 13 WL 174                |
| 909 | Tat sh          | 1183        | "   | Obv<br>مانوس<br>مسیت<br>سه حلوس<br>خبر<br>(a) (سه)              |

1 x 40 5 1 11-8 01 2 6

| No        | Mint                    | Year          | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>990 | 'Azím-<br>ábád*         | 11[36-<br>37] | 6              | <p>Obv</p> <p>  </p> <p>Rev. as 958 but     (unit cut off)</p> <p><i>BENGAL AS SOC R 85, Wt 178</i></p>                                                                 |
| 991       | Sháh-<br>jabán-<br>ábád | 1137          | 7              | <p>As 959 but <sup>v</sup>سه, and   <sup>v</sup> (over صاحب)</p> <p><i>I O C R 85, Wt. 175</i></p>                                                                                                                                                       |
| 992       | 'Azím-<br>ábád          | „             | „              | <p>Obv</p> <p>  </p> <p>Rev</p> <p>  </p> <p><i>BENGAL AS SOC R 85, Wt. 180</i></p> |

\* The یم thus dotted, compared with no 992, identifies the mint.

| No. | Mint.                  | Year. | Actual year |                                                                                                |
|-----|------------------------|-------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 993 | Etawa                  | 1139  | 9           | As 908 but <sup>9</sup> and 1171 and 1171<br>R 10, WL 177                                      |
| 994 | "                      | 1140  |             | As preceding but 1171<br>PLATE (R. R. 10, WL 177)                                              |
| 995 | [Lahore]               | 1140  | "           | As 971 but <sup>9</sup> mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated.<br>GOVT OF INDIA R 10, WL 177 |
| 996 | Si Sh<br>jahan<br>abad | "     | "           | As 909 but <sup>7</sup> and 11 (unit and decade cut off)<br>R 10, WL 177                       |
| 997 | Akbar<br>abad          | 1140  | 10          | As 967 but 1 <sup>7</sup> and 11 (unit and decade cut off)<br>GOVT OF INDIA R 10, WL 177       |
|     | Kurá                   | 1141  | 11          | Ol r<br>مانوس<br>سید<br>سید حلوس<br>فرس<br>کورا                                                |

1141 1141 1141

| No        | Mint                    | Year                       | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                      |
|-----------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>999 | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád | 1142                       | 11             | As 959 but <sup>  </sup> asw, and    ٢٢ (over صاحب)<br><br>GOVT OF INDIA R 85, Wt 176                |
| 1000      | ,,                      | ,,                         | 12             | ,, but <sup>  </sup> asw, and    ٢٢<br><br>GOVT OF INDIA R 9, Wt 175                                 |
| 1001      | ,,                      | 1143                       | 13             | ,, but <sup>  </sup> asw, and    ٢٣<br><br>I O C R 85, Wt 175                                        |
| 1002      | Etáwá                   | 11 <sup>[43<br/>44]</sup>  | ,,             | As 958 but <sup>  </sup> asw, اتاوا, and    ١ (unit and decade<br>cut off)<br><br>GRANT R 10, Wt 175 |
| 1003      | Lahore                  | 11 <sup>[44-<br/>45]</sup> | 14             | As 974 but    ٢ asw, and    ١ (unit and decade<br>cut off)<br><br>I O C R 85, Wt 175                 |
| 1004      | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád | 1145                       | 15             | As 959 but <sup>  </sup> asw, and    ٢٥ (over صاحب)<br><br>DE BODE R 8, Wt 174                       |
| 1005      | Súrat                   | 11 <sup>[45<br/>46]</sup>  | ,,             | As 979 but <sup>  </sup> asw,    ١ (unit and decade cut off)<br><br>I O C R 95, Wt 175               |

| No.  | Mint.                  | Year.       | Regnal<br>y. |                                                                                  |
|------|------------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1000 | Sháh<br>jahan-<br>abád | 1144<br>471 | 16           | As 909 but <sup>17</sup> س and 117 (unit cut off)<br>MUSEY II 31, WL 14          |
| 1000 | Lahore                 | 1144<br>471 | "            | As 971 but <sup>17</sup> س and 117 (unit and decade cut off)<br>IOC II 2, WL 113 |
| 1000 | Sháh<br>jahan<br>abád  | 1111        | 17           | As 909 but <sup>17</sup> س, and 117<br>IOC II 9, WL 113                          |
| 1000 | "                      | [ ]         |              | As preceding; but Hijrah year obliterated<br>II 31, WL 111                       |
| 1010 |                        |             | "            | As preceding, but Hijrah year 117 over صاحب<br>BYVAL AS IOC II 31, WL 114        |
| 1011 | Ayub                   | 1111        | 17           | OLY<br>مايوس<br>سپه<br>سہ خلوس<br>خرس<br>احاپور                                  |

| No   | Mint                    | Year      | Regnal year |                                                                                                                                |
|------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1012 | Sháh-jahán-ábád         | 11[49-40] | 18          | <p>As 959 . but <sup>18</sup>سہ, Hijrah year partly cut off</p> <p>GOVT OF INDIA R 85, Wt 171</p>                              |
| 1013 | Súrat                   | „         | 19          | <p>As 979 but <sup>19</sup>سہ, and 11 (unit and decade cut off).</p> <p>GOVT OF INDIA R 95, Wt 178</p>                         |
| 1014 | Sháh-jahán-ábád         | 114[9]    | „           | <p>As 959 but <sup>19</sup>سہ, and 11<sup>۴</sup> (over صاحب)</p> <p>DE BODE R 85, Wt 176</p>                                  |
| 1015 | (Lahore)                | 11[49-50] | „           | <p>As 974 but 19 سہ, mint and Hijrah year partly obliterated</p> <p>I O C R 8, Wt 171</p>                                      |
| 1016 | Islám-ábád (Chittagong) | 1150      | „           | <p>Obv</p> <p>اسلام آباد<br/>صرب<br/>میمنت مانوس<br/>جلوس 19<br/>سہ</p> <p>Rev. as 958 but 115.</p> <p>PRINSFP R 9, Wt 174</p> |
| 1017 | Benáres                 | „         | 20          | <p>Obv</p> <p>محمد انا د<br/>میمنت<br/>سہ جلوس مانوس<br/>صرب<br/>نارس</p> <p>Rev as 958 but 115.</p> <p>PDFN R 2 Vt 177</p>    |



| No.      | Mint                  | Year | Legend<br>year |                                                                                                               |
|----------|-----------------------|------|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>101 | Lahor                 | 1100 | 90             | As 971 but ۲ سه, mint partly obliterated and unit<br>of Hyrah year cut off<br>THEOBALD R 73 WL 177            |
| 101      | Shah<br>abad          | 1101 | 21             | Obv<br>مالوس<br>مسیت<br>۲۱<br>سه خلوس<br>ضرر<br>ساح اباد فوج<br>ر<br>Rev as 959 but 1101<br>PL XXV R 10 WL 14 |
| 100      | Shah<br>jahan<br>abad | 1100 | 20             | As 959 but سه and 110۲<br>THOMAS R 74 WL 14                                                                   |
| 101      | "                     | —    | "              | As preceding but Hyrah year cut off<br>J. 1 WL 14                                                             |
| 10       | Aurang<br>abad        | 1101 |                | Obv<br>علیم اباد<br>ضرر<br>مسیت مالوس<br>خلوس ۲<br>سه<br>R 101 1101 R 74 WL 14<br>M 101 2 2 11 11 17          |

| No         | Mint                    | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                     |
|------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>1023 | 'Azím-<br>ábád          | 1152   | 22             | As preceding, mint partly obliterated.<br><i>I O C</i> R 9, Wt 177                                                                  |
| 1024       | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád | 1153   | 23             | As 959 but <sup>٢٣</sup> س and ١١٨٣<br><i>THOMAS</i> R 10, Wt 175                                                                   |
| 1025       | "                       | "      | "              | As preceding, unit of Hijrah year cut off<br><i>DE BODE</i> R 85, Wt 170                                                            |
| 1026       | "                       | 1154   | 24             | As 959 but <sup>٢٤</sup> س and ١١٥٤<br><i>GRANT</i> R 9, Wt 172                                                                     |
| 1027       | "                       | 1155   | 25             | " but <sup>٢٥</sup> س, and ١١٥٥<br><i>GRANT</i> R 95, Wt 172                                                                        |
| 1028       | "                       | "      | "              | As preceding, but unit of Hijrah year effaced<br><i>GRANT</i> R 105, Wt 160                                                         |
| 1029       | Far-<br>rukhi-<br>ábád  | 115[6] | "              | Obv<br>مايوس<br>ميمت<br>٢٨<br>سہ حلوس<br>صرب<br>فرح اناد<br><br>Rev. as 959 but ١١٥٥ (over صاحب)<br><i>Pl XXV FDFN</i> R 107 Wt 174 |

| No.  | Mint.           | Year | Normal year |                                                                                                                       |
|------|-----------------|------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1000 | Murshidabad     | 1151 | 9           | Obv<br>مانوس<br>مہمست<br>سہ حلوس<br>ضرر<br>مرسد اہاد<br>Per as 9 8 but 115 (unit cut off)<br>GOVT OF INDIA MS 3 WL 17 |
| 1031 | Patana          | 1156 | 9           | Obv as 9 8 but ۲۶ and 1156<br>THOMAS MS 10 WL 17                                                                      |
| 1032 | Sikar<br>Jaipur |      |             | Obv<br>مانوس<br>مہمست<br>سہ حلوس<br>ضرر<br>سواہی دور<br>Per as 9 8 but 1156<br>PL XXV 100 MS 2 WL 17                  |
| 1033 | Sikar<br>Jaipur | 11   |             | As 9 9 but ۲ and 1156<br>PL XII 51 MS 1 WL 16<br>1156 MS 7 WL 17                                                      |
| 10   | Bak             | 11   |             | Obv<br>مانوس<br>مہمست<br>حلوس سہ ہل<br>ضرر ہر<br>Per as 9 8 but 1156<br>PL XXV 100 MS 2 WL 17                         |

| No        | Mint            | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-----------|-----------------|--------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Æ<br>1036 | Sháh-jahán-ábád | 11[58] | 28             | <p>As 959 but ٢٨ and ١١ (unit and decade cut off)</p> <p>Æ 9, Wt 175</p>                                                                                        |
| 1037      | Akbar-ábád      | 1158   | 29             | <p>Obv</p> <p>حلوس مانوس</p> <p>میت</p> <p>مستقر الحلافه</p> <p>سه ٢٩</p> <p>صرد</p> <p>اكبراباد</p> <p>Rev as 958 but ١١٨٨</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM Æ 105, Wt 169</p> |
| 1038      | Sháh-jahán-ábád | 1159   | ,,             | <p>As 959 but ٢٩ and ١١٥٩</p> <p>BENG AS SOC Æ 9, Wt 176</p>                                                                                                    |

## XIII—AHMAD SHÁH

A. H. 1161—1167 = A. D. 1748—1754

| No                                | Mint.                 | Year | Weight |     |                                                                                                    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|------|--------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G O I D                           |                       |      |        |     |                                                                                                    |
| A<br>1039                         | Shah<br>jahan<br>abad | 1161 | 1      | Obv | <p>[شاه جهان آباد]<br/> [د] [ر] [ا] [ح] [ل] [ا]<br/> شاه جهان<br/> خلو من مہبت مانوس<br/> احمد</p> |
|                                   |                       |      |        | Rev | <p>احمد شاہ بہادر<br/> شہ<br/> [شادشاہ غار ا]<br/> [س] [ک] [ہ] [م] [ا]</p>                         |
| PL. XXVI. (CXXV) AHM. A. 7. 24. 1 |                       |      |        |     |                                                                                                    |
| 1040                              | Shahjahanabad         | 1167 | 2      | Obv | <p>محمد احمد [آباد]<br/> شہ<br/> خلو من مہبت مانوس<br/> شہ</p>                                     |

| No                | Mint                    | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                        |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| N<br>1041<br>1042 | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád | [11]66 | 6              | <p>As 1039 but <sup>٦</sup>س, and ٦٦</p> <p>MARSDEN N 85, Wt. 168<br/>N 75, Wt 167</p> |
| 1043              | ,,                      | [11]67 | 7              | <p>As 1039 but <sup>٧</sup>س, and ٦٧</p> <p>PROF WILSON N 95, Wt. 163</p>              |
| 1044              | —                       | —      | —              | <p>Obv. <sup>٥</sup>ا[حمد شا</p> <p>Reverse plain</p> <p>PL XXVI N 25, Wt 3</p>        |

| No.     | Mint      | Year | Days of year |                                                                                                                                                     |
|---------|-----------|------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| At 1037 | Miradabad | 1167 | 6            | <p>Obv</p> <p>مالوس</p> <p>مسجیت</p> <p>حلوس سہ</p> <p>فیرس</p> <p>مراداباد</p> <p>Rev as 1030 but 1177</p> <p>PL XXVI CUNNINGHAM At 10, WL 174</p> |
| 10      | Miradabad | —    | —            | <p>As 1030 but 1177</p> <p>At 10 WL 174</p>                                                                                                         |

## XIV.—'ĀLAMGĪR II.

A.H. 1167—1173=A.D. 1751—1759

| No   | Mint                   | Year | Reign<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|------|------------------------|------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1059 | Sháh-<br>sháh-<br>ábád | —    | 1             | <p style="text-align: center;">G O L D .</p> <p>Obv. [مه] [حبها] [اساد]<br/> د[ا]ر[ا]ر[ا] حلا شاه<br/> صرب<br/> حلوس ميمنت مانوس<br/> احد<br/> سه</p> <p>Rev<br/>    عالم كبير<br/> پاد شاه عار<br/> سه<br/> س[كه] ميار</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXVI MARSDEN N 85, Wt 159</p>                                                                                                                                                      |
| 1060 | "                      | 1168 | 2             | <p>Obv., within looped square,<br/> الله<br/> الرسول الله<br/> محمد ١١٦٨<br/> لا اله الا</p> <p>In segments, outside,   عدل عمر   (sic) ابو بكر<br/> حلا [مر] عثمان   علم على</p> <p>Rev., within looped square,<br/> محمد عالم كبير<br/> عزير الدين پادشاه عار<br/> سه<br/> سكه ابو العدل</p> <p>In segments, outside,   مان[و]س صرب  <br/> د[ا]ر الحلافه   شاه حبها اناد سه</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXVI MARSDEN N 8, Wt 108</p> |





| No            | Mint.                   | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                            |
|---------------|-------------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|               |                         |      |                | SILVER.                                                                                                                    |
| R<br>1071     | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád | 1162 | 1              | As 1059 but 116 (unit cut off) above rev.<br><i>KDEN</i> R 0, Wt 175                                                       |
| 1072          | Mur-<br>shid-<br>ábád   | 1165 | „              | Obv.<br>مانوس<br>میمت<br>احد<br>سه حلوس<br>صربا<br>مر[شاداد<br>Rev. as 1059 but 118 after مار<br>R 10, Wt 170              |
| 1073          | Sháh-<br>jahán-<br>ábád | —    | 2              | As 1061<br><i>BENGAL AS SOC</i> R 8, Wt 170                                                                                |
| 1074<br>1074a | „                       | 1168 | „              | As 1060.<br><i>MARSDEN</i> R 8, Wt. 170<br><i>THOMAS</i> R 95, Wt. 175                                                     |
| 1075          | —                       | 1169 | „              | Obv.<br>مانوس<br>میمت<br>حلوس ۲<br>سه<br>Rev<br>پاد شاه عا<br>1169<br>سه[که مار<br><i>GOVT OF INDIA</i> R 8, Wt 170<br>G G |

## SHÁH JAHÁN [III]

A.H. 1173-74 = A.D. 1759-60.

| No.                   | Mint.                                 | Year. | Legend. |     |                                                          |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|-------|---------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------|
| A<br>10 <sup>56</sup> | Islám<br>Álâd                         | 1173  | 1       | Obr | GOLD<br>اسلام اباد<br>فرس<br>مہم مالوس<br>جلوس احد<br>سہ |
|                       |                                       |       |         | Rev | 1173<br>شاہجہان<br>نادر شاہ غازی<br>سہ<br>[سکہ مبارک]    |
|                       |                                       |       |         |     | PL. XXVI. GRANT A. 75, WL 1                              |
| 10 <sup>57</sup>      | Almal-<br>nagar<br>Far<br>ruk<br>Álâd | "     | "       | Obr | مانوس<br>مہم<br>احد جلوس<br>فرس<br>[احمد نگر فرح آباد]   |
|                       |                                       |       |         | Rev | جہان<br>نادر شاہ غازی<br>سہ<br>مبارک                     |

| No          | Mint                        | Year | Reval<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                |
|-------------|-----------------------------|------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| S I L V E R |                             |      |               |                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1088        | Ahmad-nagar<br>Fir-rukhabád | 1173 | 1             | As 1087.<br><br><i>EDIN</i> R 11, Wt 166                                                                                                                       |
| 1089        | Ahmad-ábád                  | "    | "             | Obv. as 1087 : but [حمد]اناد<br><br>Rev. as 1086 · but unit of date obscure.<br><br><i>GOLD OF INDIA</i> R 9, Wt 179                                           |
| 1090        | Indrapúr                    | "    | "             | Obv. مهر اندرپور<br>صربا<br>حلوس میمت مانوس<br>احد<br>سسه<br><br>Rev 1173<br>شاه جهان<br>پادشاه عاز<br>سکه<br>مارك<br><br><i>PL XXVI PLAYFAIR</i> R 10, Wt 173 |

| No.    | Mint                                    | Year. | $\left[ \begin{smallmatrix} \text{Hijri} \\ \text{A.D.} \end{smallmatrix} \right]$ |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------|-----------------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A 1091 | Shah-jahan<br>abad                      | 1174  | 1                                                                                  | <p>Obr</p> <p>فہ حبا اباد</p> <p>دار الحلا شان</p> <p>ضرر</p> <p>جلوس میہمت مانوس</p> <p>احد</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>ساح حبان</p> <p>سادہ غار</p> <p>سکہ مبار</p> <p>(Formerly ringed.) B 11</p> |
| 109    | Ahmad<br>nagar<br>Far<br>rukhan<br>abad | "     | "                                                                                  | <p>As 1057 but 1174</p> <p>CUVYVVOHJM B10 B11</p>                                                                                                                                          |

# XV -- SHAH - ALAM.

1759-1806

SHAHJAHANĀBAD.

I Plain Type

GOLD

1091 1176 3

Obv

[شاه جهان] اباد

[دا]ر الحلا شاه ن

ص

خلوس میمت مانوس

سه

Rev

اله محمد شاه عالم پاد

شاه

سایه فصل حامی دین

[س] [سکه]

رد در هفت کشور

| No.    | Mint.                     | Year. | 1556<br>1557 |                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|--------|---------------------------|-------|--------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A 1031 | Shah jahán ábad           | 1174  | 1            | <p>Obr</p> <p>فہ حبا اباد</p> <p>دار الحلا شان</p> <p>خبر</p> <p>حلوس مہمت مانوس</p> <p>احد</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>سامحہاں</p> <p>بادشاہ غار</p> <p>سکہ مار</p> <p>(Formerly ringed.) B 115</p> |
| 119    | Ahmad nagar Far rukh ábad | "     | "            | <p>As 1057 but 1174</p> <p>CUNNINGHAM B 10 PL 171</p>                                                                                                                                      |

XV. SHAH-JALAM

SHAHJAHANABAD.

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| No.       | Year | Signal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A<br>1091 | 1205 | 32             | <p>Obr as 1093 but ۳۲, flower in loop of حلوس</p> <p>Rev            ساه [سah]</p> <p>اله دیں محمد عالم ساد</p> <p>_____</p> <p>سکه صاحب قرا جا</p> <p>_____</p> <p>زد ز تابد</p> <p>Imperial umbrella over جب</p> <p>PL XXVII. N 2, WL 103</p> |
| 109       | 1206 | 34             | <p>As 1091 but ۳۴ and ۱۲ ۶</p> <p>PRINCEP N 2 WL 102</p> <p>_____</p>                                                                                                                                                                          |

SILVER

R  
1096 1195 25 Obv as 1093 but ۳۰

Rev. اله محمد شاه عالم ياد  
شاه  
۱۲۱۰  
سايه [فصل حامی دین  
سکه  
رد دراهمت کنور  
Umbrella over می.

PRINCE R 55, Wt 171

1097 1199 26 As preceding but ۳۰ and ۳۱

PRINCE R 5, Wt 174

1098 1202 30 Obv as 1093 but ۳۰, flower in loop of حلوس

Rev اله محمد شاه عالم ياد  
شاه  
۱۲۲  
رد ر تاييد حامی دین  
سکه  
سکه صاحب قرا

Umbrella over می

GRANT R 10, Wt 171

| No                                                                                                   | Year | Legal year |                                                                  |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3 WREATH TYPE.                                                                                       |      |            |                                                                  |
| <i>Obv and Rev enclosed in wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks</i>                              |      |            |                                                                  |
| G O L D                                                                                              |      |            |                                                                  |
| A<br>1110                                                                                            | 1219 | 4          | As 1091 but rev 1219 cinquefoil and umbrella.<br>A 10 WL 101     |
| 1111                                                                                                 | 1221 | 45         | but rev 1221 cinquefoil and umbrella.<br>PL XXVII. A 103, WL 100 |
| S I L V E R                                                                                          |      |            |                                                                  |
| R<br>1112                                                                                            | 1219 | 4          | As 1110<br>R 11 WL 17                                            |
| 1113                                                                                                 | 1220 | "          | " but 1220<br>R 11 WL 17                                         |
| 1114                                                                                                 | "    | 45         | but rev and 1220<br>THOMAS R 10 WL 17                            |
| 111                                                                                                  | "    | "          | "<br>FRED R 10 WL 17                                             |
| 4 DOTTED BORDER TYPE.                                                                                |      |            |                                                                  |
| S I L V E R                                                                                          |      |            |                                                                  |
| 1115 1221 45 As 1114 but rev 1221 cinquefoil and umbrella.<br>R 11 WL 17<br>PL XXVIII. R 115, WL 107 |      |            |                                                                  |

| No        | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|-----------|------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Æ<br>1118 | —    | 18             | <p>Obv.</p> <p>ETÁWÁ.</p> <p>—</p> <p>SILVER</p> <p>مانوس</p> <p>میست</p> <p>سده حلوس<sup>۱۸</sup></p> <p>صربا</p> <p>اتاوا</p> <p>Rev.</p> <p>شاه عالم</p> <p>پادشاه عار</p> <p>سکه مسار</p> <p>Umbrella above عا of عالم</p> <p>Flag after شاه</p> <p>PL XXVII MARSDEN Æ 11, Wt 174</p> |
| 1119      | 1194 | 22             | <p>As 1118 but ۲۲, and ۱۱۹۴; and fish instead of flag</p> <p>IOO Æ 105, Wt 168</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 1120      | —    | 23             | <p>„ but ۲۳, year obscure, and fish instead of flag</p> <p>MARSDEN Æ 105, Wt 174</p> <p>~~~~~</p>                                                                                                                                                                                         |

| No.       | Year | Reval<br>3 4 |                                                                                                |
|-----------|------|--------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           |      |              | AKBARÁBÁD                                                                                      |
|           |      |              | SILVER                                                                                         |
| R<br>1128 | 1175 | 3            | Obr <p>حلوس مانوس<br/>مسیت<br/>مستقر الحلا [له<br/>سه<br/>نرسا<br/>اکسرا باد</p>               |
|           |      |              | Rev <p>فصل اله<br/>[له ه<br/>س<br/>محمد ساه لم ناد<br/>حامی دین عا<br/>که<br/>[له] [کاو] ر</p> |
|           |      |              | PLAYFAIR 211 WL 171                                                                            |
| 11 11     | 11   | 1            | Same but [له] [له] [له] <p>Fish to n bt on obr<br/>(حامیدین in on word.)</p>                   |
|           |      |              | PLAYFAIR 211 WL 171                                                                            |
| 11 11     | 11   | 1            | As per [له] but [له] [له] [له] <p>PLAYFAIR 211 WL 171</p>                                      |

| No        | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                    |
|-----------|--------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>1131 | 121[9] | 47             | <p>Obv. as preceding but ۲۷</p> <p>Rev. <u>ن محمد عا پان</u><br/>۱۲۱<br/><u>صاحب قران</u><br/>...</p> <p>PLAYFAIR R 85, Wt 170</p> |
| 1132      | 1220   | „              | <p>As preceding : year ۱۲۲۰ , flower over قر</p> <p>IOC R 8, Wt 172</p>                                                            |

| No.          | Year   | Hijrah year |                                                                                                               |
|--------------|--------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>1146    | —      | 35          | Same as 1145, but Hijrah year obliterated<br>BENGAL AS SOC. R. 73, WL. 174                                    |
| 1147         | 121[3] | 41          | Same as 1142 but $\frac{12}{18}$ and $121$ (unit cut off).<br>LOC. R. 7, WL. 174                              |
| 1148<br>1149 | 1217   | 45          | " but $\frac{12}{18}$ and $121v$<br>(Thhn.) PL. XXVIII. MABDEN R. 114, WL. 16<br>BENGAL AS SOC. R. 73, WL. 16 |
| 1150         | 1222   | 49          | but $\frac{12}{18}$ and $122$<br>LOC. R. 7, WL. 174                                                           |
| 1151         | 1221   |             | Same as 1150 but $1221$<br>R. 73, WL. 174                                                                     |
| 1152<br>1    | 1223   |             | " but $1223$<br>LOC. R. 7, WL. 174                                                                            |

| No        | Year. | Regnal<br>year. |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|-----------|-------|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           |       |                 | <p>BAHÁDURPATAN.</p> <hr/> <p>G O L D.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| N<br>1153 | 119x  | 14              | <p>Obv.</p> <p>           ماسوس<br/>           ميهيت<br/>           ح<sup>۱۴</sup><br/>           سبه خلوس<br/>           صر[با<br/>           بهادرپتن         </p> <p>           Rev.<br/>           اله<br/>           حامی دیس س[ایه<br/>           ش[_____]اه<br/>           و[صل شاه عالم پ]اد<br/>           ۱۱۹<br/>           رد[سر همت کتور         </p> <p>MARSDEN N 85, Wt 170</p> |
| 1154      | 1197  | 20              | <p>As preceding but ۲۰ and ۱۱۹۷</p> <p>N 9, Wt 160</p> <hr/>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |



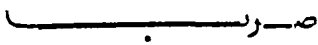


| No.       | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                      |
|-----------|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
|           |      |                | SRÍNAGAR                                                             |
|           |      |                | SILVER                                                               |
| R<br>1154 | —    | 1              | Obv<br><p>سری نگر</p> <p>خداوند مہمب مانوس</p> <p>احد</p> <p>سکہ</p> |
|           |      |                | Rev<br><p>عالم</p> <p>شاہ</p> <p>نادرشاہ شاہ</p> <p>سکہ عالم</p>     |
|           |      |                | R. 11. 11. 11. 11.                                                   |
| 11 1      | —    | 2              | As preceding but<br><p>سکہ</p>                                       |
|           |      |                | R. XXVIII 100 11. 11. 11. 11.                                        |

| No                         | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|----------------------------|------|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                            |      |                | <p style="text-align: center;">S Ú R A T</p> <hr style="width: 10%; margin: auto;"/> <p style="text-align: center;">S I L V E R</p>                                                                                                                                  |
| Æ<br>1160<br>$\frac{1}{8}$ | —    | 4              | <p>Obv. مانوس</p> <p>میمنت</p> <p>سید خلوس</p> <p>صربا</p> <p>سورت</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>شاه عالم</p> <p>پادشاه عسار</p> <p>سکه مبار</p> <p>The flan is so small that only a small part of the inscription is visible.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Æ 45, Wt 22</p> |
| 1161<br>1162               | —    | 5              | <p>Same but 8</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXVIII Æ 8, Wt 168</p> <p style="text-align: right;">I O C Æ 8, Wt 168</p>                                                                                                                                        |
| 1163<br>$\frac{1}{2}$      | —    | 6              | <p>„ but ٦</p> <p style="text-align: right;">PL XXVIII Æ 7, Wt 88</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1164<br>$\frac{1}{2}$      | —    | 22             | <p>„ but ۲۲</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MARSDEN Æ 65, Wt 89</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1165                       | —    | 32             | <p>„ but ۳۲</p> <p style="text-align: right;">BANK COLL Æ 85, Wt 179</p> <p style="text-align: right;">K K</p>                                                                                                                                                       |

| No     | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                            |
|--------|--------|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| SILVER |        |                |                                                            |
| 1172   | (11)79 | 6              | Same as 1170 but 7 and v9<br>PL. XXIX. MARSDEN R 11 WL 174 |
| 1173   | (11)80 | 15             | " but 19 and Av<br>LOC. R 11, WL 175                       |
| 1174   | (11)89 | 17             | " but 1v and A9<br>MARSDEN R 11, WL 175                    |
| 1175   | (11)92 | 19             | " but 19 and 9r<br>MARSDEN R 11 WL 175                     |
| 1176   | (11)90 | 21             | " but 71 and 9B<br>PLAYFAIR. R 12, WL 175                  |
| 1177   | (11)91 | 23             | " but 71 and 97<br>MARSDEN R 11 WL 175                     |
| 1178   | (11)92 |                | " but 7v and 93<br>R 11, WL 175                            |
| 1179   |        | 31             | 11 1a<br>(Blight) GRANT R 11                               |
| 1180   | 1181   |                | " 11 1a: 1a 1a and 91<br>LOC. R 11 WL 175                  |
| 1181   | 1182   |                | " 1a 1a: 1a 1a<br>GRANT R 11 WL 175                        |

| No                           | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                       |
|------------------------------|------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| AR<br>1182                   | 1218 | 39             | <p><i>Large Issue.</i></p> <p>Same as 1171a but ۳۹ and ۱۲۱۸<br/> PL XXIX MARSDEN AR 145, Wt 341</p>                                                                   |
| 1183                         | "    | "              | <p>" "</p> <p>(Thin) MARSDEN AR 14, Wt 172</p>                                                                                                                        |
| <p>LUCKNOW</p> <p>SILVER</p> |      |                |                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 1184                         | —    | 1              | <p>Obv</p> <p>مانوس<br/> میست<br/> احد خلوس<br/> سبه<br/> صربا<br/> لکھو</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>عاری<br/> شاه<br/> شاه عالم پاد<br/> سک-ه</p> <p>PRINSEP AR 95, Wt 176</p> |

| No.        | Year | Hijrah year |                                                                                                             |
|------------|------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| R<br>1193  | —    | 19          | Same as 1187: but Hijrah year obliterated.<br>PL. XXIX. MARSDEN R. 7 WL. 17                                 |
| 1194<br>1  | —    | 20          | 1185: but 70 Hijrah year obliterated.<br>MARSDEN R. 7 WL. 7                                                 |
| 1195       | —    | 28          | " but 78 Hijrah year obliterated<br>R. 7 WL. 174                                                            |
| 1196<br>2  | —    | 9           | Fragment of inscription as 1185 but <sup>9</sup> sun on rev;<br>Hijrah year obliterated<br>LOC R. 13 WL. 22 |
| 1197<br>14 | —    | 10          | Same as 1196 but 10 no sun<br>LOC R. 13 WL. 11                                                              |
| 1198<br>14 | —    | 19          | but 19 no sun<br>LOC R. 1, WL. 11                                                                           |
| 1199<br>1  | —    | "           | but 18 no sun cinquefoil on obl<br>LOC R. 11 WL. 22                                                         |

| No                    | Year   | Regnal<br>year |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                       |        |                | <p>NAJÍBÁBÁD</p> <hr/> <p>SILVER</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| AR<br>1199            | —      | 12             | <p>Obv</p> <p>نجیب آباد<br/> <br/>         حلوس میمنت مانوس<br/>         ۱۲<br/>         سیمه</p> <p>Rev</p> <p>[ا]له محمد شاه عالم[پاد]<br/>         ش[<br/>         سایه فصل حامی دیس<br/>         س[<br/>         رد[بر همت کشور</p> <p>AR 9, Wt 175</p> |
| 1200<br><i>Double</i> | 1195   | 22             | <p>Same but ۲۲ and ۱۱۹۵</p> <p>PL XXIX MARS DEN AR 105, Wt 348</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 1201                  | [11]99 | 26             | <p>„ but ۲۶ and ۹۹</p> <p>PRINSEP AR 95, Wt 173</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1202                  | [1]210 | 36             | <p>„ but ۳۶ and ۲۱۰</p> <p>PRINSEP AR 85, Wt 172</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 1203                  | [12]14 | 41             | <p>„ but ۴۱ and ۱۴</p> <p>PRINSEP AR 85, Wt 170</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 1204,<br>1205         | [1]215 | 42             | <p>„ but ۴۲ and ۲۱۵</p> <p>PRINSEP AR 85, Wt 169<br/>         PRINSEP AR 85, Wt 169</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |

## XVI — MUHAMMAD AKBAR II

A.H. 1221—53 = A.D. 1806—1837

| No | Year | Original<br>year |
|----|------|------------------|
|----|------|------------------|

## SHÁHJAHANÁBÁD

## SILVER

|   |    |    |   |     |
|---|----|----|---|-----|
| R |    |    |   |     |
| 1 | 10 | 12 | 1 | Obv |

جہاں آباد  
 دار الحلالہ شاہ  
 ضرر  
 خلوس منیب مانوس  
 احد  
 سہ

Rev

محمد اکبر شاہ نادر شاہ غازی  
 صاحب قسطنطنیہ  
 سکہ مارل

Umbrella over حقب cinquefoil after U

PL XXIX A.D. 1806

1 11 1

Can be 1 1 1

THOMAS A.D. 1806

1 1 1 3 1

Let - and 1 -

THOMAS A.D. 1806

1 1 1 1 1

Let - and 1 -

THOMAS A.D. 1806

1 1 1 1 1

Let - and 1 1 1

THOMAS A.D. 1806

1 1 1 1 1

Let - and 1 1 1 1 1

 THOMAS A.D. 1806  
 THOMAS A.D. 1806

## XVII.—BAHÁDUR SHÁH II.

A H 1253—75 = A D 1837—1857.

| No        | Year | Regnal<br>year |                                     |
|-----------|------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
|           |      |                | SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD                       |
|           |      |                | SILVER                              |
| Æ<br>1217 | 1257 | 5              | Obv. as 1210 but ۵                  |
|           |      |                | Rev                                 |
|           |      |                | شاه ۱۲۵۷                            |
|           |      |                | محمد بهادر پادشاه عارح              |
|           |      |                | سراج الـدیـن                        |
|           |      |                | لمـطـعـر                            |
|           |      |                | اسوا                                |
|           |      |                | Umbrella and cinquefoil after الدین |
|           |      |                | PL XXIX. Æ 115, Wt 172              |
| 1218      | 1258 | 6              | Same but ۶ and ۱۲۵۸                 |
|           |      |                | CUNNINGHAM Æ 115, Wt 171            |





APPENDIX  
COINAGE  
OF THE HONOURABLE  
THE EAST INDIA COMPANY  
IN THE NAME OF THE  
MOGHUL EMPERORS.

| No | Denomina-<br>tion | Obv                                             | Rev                                                             |
|----|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3  | 1 Mohr            | ۱<br>سه<br>فسترب<br>مرید آباد<br>No cinquefoil. | ۱۱۸۳<br>سہ<br>عالم<br>سہ<br>نادرشاه<br>PL. XXX. BAYES A 3 WL 21 |
| 4  | 1/4 Mohr          | No cinquefoil                                   | ,<br>BANK COLL. A 4 WL 12                                       |



## SILVER

|    |         |                    |                                   |
|----|---------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 11 | 4 Annas | As 1<br>Cinquefoil | As 1<br>PL. XXX. BAYES A 4 WL 21  |
| 6  | 2 Annas | As 3               | As 3: but ۱۱۸۳<br>BAYES A 5 WL 21 |
| 7  | 1 Anna  | As 7               | As 3: but ۱۱۸۳<br>BAYES A 6 WL 21 |



| N                                         | Denomination | Obv                         | Rev                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (u) ISSUE OF OLD 10 SAN SIKKHAH 1703-1818 |              |                             |                                                                        |
| <i>Oblique mulling // /</i>               |              |                             |                                                                        |
| GOLD                                      |              |                             |                                                                        |
| 29<br>70                                  | Mohr         | As 1 but 17<br>Cinquefoil   | As 1 but 17 7<br>PL. XXX. A 100 WL 101<br>MARSDEN A 10                 |
| 31<br>32                                  | 1/2 Mohr     |                             | K. PL. WL 100<br>MARSDEN A 10                                          |
| 33<br>71                                  | 1/2 Mohr     | As 3 but 17<br>Cinquefoil   | As 3 but 17 7<br>PL. XXX. A 100 WL 101<br>MARSDEN A 10                 |
| SILVER                                    |              |                             |                                                                        |
| 7<br>76                                   | Pice         | As 1 but 1<br>Cinquefoil    | As 1 but 17<br>PL. XXX. BINKCOLL. HICKWILL<br>MARSDEN A 10             |
| 77                                        |              |                             | As 1 but no Hijrah year<br>PL. XXX. BINKCOLL. HICKWILL<br>MARSDEN A 10 |
| 78                                        | 1/2 Pice     |                             | As 1 but 17<br>MARSDEN A 10                                            |
| 79                                        | 1/4 Pice     | As 3 but 17 7<br>Cinquefoil | As 3 but 17 7<br>MARSDEN A 10                                          |



| No.                           | Denomination | Obv                                                                               | Rev                |
|-------------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| III BENARES                   |              |                                                                                   |                    |
| (IN NAME OF SHAH ALAM)        |              |                                                                                   |                    |
| (i) NATIVE STYLE A.H. 1212-33 |              |                                                                                   |                    |
| GOLD                          |              |                                                                                   |                    |
| A                             | Mohr         | محمد اباد                                                                         | باد اله محمد       |
|                               |              |  | حاکمی دس ساه       |
|                               |              | خلوس سه مانوس                                                                     | فصل عـ[الم         |
|                               |              |  | سايه کشور زد       |
|                               |              | ضمر بهارس                                                                         | بر هفت [ب]ک[ه]     |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | A 75 WL 174        |
| G                             | "            | "                                                                                 | but 1774           |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | YEAMES A 75 WL 173 |
| SILVER                        |              |                                                                                   |                    |
| R                             | Rupree       | Same                                                                              | Same: but 1772     |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | CURETON R 7 WL 173 |
| S                             | "            |                                                                                   | , 1718             |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | MARSDEN R 7 WL 174 |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | 171                |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | R 7 WL 173         |
| C                             |              |                                                                                   | 1772               |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | R 7 WL 173         |
| G                             |              |                                                                                   | " "   17           |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | PL XXXI R 7 WL 173 |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | 17                 |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | R 7 WL 173         |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | 17                 |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | R 7 WL 173         |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | 17                 |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | R 7 WL 173         |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | 17                 |
|                               |              |                                                                                   | R 7 WL 173         |









| No                                                                                                                                          | Denomi-<br>nation. | Obv                                           | Rev                                                                                                                                                              |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>VII ARKĀT</p> <p>(IN NAME OF SHAMSHIR II)</p> <hr/> <p>(1) ISSUED AT FORT ST GEORGE, MADRAS</p> <p><i>Nature style</i></p> <p>SILVER</p> |                    |                                               |                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 101<br>10                                                                                                                                   | Rupce              | مانوس<br>مہمت<br>ۛ<br>سہ جلوس<br>فرس<br>ارکار | عرب الدس عالم کبر<br><br>سادسیہ غار<br>سکہ مبار                                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                             |                    |                                               | <p>PLATE COLL. N. 100 W. 114</p> <p>N. 100 W. 117</p> <p>PL. XXXII N. 100 W. 114</p> <p>(II) h year )</p> <p>PLATE COLL. N. 100 W. 114</p> <p>PL. 100 W. 114</p> |
| 10                                                                                                                                          |                    | No regnal year                                | <p>1000</p> <p>PLATE COLL. N. 100 W. 114</p>                                                                                                                     |
| 1                                                                                                                                           |                    | 1                                             | <p>Hydrabad</p> <p>PLATE COLL. N. 100 W. 114</p>                                                                                                                 |
| 1                                                                                                                                           |                    | 1                                             | <p>1000</p> <p>PLATE COLL. N. 100 W. 114</p>                                                                                                                     |



| No                                                                                                                         | Denomination | Obv                                                | Rev                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (III.) ISSUED AT PONDICHERRY<br>BY THE FRENCH COMPAGNIE DES INDES.<br>(Nabie style)<br>(A IN NAME OF ALANGIR II)<br>SILVER |              |                                                    |                                                                                                                                |
| R<br>127                                                                                                                   | Rope         | Same as 109<br>but O instead of ψ<br>R gual year 7 | Same as 109<br>Hijrah year of liberation.<br>PL XXVII DANK COIL<br>R 75 WL 18                                                  |
| (B. IN NAME OF SUKIR (IAY)<br>SILVER                                                                                       |              |                                                    |                                                                                                                                |
| R<br>128                                                                                                                   |              | Same as 127<br>I gual year 8                       | حامی دین الله محمد<br>سأه<br>سأه فصل ساء عالم ناد<br>اكه<br>[زد بر هفت كور]<br>No Hijrah year<br>PL XXVII DANK COIL R 75 WL 18 |
| I                                                                                                                          |              | I gual year                                        | 10 2 3 WL 18                                                                                                                   |
| 130                                                                                                                        |              | R gual year 1                                      | YEAR 1148<br>DANK COIL R 75 WL 18                                                                                              |
| 131                                                                                                                        |              | R gual year 1                                      | YEAR 1148<br>DANK COIL R 75 WL 18                                                                                              |
| I                                                                                                                          |              | I gual year 1                                      | YEAR 1148<br>DANK COIL R 75 WL 18                                                                                              |
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| No    | Denomi-<br>nation | Obv                                           | Rev                                                                           |
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| 181   | • Pais            | <p>حلوس</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>قرب</p> <p>ارکات</p> | <p>والا</p> <p>قرب</p> <p>سہ</p> <p>PL XXXIII PRUDENTIAL<br/>E. 9. 12. 10</p> |
| 18    |                   | <p>حلوس</p> <p>قرب</p> <p>قرب ارکات</p>       | <p>Same but 12 1</p> <p>PRUDENTIAL 12 1 W. 12</p>                             |
| 186   | "                 | but 12                                        | <p>Same but 12 1 (unit cut off)</p> <p>PRUDENTIAL 12 1 W. 12</p>              |
| 18    | 1 1/2             | " but 12                                      | <p>Same but 12 (unit and local cut off)</p> <p>PRUDENTIAL 12 W. 12</p>        |

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| "             | 21            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1154        | 259  |
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| "             | 24            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 25            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1156        | 259  |
| "             | 26            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 27            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1157        | 259  |
| "             | 28            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 29            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1158        | 259  |
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| "             | 31            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1159        | 259  |
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| "             | 33            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1160        | 259  |
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| "             | 35            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1161        | 259  |
| "             | 36            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
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| "             | 41            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1164        | 259  |
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| "             | 45            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1166        | 259  |
| "             | 46            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 47            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1167        | 259  |
| "             | 48            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
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| "             | 50            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 51            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1169        | 259  |
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| "             | 59            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1173        | 259  |
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| "             | 67            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1177        | 259  |
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| "             | 69            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1178        | 259  |
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| "             | 71            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1179        | 259  |
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| "             | 73            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1180        | 259  |
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| "             | 75            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1181        | 259  |
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| "             | 77            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1182        | 259  |
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| "             | 79            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1183        | 259  |
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| "             | 89            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1188        | 259  |
| "             | 90            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 91            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1189        | 259  |
| "             | 92            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 93            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1190        | 259  |
| "             | 94            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 95            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1191        | 259  |
| "             | 96            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 97            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1192        | 259  |
| "             | 98            | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |
| "             | 99            | R     |                | Shāh 'Alam      | 1193        | 259  |
| "             | 100           | "     |                | E. I. C         | App. 18     | 290  |



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|                                |       | 1102        |               | 787     | 153                   |     |
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|                                |       | 1106        |               | 800     | 156                   |     |
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|                                |       | 1112        |               | 894     | 158                   |     |
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|                                |       | 1115        |               | 831     | 159                   |     |
|                                |       | 1116        |               | 835     | 160                   |     |
|                                |       | 1117        |               | 841     | 160                   |     |
|                                |       | 1118        |               | 842     | 160                   |     |
|                                |       |             |               | 724     | 14*                   |     |
|                                | R     | 1124        | Farrukh siyar | 918     | 187                   |     |
|                                | A     | 1139        | Muhammad      | 101     | 200                   |     |
|                                | R     |             | "             | 993     | 203                   |     |
|                                |       | 1140        | "             | 994     | 203                   |     |
|                                |       | 11[43]      | "             | 1002    | 203                   |     |
|                                | A     | 1150        | "             | 908     | 201                   |     |
|                                | R     | 1156        | Shāh Alam     | 1031    | 211                   |     |
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|                                | R     | "           | Aurangzib     | 100     | 83                    |     |
|                                | "     | 110         |               | 705     | 15                    |     |
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|                                                     | A     | 1045        | "                | 545      | 109    |
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|                                                     | R     |             |                  | 656      | 120    |
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|                                                     | R     | [1059]      | "                | 561      | 111    |
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|                                                     | R     |             | Shuja            | 690      | 135    |
|                                                     | "     | [1069]      | Aurangzib        | 725      | 143    |
|                                                     | "     | 1071        | "                | 733      | 14     |
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|                                                     | "     | [1118]      | "                | 843      | 161    |
|                                                     | "     | [1120]      | Babar            | 869 10   | 172    |
|                                                     | V     | 1123        | "                | 86       | 169    |
|                                                     | "     | 1124        | Ibrahim          | 881 83   | 177    |
|                                                     | R     |             |                  | 887 88   | 178    |
|                                                     | "     | [1125]      | Farrukh siyar    | 105      | 184    |
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|                                                     | "     | 1131        | Ismail ad-daulah | 134 39   | 19     |
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|                                                     | "     | 1133        | Muhammad         | 918      | 191    |
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| اکبر آباد<br>Akbarābād<br>(Agra's q r)<br>(continued) | R     | 1044        | Shāh-Jahān      | 633      | 126    |
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|                                                       | R     |             |                 | 642      | 107    |
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|                                                       |       | 1064        |                 | 567      | 111    |
|                                                       |       | 1068        |                 | 573      | 112    |
|                                                       | R     | "           | Shujā           | 690      | 135    |
|                                                       |       | [1069]      | Aurangzib       | 725      | 143    |
|                                                       |       | 1071        | "               | 733      | 145    |
|                                                       |       | 1077        |                 | 745      | 148    |
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|                                                       |       | [1118]      |                 | 843      | 161    |
|                                                       |       | [1120]      | Babādur         | 869 70   | 173    |
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|                                                       | A     | 1147        | "               | 967      | 200    |
|                                                       | R     | 1158        | "               | 1017     | 21     |
|                                                       |       | [1159]      | Ahmad           | 1018     | 218    |
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| خمسہ ہباد         | †N    | 1074        |                | 702     | 138    |
| Aurangábád        | †     | 1070        | "              | 703     | 139    |
| Khujistah bunyád* | †R    | 1088        | "              | 753     | 149    |
|                   | *     | 1108        | "              | 812     | 157    |
|                   | *N    | 1109        | "              | 719     | 141    |
|                   | *"    | 1118        | Azam           | 817     | 162    |
|                   | *"    | 1120        | Bahádur        | 855     | 166    |
|                   | *     | 1121        | "              | 861     | 169    |
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|                   | *     | 1131        | Ra'f-ad-daulah | 946     | 194    |
|                   | *     |             | Muhammad       | 958     | 199    |
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| Barhánpur         | V     | —           | Jahángir       | 311     | 63     |
|                   | R     | 1037        | Sháh-Jahan     | 580     | 110    |
|                   |       | 1040        |                | 59      | 119    |
|                   | "     | 1042        |                | 616     | 122    |
|                   | V     | 1043        |                | 540     | 107    |
|                   |       | 1051        |                | 7       | 110    |
|                   |       | 1060        |                | 762     | 111    |
|                   | "     | 1061        |                | 563     | 111    |
|                   | "     | 1068        |                | 575     | 113    |
|                   | R     | 1098        | Aurangzib      | 774     | 122    |
|                   | V     | 1111        |                | 720     | 111    |
|                   | R     | 1113        |                | 825     | 118    |
|                   | V     | 111         |                | 723     | 112    |
|                   |       | 1119        | Azam           | 819     | 163    |
|                   | R     |             |                | 801     | 164    |
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| جہانگیرنगर<br>Jahāngirnagar<br>(Dhakkā) | A<br>R | [1033-34]<br>"<br>—<br>1046<br>1048                         | Jahāngir<br><br>Shāh-Jahān                      | 308<br>501<br>510<br>641<br>646                         | 62<br>97<br>98<br>127<br>128                         |
|                                         | R      | 1099<br>1124<br>1183                                        | Aurangzib<br>Farrukh-siyar<br>Shāh Ālām         | 779<br>903<br>1157                                      | 152<br>184<br>247                                    |
| جوندپور<br>Jaunpur                      | Æ<br>R | 930<br>910<br>96x<br>974<br>975                             | Early Local<br><br>Akbar                        | 1229-30<br>1231<br>89 88a<br>96<br>98                   | 263<br>263<br>20 23<br>24<br>25                      |
|                                         | A      | 977<br>978<br>97x<br>983<br>983<br>98x                      | "<br>[<br>"<br>"<br>"                           | 41<br>46<br>47<br>58<br>108-10<br>210                   | 14<br>15<br>15<br>17<br>26<br>51                     |
| جونہ گڑھ<br>Junahgarh<br>(Jundgarh)     | R      | 109<br>1060<br>1071<br>1074<br>108x<br>1090<br>1096<br>1109 | Shāh-Jahān<br><br>Aurangzib<br>"<br>"<br>"<br>" | 666<br>667<br>734<br>738-39<br>752<br>757<br>770<br>819 | 131<br>131<br>146<br>147<br>149<br>150<br>151<br>158 |
| سوای (جی پور)<br>(Siwāi) Jalpūr         | R      | 1106                                                        | Muhammad                                        | 1039                                                    | 211                                                  |
| چمپارن<br>Champarn                      | ?      | 91x                                                         | Early Local                                     | 1 1x                                                    | 2 1                                                  |

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|                                       | R     | [ „ ]       | „             | 788 | 154  |
|                                       | „     | [1108]      | „             | 815 | 157  |
|                                       | A     | 1111        | „             | 721 | 142  |
|                                       | R     | 1128        | Farrukh-siyar | 920 | 187  |
| حیدرآباد<br>Haidarábád<br>(Hyderabad) | A     | 1120        | Kám Bakhsh    | 852 | 164  |

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|                          | A | 977      | „          | 42   | 14  |
|                          | R | 985      | „          | 114  | 26  |
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|                          | R | 1021     | Jahángír   | 444  | 86  |
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|                             |       | 1117        | '               | 839      | 160     |
|                             | "     | 1122        | "               | 840      | 160     |
|                             |       | 1123        | Bahádur         | 875      | 174     |
|                             | A     | 1124        | Jahándár        | 879      | 176     |
|                             | R     | [1125]      | Farrukh siyar   | 906      | 185     |
|                             |       | 1127        | '               | 917      | 187     |
|                             |       | [1128]      |                 | 921      | 188     |
|                             | "     | [1130]      |                 | 934      | 190     |
|                             |       | [1131]      | Ra'f ad-daulah  | 949      | 193     |
|                             | A     | [ ]         | Niku siyar      | 953      | 197     |
|                             | R     | 113[2]      | Muhammad        | 979      | 204     |
|                             |       | 113[3]      | "               | 981 2    | 205     |
|                             | '     | [1136]      | '               | 987      | 206     |
|                             | "     | [1145]      | '               | 1005     | 209     |
|                             |       | [1149]      | "               | 1013     | 211     |
|                             | A     | 1152        | "               | 967a     | 200     |
|                             | R     | [1176]      | Sháh 'Alam      | 1160     | 249     |
|                             | "     | [1177]      |                 | 1161 2   | 249     |
|                             | '     | [1178]      | "               | 1163     | 249     |
|                             |       | [1194]      | "               | 1164     | 249     |
|                             |       | [1201]      | '               | 1165     | 249     |
|                             | A     | A.D 1802    | East India Comp | App 81   | 281     |
|                             | R     | ' 1825      |                 | " 80-0   | 282     |
|                             | A     | r E 46      | "               | { 82 4   | } 281 2 |
|                             | R     |             |                 | { 87 93  |         |
|                             |       |             |                 | ' 91 5   | 282     |
|                             |       | 1215        | '               | " 96-100 | 283     |

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| سایور<br>Saiyur | R | [991] | Akbar | 1-7 | 35 |
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| سالمات<br>Salmat | R | 1101 | Muhammad | 1019 | 212 |
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| MINT                                                  | Metal | YEAR<br>A H | EMPEROR.         | NO       | Page |
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| شاہجہاں آباد<br>Shábjahánábád<br>( <i>New Dehlí</i> ) | AR    | 1060        | Sháh-Jahán       | 669      | 131  |
|                                                       | A     | 1066        | "                | 568      | 112  |
|                                                       | AR    | 1067        | "                | 678      | 133  |
|                                                       | "     | 1068        | "                | 681      | 133  |
|                                                       | A     | 1069        | Anonymous        | 689      | 134  |
|                                                       | AR    | 1076        | Aurangzib        | 743      | 147  |
|                                                       | A     | 1091        | "                | 709      | 140  |
|                                                       | "     | 1100        | "                | 713      | 140  |
|                                                       | "     | 1101        | "                | 714      | 140  |
|                                                       | "     | 1106        | "                | 716      | 141  |
|                                                       | AR    | 1115        | "                | 833      | 159  |
|                                                       | "     | 1118        | "                | 844      | 161  |
|                                                       | "     | 1119        | "                | 845      | 161  |
|                                                       | "     | "           | Bahádur          | 867      | 171  |
|                                                       | A     | 1120        | "                | 856      | 167  |
|                                                       | AR    | 1121        | "                | 872      | 173  |
|                                                       | A     | —           | "                | 865      | 170  |
|                                                       | "     | 1124        | Jahándár         | 880      | 176  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 885, 889 | 178  |
|                                                       | "     | [1125]      | Farrukh-siyar    | 909      | 185  |
|                                                       | A     | 1127        | "                | 891      | 179  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 915-16   | 187  |
|                                                       | "     | 1128        | "                | 922-23   | 188  |
|                                                       | "     | 1129        | "                | 925-26   | 188  |
|                                                       | A     | 1130        | "                | 896      | 181  |
|                                                       | "     | 1131        | Raff'-ad-daraját | 937      | 191  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 940-41   | 192  |
|                                                       | A     | "           | Raff'-ad-daulah  | 945      | 194  |
|                                                       | "     | 1132        | Ibráhím          | 954-55   | 198  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 956-57   | 198  |
|                                                       | A     | 1134        | Muhammad         | 959      | 199  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 983      | 205  |
|                                                       | "     | 1135        | "                | 984      | 205  |
|                                                       | A     | 113[7]      | "                | 960      | 200  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 991      | 207  |
|                                                       | "     | [1139]      | "                | 996      | 208  |
|                                                       | A     | [1141]      | "                | 962-3    | 200  |
|                                                       | AR    | 1142        | "                | 999-1000 | 209  |
|                                                       | "     | 1143        | "                | 1001     | 209  |
|                                                       | A     | 114[4]      | "                | 964      | 200  |
|                                                       | "     | 114[5]      | "                | 965      | 200  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 1004     | 209  |
|                                                       | A     | 114[6]      | "                | 966      | 200  |
|                                                       | AR    | "           | "                | 1006     | 210  |
|                                                       | "     | 1147        | "                | 1008-10  | 210  |
|                                                       | "     | 11[48]      | "                | 1012     | 211  |
|                                                       | "     | 114[9]      | "                | 1014     | 211  |
|                                                       | A     | 1152        | "                | 970-1    | 201  |

| MINT                                                | Metal | YEAR   | EMPEROR.           | NO.       | Page. |
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| فتحپور<br>Fathpúr<br>(Fathpur Sikri)                | N     | 986    | Akbar              | 66        | 19    |
|                                                     | R     | "      |                    | 124       | 28    |
|                                                     | N     | 987    | ,                  | 67        | 19    |
|                                                     | R     |        |                    | 125-26    | 28    |
|                                                     | E     |        |                    | 266       | 51    |
|                                                     | N     | 988    |                    | 69        | 19    |
|                                                     | R     |        |                    | 134-35    | 29    |
|                                                     | E     |        | "                  | 268       | 51    |
|                                                     | R     | 989    |                    | 138-39    | 30    |
|                                                     |       | —      |                    | 161       | 31    |
| فرح آباد<br>احمد نگر<br>(Ahmadnagar)<br>Farrukhabád | * R   | 115[5] | Muhammad           | 1029      | 213   |
|                                                     | * "   | 1161   | Ahmad              | 1047      | 218   |
|                                                     |       | 1172   | Álamgír II         | 1084      | 227   |
|                                                     | N     | 1173   | Sháh-Jahán III.    | 1087      | 228   |
|                                                     | R     | "      |                    | 1088      | 229   |
|                                                     |       | 1174   |                    | 1092      | 230   |
|                                                     |       | 1179   | Sháh Álam          | 1172      | 252   |
|                                                     | "     | 1187   |                    | 1173      | 252   |
|                                                     |       | 1189   |                    | 1174      | 252   |
|                                                     | "     | 1192   |                    | 1175      | 252   |
|                                                     | A     | 1194   |                    | 1170      | 251   |
|                                                     | R     | 1195   |                    | 1176      | 253   |
|                                                     | A     | 1196   | "                  | 1171      | 251   |
|                                                     | R     |        |                    | 1177      | 252   |
|                                                     | "     | 1199   |                    | 1178      | 252   |
|                                                     |       | [1203] |                    | 1179      | 252   |
|                                                     | * R   | 1204   | East India Company | App. 54   | 272   |
|                                                     |       | 1216   | Sháh Álam          | 1180      | 253   |
|                                                     |       | 1217   |                    | 1181      | 253   |
|                                                     |       | 1218   |                    | 1182 3    | 253   |
|                                                     | * "   | —      | East India Company | App 50-53 | 274-5 |
| کندھار<br>Kandahár                                  | R     | 1020   | Iahángir           | 440       | 86    |
|                                                     | "     | 1021   |                    | 445 16    | 87    |
|                                                     |       | 1022   |                    | 440       | 8     |

| MINT                              | Metal | YEAR<br>A H | EMPEROR.      | NO       | Page  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| قندهار<br>Kandahár<br>(continued) | AR    | 1023        | Jahángír      | 451, 454 | 87-88 |
|                                   | "     | 1026        | "             | 470-71   | 91    |
|                                   | "     | 1027        | "             | 472      | 92    |
|                                   | "     | 1028        | "             | 481-82   | 93    |
|                                   | "     | 1029        | "             | 486-87   | 94    |
|                                   | "     | 1030        | "             | 490      | 95    |
|                                   | "     | 10xx        | "             | 511      | 98    |
|                                   | "     | 1048        | Sháh-Jahán    | 647      | 128   |
|                                   | "     | [1056]      | "             | 658      | 130   |
| كابل<br>Kábul                     | Æ     | [995]       | Akbar         | 274      | 53    |
|                                   | "     | [996]       | "             | 274a     | 53    |
|                                   | AR    | [1007]      | "             | 221      | 41    |
|                                   | "     | [1008]      | "             | 226      | 41    |
|                                   | "     | [1009]      | "             | 231      | 42    |
|                                   | "     | [1010]      | "             | 237      | 43    |
|                                   | "     | [1012]      | "             | 245-46   | 45    |
|                                   | "     | 1014        | Jahángír      | 405      | 80    |
|                                   | "     | 1015        | "             | 406-7    | 80    |
|                                   | "     | 1027        | "             | 473      | 91    |
|                                   | "     | —           | Sháh-Jahán    | 688      | 134   |
|                                   | "     | [1069]      | Aurangzib     | 727      | 144   |
|                                   | "     | [1100]      | "             | 782      | 153   |
| كتاك<br>Katak<br>(Cuttack)        | AR    | 1125        | Farrukh-siyar | 907-8    | 185   |
|                                   | "     | 1126        | "             | 914      | 186   |

| MINT            | Metal | YEAR   | EMPEROR            | NO.       | Page.  |
|-----------------|-------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|
| فشدور           | N     | 986    | Akbar              | 66        | 19     |
| Fathpūr         | R     |        |                    | 124       | 28     |
| (Fathpur Sikri) | N     | 987    |                    | 67        | 19     |
|                 | R     |        |                    | 135-26    | 28     |
|                 | E     |        |                    | 266       | 51     |
|                 | N     | 988    | "                  | 69        | 19     |
|                 | R     | "      |                    | 134 35    | 29     |
|                 | E     |        |                    | 268       | 51     |
|                 | R     | 989    |                    | 138-39    | 30     |
|                 |       | —      |                    | 161       | 31     |
| فرح آباد        | *R    | 115[5] | Muhammad           | 1029      | 213    |
| احمدنگر         | *"    | 1161   | Ahmad              | 1047      | 218    |
| (Ahmadnagar)    | N     | 1173   | Alamgir II         | 1034      | 227    |
| Farrukhabād     | R     | 1173   | Shāh-Jahān III     | 1087      | 238    |
|                 |       |        |                    | 1088      | 239    |
|                 |       | 1174   |                    | 1092      | 230    |
|                 |       | 1179   | Shāh Alam          | 1172      | 252    |
|                 | "     | 1187   |                    | 1173      | 252    |
|                 | "     | 1189   |                    | 1174      | 253    |
|                 | "     | 1192   |                    | 1175      | 253    |
|                 | A     | 1194   |                    | 1170      | 251    |
|                 | R     | 1195   |                    | 1176      | 253    |
|                 | A     | 1196   |                    | 1171      | 251    |
|                 | R     |        |                    | 1177      | 253    |
|                 | "     | 1199   |                    | 1178      | 252    |
|                 | "     | [1203] |                    | 1179      | 252    |
|                 | *R    | 1204   | East India Company | App. 54   | 2, 5   |
|                 |       | 1216   | Shāh Alam          | 1180      | 253    |
|                 |       | 1217   |                    | 1181      | 253    |
|                 |       | 1218   |                    | 1182 3    | 2, 3   |
|                 |       | —      | East India Company | App 50 53 | 2, 4 5 |
| لدهار           | R     | 1020   | Jahāngir           | 440       | 86     |
| Kanahar         | "     | 1021   |                    | 445-46    | 87     |
|                 | "     | 1022   |                    | 450       | 87     |

| MINT                              | Metal | YEAR<br>A.H | EMPEROR       | NO.      | Page  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------------|---------------|----------|-------|
| قندهار<br>Kandahár<br>(continued) | AR    | 1023        | Jahángír      | 451, 454 | 87-88 |
|                                   | "     | 1026        | "             | 470-71   | 91    |
|                                   | "     | 1027        | "             | 472      | 92    |
|                                   | "     | 1028        | "             | 481-82   | 93    |
|                                   | "     | 1029        | "             | 486-87   | 94    |
|                                   | "     | 1030        | "             | 490      | 95    |
|                                   | "     | 102x        | "             | 511      | 98    |
|                                   | "     | 1048        | Sháh-Jahán    | 647      | 128   |
|                                   | "     | [1056]      | "             | 658      | 130   |
| كابل<br>Kábul                     | Æ     | [995]       | Akbar         | 274      | 53    |
|                                   | "     | [996]       | "             | 274a     | 53    |
|                                   | AR    | [1007]      | "             | 221      | 41    |
|                                   | "     | [1008]      | "             | 226      | 41    |
|                                   | "     | [1009]      | "             | 231      | 42    |
|                                   | "     | [1010]      | "             | 237      | 43    |
|                                   | "     | [1012]      | "             | 245-46   | 45    |
|                                   | "     | 1014        | Jahángír      | 405      | 80    |
|                                   | "     | 1015        | "             | 406-7    | 80    |
|                                   | "     | 1027        | "             | 473      | 91    |
|                                   | "     | —           | Sháh-Jahán    | 688      | 134   |
|                                   | "     | [1069]      | Aurangzíb     | 727      | 144   |
|                                   | "     | [1100]      | "             | 782      | 153   |
| كتك<br>Katak<br>(Cutlack)         | AR    | 1125        | Farrukh-siyar | 907-8    | 185   |
|                                   | "     | 1126        | "             | 914      | 186   |

| MINT                           | Metal | YEAR<br>A.H. | EMPEROR.               | NO        | Page  |
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| لاہور<br>Lahore<br>(continued) | AR    | 1016         | Jahāngir               | 420 23    | 82    |
|                                |       | 1017         | "                      | 424       | 82    |
|                                | "     | 1018         | "                      | 429-31    | 83    |
|                                | "     | 1019         | "                      | 434 38    | 84 85 |
|                                | "     | 1021         | "                      | 447 49    | 87    |
|                                |       | [1023]       | "                      | 452 455-7 | 88    |
|                                | "     | 1025         | "                      | 463       | 90    |
|                                |       | 1026         | "                      | 469       | 91    |
|                                |       | 1027         | "                      | 477       | 93    |
|                                | "     | 1029         | "                      | 488       | 94    |
|                                | "     | 1030         | "                      | 491       | 95    |
|                                | "     | 1031         | "                      | 494 95    | 95    |
|                                |       | 1032         | "                      | 496       | 96    |
|                                | "     | 1033         | "                      | 499       | 96    |
|                                |       | 1034         | "                      | 500       | 96    |
|                                |       |              | Jahāngir and Nur-Jahān | 518       | 101   |
|                                | "     | 1035         | Jahāngir               | 504       | 96    |
|                                | A     | 1036         | "                      | 310       | 62    |
|                                | AR    | "            | "                      | 505 6     | 97 98 |
|                                |       | 1037         | "                      | 508       | 98    |
|                                | "     | "            | Dāwar Baksh            | 507       | 103   |
|                                | "     | "            | Shāh-Jahān             | 578       | 114   |
|                                | A     | 1039         | "                      | 531       | 101   |
|                                | AR    | "            | "                      | 591       | 118   |
|                                | "     | 1040         | "                      | 599       | 119   |
|                                |       | 1041         | "                      | 611 12    | 121   |
|                                | A     | 1042         | "                      | 536       | 107   |
|                                | R     | 1044         | "                      | 632       | 105   |
|                                |       | 1046         | "                      | 640       | 106   |
|                                | "     | 1047         | "                      | 645       | 108   |
|                                | "     | 1049         | "                      | 651       | 129   |
|                                | "     | 1098         | Aurangzib              | 776       | 172   |
|                                | "     | 1105         | "                      | 799       | 171   |
|                                |       | 1106         | "                      | 802       | 170   |
|                                |       | 1108         | "                      | 814       | 157   |
|                                |       | 1114         | "                      | 830       | 159   |
|                                | A     | 1120         | Rahādur                | 8 8       | 108   |
|                                | AR    | "            | "                      | 871       | 173   |
|                                | "     | 1122         | Farrukh siyar          | 910       | 18    |
|                                | A     | 1129         | "                      | 850       | 180   |
|                                | R     | "            | "                      | 908-29    | 181   |
|                                | A     | 1131         | "                      | 899       | 182   |
|                                | R     | "            | Rafi ad darajāt        | 913       | 193   |
|                                |       | "            | Rafi ad-daulah         | 911       | 196   |
|                                |       | "            | Muhammad               | 908       | 190   |
|                                | "     | [1136]       | "                      | 905       | 200   |
|                                | "     | [1137]       | "                      | 1003      | 200   |
|                                | "     | 11[44]       | "                      | 1003      | 200   |
|                                | "     | 11[45]       | "                      | 1007      | 210   |

| MINT                                        | Metal                                            | YEAR<br>A.H                                  | EMPEROR                                             | NO                                                 | Page                                   |
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| لاہور<br>Lahore<br>(continued)              | AR<br>"<br>AR<br>"<br>AR                         | 11[49]<br>1150<br>1155<br>1171<br>1172       | Muhammad<br>"<br>"<br>'Ālamgír II<br>"              | 1015<br>1018<br>974<br>1065<br>1085                | 211<br>212<br>202<br>223<br>227        |
| لکھنؤ<br>Lucknow                            | AR<br>"<br>"<br>"                                | [1103]<br>1104<br>[1118]<br>[1173]           | Aurangzib<br>"<br>Sháh-'Ālam                        | 791<br>793<br>846<br>1184                          | 154<br>154<br>161<br>255               |
| مالپور<br>Málpúr                            | Æ                                                | 985                                          | Akbar                                               | 264                                                | 50                                     |
| محمدآباد<br>Muhammadábád                    | See ادیپور <i>Udaipúr</i> , بنارس <i>Benáres</i> |                                              |                                                     |                                                    |                                        |
| میچھلی پتن<br>Machhlipatan<br>(Masulipatan) | AR<br>"<br>"<br>"<br>"<br>"                      | 1111<br>1194<br>1197<br>1198<br>1212<br>1214 | Aurangzib<br>East India Company<br>"<br>"<br>"<br>" | 822<br>App 145<br>" 146<br>" 147<br>" 148<br>" 149 | 158<br>290<br>290<br>290<br>290<br>290 |
| مرادآباد<br>Murádábád                       | AR                                               | 1167                                         | Ahmad                                               | 1057                                               | 210                                    |



| MINT                    | Metal | YEAR<br>A. H. | EMPEROR.   | NO     | Page. |
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| بارنول<br>Nárnól        | Æ     | 963           | Akbar      | 255    | 49    |
|                         | ,     | 965           |            | 256    | 49    |
|                         | "     | 980           |            | 259    | 49    |
|                         | "     | 982           |            | 262    | 50    |
|                         | "     | [999]         |            | 276    | 53    |
| ?                       | AR    | 1098          | Aurangzib  | 777    | 152   |
|                         |       | 1102          | ,          | 786    | 153   |
| نصرت آباد<br>Nasratâbâd | AR    | [1184]        | Shâh 'Alam | 1199   | 257   |
|                         | "     | 1195          | "          | 1200   | 257   |
|                         | "     | 1199          | "          | 1201   | 257   |
|                         | "     | 1210          | "          | 1202   | 257   |
|                         | "     | 1214          | "          | 1203   | 257   |
|                         |       | 1215          | ,          | 1204-5 | 257   |
| Nasratâbâd<br>نصرت آباد | AR    | —             | Aurangzib  | 806    | 156   |

## II. A. HONORIFIC EPITHETS OF MINTS.

| Epithet             | Mint                     | Emperors                                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| نلدۀ                | Agrah                    | Akbar                                             |
| حصرت                | Dehlí                    | Akbar                                             |
| حصته سياد           | Aurangábád               | Aurangzib, &c                                     |
| شهر اكبره خسرو پناه | Agrah                    | Jahángir                                          |
| دار الاسلام         | Dógám                    | Akbar                                             |
| دار الامان          | Multán                   | Aurangzib                                         |
| دار الخلافه         | Agrah                    | Akbar, Sháh-Jahán                                 |
| ” ”                 | Ahmadábád                | } Akbar                                           |
| ” ”                 | Gwálon                   |                                                   |
| ” ”                 | Jaunpúr                  |                                                   |
| ” ”                 | Lahore                   |                                                   |
| ” ”                 | Akbarábád (Agrah)        | Sháh-Jahán                                        |
| ” ”                 | Sháhjahánábád<br>(Dehlí) | Sháh-Jahán, Aurang-<br>zib, &c                    |
| دار الحير           | Ajmí                     | Aurangzib                                         |
| دار السرور          | Bahánpúr                 | Bahádu, Farrukh-<br>siyar                         |
| دار السلطه          | Ahmadábád                | Akbar                                             |
| ” ”                 | Fathpúr                  | Akbar                                             |
| ” ”                 | Lahore                   | Akbar, Sháh-Jahán,<br>Aurangzib, Bahá-<br>dur, &c |
| دار الطهر           | Bijápúr                  | Aurangzib, Bahádur,<br>&c                         |
| دار الفتح           | Ujjain                   | Bahádu                                            |
| دار الملك           | Kábul                    | Aurangzib                                         |
| مستقر الخلافه       | Akbarábád (Agrah)        | Aurangzib, Farrukh,<br>&c                         |
| ” ”                 | Ajmír                    | Bahádur                                           |
| الملك ”             | Akbarábád (Agrah)        | Akbar, Sháh-Jahán,<br>Aurangzib, Bahádur,<br>&c   |

اورنگزیب، احمد *see* بہادر

— (Bīdār Bakht) بہدار بہت

1200—0 محمد شاہ جہاں بہدار بہت

نور جہاں *see* بیگم

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بروی سکه زر داد حمدیں زیب و زیور  
 سپہ ساه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر  
 زد ہزاریں سکہ در اجمیر ساه دین پساہ  
 ساه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر سادسہ

On the face of the golden coin, ornament and grace gave  
 The picture of Sháh Nur-ad-dín Jahángír son of Akbar Shah  
 The Sháh refuge of the faith, struck this coin of gold at  
 Ajmír,

Sháh Núr-ad-dín Jahángír son of Akbar Pádisháh.

N 310

قصا ہر سکہ زر کرد تصویر  
 سپہ حصر ساه جهانگیر  
 حروف جهانگیر و اللہ اکبر  
 ز روز ازل در عدد سد برابر

Destiny has drawn on money of gold  
 The portrait of his Majesty Shah Jahángír  
 The letters of Jahangír and Alláhu Akbar  
 Are equal in value from the beginning of time.

N 310-31

نالت در اکبر روی زر زیور  
 از جهانگیر ساه ساه اکبر

The face of gold was decorated at Agra  
 By Jahángír Sháh Shah Akbar's [son]

N 311-3, &c., XL 602

سکہ اکبر داد زینت زر  
 از جهانگیر ساه ساه اکبر

The money of Agra gave ornament to gold  
 By Jahángír Sháh Shah Akbar's [son]

N 311-6, &c.

سکہ زد در احمد آباد جانات الہ  
 ساه نور الدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر سادسہ

Money struck at Al madábad God's Paradise,  
 Shah Nur ad-dín Jahangír son of Akbar Pádisháh

N 312

در احمدآباد را داد زبور

جهانگیر شاه شہشاہ اکبر

To the gold of Ahmadabad gave adornment  
Jahāngīr Shāh, Shāhshāh Akbar's [son].

Al 434

ندمیر باد روای تا ناک بود در دور

پس از شاه جهانگیر سکه لاهور

So long as the life was revolved, current he  
In the name of Shāh Jahāngīr the money of Lahore

Al 434 435 436 437 438 439

سکه زد در احمدآباد از عنایات اله

شاه نورالدین جهانگیر ابن اکبر بادشاہ

Money struck at Ahmadabad by the blessings of God  
Shāh Nūr-ad-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Akbar Padishāh

Al 437 438 439 440 441 442 3

در اسفندارمز این سکه را در اکبر زد برور

شہشاہ رمان شاه جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

In Isfandarmiz at Agra this stamp struck on gold  
The Shāh of Shāhs of the world, Shāh Jahāngīr, son of  
Shāh Akbar.

Al 432, 436 6

در لاهور شد در ماه بهمن چون مه انور

ندور شاه نورالدین جهانگیر ابن شاه اکبر

The gold of Lahore in the month Bahman became like the  
shining moon,

In the reign of Shāh Nūr-ad-dīn Jahāngīr, son of Shāh Akbar

Al 437 8

جہاں فیروز در اجمیر گشت سکہ زر

ر نور نام جهانگیر شاه شاه اکبر

The light of the world at Ajmīr became the money of gold  
By the light of the name of Jahāngīr, Shāh, Shāh Akbar's [son]

Al 461

## FARRUKH SIYAR.

سکه زد از فصل حق بر سیم و زر  
 آداسه بحر و بر فرخ سر

Struck money of gold and silver by grace of The Truth  
 The Pádisháh of sea and land Farrukh siyar

*N* 800-99 *R* 906-928

## RAFÍ AD DARAJÁT

زد سکه بهند با هزاران برکات  
 آهسته بحر و بر رفیع الدرجات

Struck money in India, with a thousand blessings,  
 Sháh of Sháhs by sea and land Rafí ad-daraját

*N* 837 *R* 938-44

## NIKU SIYAR.

سکه زد در جهان بلطف اله  
 آداسه زمان محمد ساه

Struck money through the world by grace of God  
 Muhammad Sháh Pádisháh of the Age.

*N* 843

## IBR \HÍM

سکه بر سیم زد در جهان  
 بفصل محمد ابرهم ساه

Money of silver struck through the world  
 By favour of Muhammad, Ibrahim Sháh of Sháhs

*N* 964-6 *R* 948-7

## \LANGÍR II

سکه زد بر هفت گور همچو تابان مهر و ماه  
 ساه عزیز الدین عالمگیر غازی آداسه

Struck money in the seven climates shining like the sun and  
 moon

Sháh Azíz ad-dín Álamgur Victorious Pádisháh.

*N* 1 17 1094 *R* 1000

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| 975  | 1567 | 8 vii  | C | 7 viii | E     | 5 ix    | F    | 5 x     | A    | 3 xi    | B   | 3 xii   | D   | 68 | 1 i     | E     | 31 i | G      | 29 ii | A     | 30 iii | C      | 28 iv  | D     | 28 v  | F      |      |     |   |
| 976  | 1568 | 20 vi  | G | 26 vii | B     | 24 viii | C    | 23 ix   | E    | 22 x    | F   | 21 xi   | A   |    | 20 xii  | B     | 69   | 10 i   | D     | 17 ii | E      | 10 iii | G      | 17 iv | C     | 17 v   | C    |     |   |
| 977  | 1569 | 10 vi  | E | 10 vii | G     | 14 viii | A    | 13 ix   | C    | 12 x    | D   | 11 xi   | F   |    | 10 xii  | G     | 70   | 9 i    | B     | 7 ii  | C      | 9 iii  | E      | 7 iv  | F     | 7 v    | A    |     |   |
| 978  | 1570 | 5 vi   | B | 5. vii | E     | 3 viii  | E    | 2 ix    | G    | 1 x     | A   | 31 x    | C   |    | 29 xi   | D     |      | 29 xii | F     | 71    | 27 i   | G      | 20 iii | C     | 20 iv | E      |      |     |   |
| 979  | 1571 | 20 v   | G | 25 vi  | B     | 24 vii  | C    | 23 viii | E    | 21 ix   | F   | 21 x    | A   |    | 19 xii  | B     | 72   | 17 i   | D     | 72    | 17 i   | E      | 16 iii | A     | 16 iv | C      |      |     |   |
| 980  | 1572 | 14 v   | D | 13 vi. | F     | 12 vii  | G    | 11 viii | B    | 9 ix    | C   | 9 x     | E   |    | 7 xi    | F     | 73   | 5 i    | B     | 4 ii  | D      | 5 iii  | E      | 4 iv  | G     |        |      |     |   |
| 981  | 1573 | 3 v    | A | 2 vi   | C     | 1. vii  | D    | 31 vii  | F    | 29 viii | G   | 28 ix   | B   |    | 27 x    | C     | 26   | xi     | E     | 25    | xii    | F      | 74     | 24 i  | D     | 24 iii | D    |     |   |
| 982  | 1574 | 23 iv  | F | 23 v   | A     | 21 vi   | B    | 21 vii. | D    | 19 viii | E   | 18 ix.  | G   |    | 17 x    | A     | 16   | xi     | C     | 15    | xii    | D      | 75     | 14 i  | F     | 14 iii | A    |     |   |
| 983  | 1575 | 12 iv  | C | 12 v   | E     | 10 vi   | F    | 10 vii  | A    | 8 viii  | B   | 7 ix    | D   |    | 6 x     | E     | 5    | xi     | G     | 4     | xii    | C      | 1      | ii    | D     | 2 iii  | F    |     |   |
| 984  | 1576 | 31 iii | G | 30 iv  | B     | 29 v    | C    | 28 vi   | E    | 27 vii  | F   | 26 viii | A   |    | 24 ix   | B     | 24   | x      | D     | 22    | xi     | E      | 22     | xii   | G     | 77     | 20 i | A   |   |
| 985  | 1577 | 21 iii | E | 20 iv  | G     | 19 v    | A    | 18 vi   | C    | 17 vii  | D   | 16 viii | F   |    | 14 ix   | G     | 14   | x      | B     | 12    | xi     | C      | 12     | xii   | E     | 78     | 10 i | F   |   |
| 986  | 1578 | 10 iii | B | 9 iv   | D     | 8 v     | E    | 7 vi    | G    | 6 vii   | A   | 5 viii  | C   |    | 3 ix    | D     | 3    | x      | F     | 1     | xii    | B      | 1      | xii   | B     | 30     | xii  | C   |   |
| 987  | 1579 | 28 ii  | G | 30 iii | B     | 28 iv   | C    | 28 v    | E    | 26 vi   | F   | 26 vii  | A   |    | 24 xii  | B     | 23   | ix     | D     | 22    | x      | E      | 21     | xi    | G     | 20     | xii  | A   |   |
| 988  | 1580 | 17 ii  | D | 18 iii | F     | 16 iv   | G    | 16 v    | B    | 14 vi   | C   | 14 vii  | E   |    | 12 viii | F     | 11   | ix     | A     | 10    | x      | B      | 9      | xii   | D     | 8      | xii  | E   |   |
| 989  | 1581 | 5 ii   | A | 7 iii  | C     | 5 iv    | D    | 5 v     | F    | 3 vi    | G   | 3 vii   | B   |    | 1 viii  | C     | 31   | xii    | E     | 29    | ix     | F      | 29     | x     | A     | 27     | xi   | D   |   |
| 990  | 1582 | 20 i   | F | 25 ii  | A     | 26 iii  | B    | 25 iv   | D    | 24 v    | E   | 23 vi   | G   |    | 22 vii  | A     | 21   | xii    | C     | 19    | ix     | D      | 20     | x     | F     | 27     | xii  | B   |   |
| 991  | 1583 | 25 i   | C | 24 ii  | E     | 25 iii  | F    | 24 iv   | A    | 23 v    | B   | 22 vi   | D   |    | 21 vii  | E     | 20   | xii    | G     | 18    | ix     | A      | 18     | x     | C     | 16     | xi   | D   |   |
| 992  | 1584 | 14 i   | G | 13 ii  | B     | 13 iii  | C    | 12 iv   | E    | 11 v    | F   | 10 vi   | A   |    | 9 vii   | B     | 8    | xii    | D     | 6     | ix     | E      | 6      | x     | G     | 4      | xi,  | A   |   |
| 993  | 1585 | 3 i    | E | 2 ii   | G     | 3 iii   | A    | 2 iv    | C    | 1 v     | D   | 31 v    | F   |    | 29 vi   | G     | 29   | xii    | B     | 27    | xii    | C      | 25     | x     | F     | 24     | xi   | A   |   |
| 994  | 1586 | 23 xii | B | 86     | 22 i. | D       |      | 22 iii  | G    | 20 iv   | A   | 20 v    | C   |    | 18 vi   | D     | 18   | xii    | F     | 16    | xii    | G      | 15     | ix    | B     | 14     | x    | C   |   |
| 995  | 1586 | 12 xii | F | 87     | 11 i  | A       |      | 11 iii  | D    | 9 iv    | E   | 9 v     | G   |    | 7 vi    | A     | 7    | xii    | C     | 5     | xii    | D      | 4      | ix    | F     | 3      | x    | G   |   |
| 996  | 1587 | 2 xii. | D | 88     | 1 i   | F       |      | 20 ii   | B    | 29 iii  | C   | 28 iv   | E   |    | 27 v    | F     | 26   | vi     | A     | 25    | xii    | D      | 24     | xii   | E     | 22     | x    | G   |   |
| 997  | 1588 | 20 vi. | A | 20 xii | C     | 89      | 18 i | 17 ii   | F    | 18      | iii | 17 iv   | B   |    | 16 v    | C     | 15   | vi     | E     | 14    | xii    | F      | 13     | xii   | A     | 11     | ix   | B   |   |
| 998  | 1589 | 10. vi | F | 10 xii | A     | 90      | 8 i  | 7 iii   | D    | 8       | iii | 7 iv    | G   |    | 6 v     | A     | 5    | vi     | C     | 4     | xii    | D      | 3      | xii   | F     | 1      | ix   | B   |   |
| 999  | 1590 | 30 x   | C | 20 xi  | E     |         |      | 27 i    | A    | 25      | ii  | 27      | xii | D  |         | 15 iv | E    | 25     | v     | G     | 23     | vi     | A      | 23    | xii   | C      | 21   | xii | D |
| 1000 | 1591 | 10 x   | G | 18 xi  | B     |         |      | 92      | 10 i | 14      | ii  | 15      | iii | A  |         | 13 iv | B    | 13     | v     | D     | 11     | vi     | E      | 11    | xii   | G      | 9    | xii | A |

| A H A D M am | 6 %    | Est I | Tabi II | Jamada I | Jamada II | Rajab | Sha'ban  | Ramadan | Shawwal  | Za'-Ka-dab | Za'-Hijab |   |          |    |        |          |         |   |
|--------------|--------|-------|---------|----------|-----------|-------|----------|---------|----------|------------|-----------|---|----------|----|--------|----------|---------|---|
| 1041 1412    | 12.7   | A     | 10. vii | D        | 6. viii   | E     | 7 ix     | G       | 6. x     | A          | 4. xii    | C | 22. x    | G  | 2. iii | B        |         |   |
| 105 146      | 17     | E     | 20. vi  | A        | 27 viii   | D     | 24. ix   | E       | 22. x    | A          | 22. xii   | C | 43. iii  | L  | D      | 20. ii   | F       |   |
| 106 147      | 22. ii | C     | 19. vi  | F        | 18. vii   | G     | 16. ix   | C       | 14. x    | E          | 13. xii   | A | 44       | ii | L      | B        | 10. iii | D |
| 107 148      | 27     | A     | 7 vi    | C        | 4. viii   | F     | 2. ix    | G       | 2. x     | B          | 1. xii    | O | 30. xii  | F  | 45     | iii      | A       | A |
| 108 149      | 32     | D     | 27 v    | G        | 23. vi    | C     | 22. viii | D       | 22. ix   | F          | 21. x     | G | 19. xii  | C  | 46     | iii      | I       | I |
| 109 150      | 37     | B     | 17 v    | E        | 13. vii   | A     | 12. viii | B       | 12. ix   | D          | 11. x     | E | 8. xii   | A  | 47     | ii       | O       | O |
| 110 151      | 42     | F     | 8 v     | D        | 4. vi     | C     | 2. vii   | F       | 1. i     | A          | 30. ix    | D | 29. xii  | E  |        | 22. iii  | G       | G |
| 111 152      | 47     | D     | 23. iv  | G        | 21        | A     | 22. vi   | C       | 21. viii | F          | 19. x     | D | 17. xii  | C  |        | 17. iii  | E       | E |
| 112 153      | 52     | B     | 13. iv  | B        | 12. v     | E     | 11. vi   | A       | 10. viii | C          | 8. ix     | D | 6. xii   | G  |        | 8. ii    | B       | B |
| 113 154      | 57     | C     | 2. iv   | A        | 1. vi     | D     | 30. vi   | E       | 30. viii | A          | 27. ix    | C | 26. x    | D  |        | 24. xii  | F       | F |
| 114 155      | 62     | C     | 21. iii | F        | 22. v     | B     | 20. vi   | C       | 20. viii | E          | 18. viii  | F | 16. x    | B  |        | 14. xii  | D       | D |
| 115 156      | 67     | A     | 12. iii | C        | 10. v     | F     | 8. vi    | O       | 8. viii  | C          | 6. viii   | O | 4. x     | F  |        | 3. xii   | A       | A |
| 116 157      | 72     | D     | 1. iii  | A        | 23. iv    | D     | 22. v    | D       | 22. viii | G          | 20. viii  | O | 21. ix   | C  |        | 22. x    | B       | B |
| 117 158      | 77     | O     | 19. ii  | F        | 19. iv    | A     | 18. v    | B       | 17. vi   | D          | 16. viii  | E | 13. ix   | A  |        | 13. x    | O       | O |
| 118 159      | 82     | G     | 8. ii   | D        | 8. iii    | C     | 7 v      | F       | 6. vi    | A          | 5. viii   | D | 2. ix    | E  |        | 2. x     | G       | G |
| 119 160      | 87     | C     | 22. xii | D        | 27. xii   | B     | 23. iv   | O       | 23. viii | B          | 22. viii  | O | 21. viii | B  |        | 20. i    | D       | D |
| 120 161      | 92     | A     | 14. xii | D        | 13. ii    | E     | 16. iv   | A       | 15. v    | C          | 12. vi    | D | 11. viii | O  |        | 10. ix   | B       | B |
| 121 162      | 97     | E     | 7 xii   | F        | 6. ii     | D     | 4. iv    | E       | 4. v     | G          | 2. vi     | A | 2. viii  | C  |        | 30. viii | F       | F |
| 122 163      | 102    | B     | 27 xi   | D        | 27. xii   | F     | 25. xii  | C       | 23. iv   | E          | 23. v     | F | 22. viii | B  |        | 20. viii | D       | D |
| 123 164      | 107    | A     | 16. xi  | A        | 15. xii   | D     | 13. iii  | F       | 12. iv   | E          | 11. v     | O | 9. viii  | F  |        | 6. viii  | A       | A |
| 124 165      | 112    | C     | 4. xi   | E        | 4. xii    | G     | 2. iii   | C       | 20. iv   | O          | 20. v     | B | 23. vi   | C  |        | 24. viii | E       | E |
| 125 166      | 117    | D     | 23. x   | C        | 23. xii   | A     | 20. ii   | D       | 20. iv   | E          | 20. v     | O | 18. vi   | A  |        | 18. viii | O       | O |
| 126 167      | 122    | B     | 12. x   | O        | 12. xi    | E     | 9. ii    | F       | 9. iv    | D          | 9. v      | D | 7 vi     | E  |        | 7 viii   | O       | O |
| 127 168      | 127    | C     | 2. x    | D        | 2. xi     | F     | 21. xii  | B       | 22. iii  | F          | 27. iv    | A | 26. v    | B  |        | 24. vi   | D       | D |

|      |      |           |            |            |            |           |           |           |            |           |           |           |           |
|------|------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1075 | 1664 | 25 vi     | F          | 24 viii A  | 22 ix B    | 22 x D    | 20 vii E  | 20 vii E  | 17 u A     | 18 iii C  | 17 iv D   | 16 v G    | 15 vi B   |
| 1076 | 1665 | 14 vii C  | 13 viii E  | 11 ix F    | 11 ix F    | 11 ix A   | 9 xii B   | 9 xii B   | 6 u. G     | 7 iii A   | 6 iv C    | 6 v. D    | 5 vi F    |
| 1077 | 1666 | 4 vii A   | 3 viii C   | 1 ix D     | 1 ix D     | 1 ix F    | 30 x. G   | 30 x. G   | 67 27 i C  | 25 ii F   | 27 iii A  | 25 iv. B  | 25 v D    |
| 1078 | 1667 | 23 vi E   | 23 vii G   | 21 viii A  | 21 viii A  | 20 ix C   | 19 x D    | 19 x D    | 68 16 i. B | 11 ii C   | 15 iii L  | 13 iv. F  | 13 v A    |
| 1079 | 1668 | 11 vi B   | 11 vii D   | 9 viii. E  | 9 viii. E  | 8 ix G    | 7 x A     | 7 x A     | 69 1 i F   | 2 ii G    | 1 iii B   | 2 iv C    | 2 v E     |
| 1080 | 1669 | 1 vi G    | 1 vii B    | 30 vii C   | 30 vii C   | 29 viii E | 27 ix F   | 27 ix F   | 25 vii. D  | 70 23 i E | 22 u G    | 23 iii A  | 22 iv C   |
| 1081 | 1670 | 21 v D    | 20 vi F    | 19 vii. G  | 19 vii. G  | 18 viii B | 16 ix. C  | 16 ix. C  | 14 vii F   | 71 12 i B | 11 ii. D  | 12 iii E  | 11 iv G   |
| 1082 | 1671 | 10 v. A   | 9 vi C     | 8 vii D    | 8 vii D    | 7 viii F  | 6 ix G    | 6 ix G    | 3 vii. C   | 72 1 i F  | 31 i A    | 29 ii B   | 30 iii D  |
| 1083 | 1672 | 29 iv F   | 29 v A     | 27 vi B    | 27 vi B    | 27 vii D  | 25 viii E | 25 viii E | 23 vi C    | 21 viii D | 73 20 i F | 18 u G    | 20 iii B  |
| 1084 | 1673 | 18 iv C   | 18 v E     | 16 vi F    | 16 vi F    | 16 vii A  | 14 viii B | 14 viii B | 11 vii G   | 10 vii A  | 74 9 i C  | 7 u D     | 9 iii F   |
| 1085 | 1674 | 7 iv G    | 7 v B      | 5 vi C     | 5 vi C     | 5 vii E   | 3 viii F  | 3 viii F  | 31 x D     | 29 vi E   | 29 xii G  | 75 27 i A | 20 ii C   |
| 1086 | 1675 | 28 iii. E | 27 iv G    | 26 v A     | 26 v A     | 25 vi C   | 24 vii D  | 24 vii D  | 21 x B     | 19 vii C  | 76 17 i F | 15 xu. E  | 16 ii A   |
| 1087 | 1676 | 16 iii B  | 15 iv D    | 14 v E     | 14 v E     | 13 vi G   | 12 vii A  | 12 vii A  | 9 ix D     | 7 vi G    | 77 5 i C  | 1 xu. A   | 1 i B     |
| 1088 | 1677 | 6 iii. G  | 5 iv B     | 4 v C      | 4 v C      | 3 vi E    | 2 vii F   | 2 vii F   | 29 ix D    | 23 x E    | 27 vi G   | 26 xu. A  | 78 25 i C |
| 1089 | 1678 | 23 ii D   | 25 iii F   | 23 iv G    | 23 iv G    | 23 v B    | 21 vi C   | 21 vi C   | 18 ix A    | 17 x B    | 16 vii D  | 15 xu. E  | 79 14 i G |
| 1090 | 1679 | 12 ii A   | 14 iii C   | 12 iv D    | 12 iv D    | 12 v F    | 10 vi G   | 10 vi G   | 7 ix C     | 6 x F     | 5 vii A   | 1 xu. B   | 3 i D     |
| 1091 | 1680 | 2 ii F    | 3 iii A    | 1 iv B     | 1 iv B     | 1 v D     | 30 v E    | 30 v E    | 28 viii A  | 25 ix D   | 25 x F    | 23 xi G   | 23 vii B  |
| 1092 | 1681 | 21 i C    | 20 ii E    | 21 iii F   | 21 iii F   | 20 iv A   | 10 v B    | 10 v B    | 17 vii E   | 14 ix A   | 14 x C    | 12 vii D  | 12 xii F  |
| 1093 | 1682 | 10 i G    | 9 ii B     | 10 iii C   | 10 iii C   | 9 iv E    | 8 v F     | 8 v F     | 6 vii B    | 3 ix E    | 3 x G     | 1 xu. A   | 1 vii C   |
| 1094 | 1683 | 31 xii E  | 83 30 i G  | 29 u. A    | 29 u. A    | 30 iii C  | 28 iv D   | 28 iv D   | 26 vi G    | 24 viii B | 23 ix E   | 22 x F    | 21 vi A   |
| 1095 | 1683 | 20 xii B  | 84 19 i D  | 17 ii E    | 17 ii E    | 18 iii G  | 16 iv A   | 16 iv A   | 14 vii F   | 12 viii G | 11 ix B   | 10 x C    | 9 vii E   |
| 1096 | 1684 | 8 xii F   | 85 7 i A   | 5 iii B    | 5 iii B    | 7 iii D   | 6 iv E    | 6 iv E    | 3 vii A    | 1 viii D  | 31 viii F | 29 ix G   | 29 x B    |
| 1097 | 1685 | 28 xi D   | 86 28 i. F | 86 28 i. G | 86 28 i. G | 25 ii B   | 26 iii C  | 26 iii C  | 24 v F     | 22 vii B  | 21 viii D | 19 ix E   | 19 x G    |
| 1098 | 1686 | 17 xi A   | 87 15 i C  | 87 15 i D  | 87 15 i D  | 14 ii F   | 15 iii G  | 15 iii G  | 13 v C     | 11 vii E  | 10 viii A | 8 ix B    | 8 x D     |
| 1099 | 1687 | 7 xi F    | 88 5 i B   | 88 5 i B   | 88 5 i B   | 4 iii D   | 4 iv E    | 4 iv E    | 2 v A      | 1 vi C    | 30 vii D  | 28 viii G | 27 ix B   |
| 1100 | 1688 | 20 x C    | 89 23 i E  | 89 23 i F  | 89 23 i F  | 24 xii A  | 21 ii B   | 21 ii B   | 21 v E     | 19 vi G   | 19 vii C  | 17 viii D | 16 ix F   |

[illegible]

|      |      |         |   |         |   |         |   |         |   |         |   |        |         |         |          |          |        |         |        |         |       |          |       |         |        |   |
|------|------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|--------|---------|---------|----------|----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-------|----------|-------|---------|--------|---|
| 1175 | 1761 | 2 viii  | A | 1 ix    | C | 30 ix   | D | 30 v    | F | 28 vi   | G | 28 vii | 18 vii  | B       | 62 20 i. | C        | 25 ii  | F       | 26 iii | F       | 25 iv | A        | 21 v  | B       | 23 vi  | D |
| 1176 | 1762 | 23 vii  | F | 22 viii | A | 20 ix   | B | 20 v    | D | 18 vi   | E | 18 vii | 63 10 i | A       | 15 ii    | C        | 16 iii | D       | 15 iv  | F       | 14 v  | G        | 13 vi | B       | 13 vii | B |
| 1177 | 1763 | 12 vii  | O | 11 viii | E | 0 ix    | F | 0 v     | A | 7 vi    | B | 7 vii  | 64 5 i  | E       | 4 iii.   | G        | 4 iii  | A       | 3 iv   | C       | 2 v   | D        | 1 vi. | F       | 1 vii  | F |
| 1178 | 1764 | 1 vii   | A | 31 viii | C | 20 viii | D | 28 ix   | F | 27 x    | G | 20 xi  | B       | 25 viii | C        | 65 21 i  | E      | 22 ii   | F      | 21 iii  | A     | 22 iv    | B     | 22 v    | D      |   |
| 1179 | 1765 | 20 vi   | E | 20 vii  | G | 18 viii | A | 17 ix   | C | 16 x    | D | 16 xi  | F       | 14 vii  | G        | 66 13. i | B      | 11 ii   | C      | 13 iii  | E     | 11 iv    | F     | 11 v    | A      |   |
| 1180 | 1766 | 0 vi    | B | 9 vii   | D | 7 viii  | E | 6 ix    | G | 5 x     | A | 4 xi   | C       | 3 vii   | D        | 67 2 i   | F      | 31 i.   | G      | 2 ii    | B     | 31 iii   | C     | 30 iv   | E      |   |
| 1181 | 1767 | 30 v    | G | 20 vi   | B | 28 vii  | C | 27 viii | E | 25 vi   | F | 25 vii | A       | 23 vi   | B        | 23 viii  | D      | 68 21 i | L      | 20 ii   | G     | 2' iii   | A     | 10 iv   | C      |   |
| 1182 | 1768 | 18 v    | D | 17 vi   | F | 16 vii  | G | 15 viii | B | 13 vi   | C | 13 vii | E       | 11 vi   | F        | 11 viii  | A      | 69 9 i  | B      | 8 ii    | D     | 9 iii    | L     | 8 iv    | G      |   |
| 1183 | 1769 | 7 v     | A | 6 vi    | C | 5 vii   | D | 4 viii  | F | 2 vi    | G | 2 vii  | B       | 31 v    | C        | 30 vi    | E      | 20 viii | F      | 70 29 i | A     | 26 ii    | B     | 23 iii  | D      |   |
| 1184 | 1770 | 27 iv   | F | 27 v    | A | 25 vi   | B | 25 vii  | D | 23 viii | E | 22 vii | G       | 21 v    | A        | 20 vi    | C      | 19 viii | D      | 71 18 i | F     | 16 ii    | G     | 18 iii  | B      |   |
| 1185 | 1771 | 10 iv   | C | 10 v    | E | 14 vi   | F | 14 vii  | A | 12 viii | B | 11 vii | D       | 10 v    | E        | 9 vi     | G      | 8 viii  | A      | 72 7 i  | C     | 5 ii     | D     | 6 iii   | F      |   |
| 1186 | 1772 | 4 iv    | G | 4 v     | B | 2 vi    | C | 2 vii   | E | 31 viii | F | 30 vii | A       | 23 ix   | B        | 29 x     | D      | 26 xi   | E      | 20 xii  | G     | 73 21 i  | A     | 23 ii   | C      |   |
| 1187 | 1773 | 25 iii  | E | 24 iv   | G | 23 v    | A | 22 vi   | C | 21 vii  | D | 20 vii | F       | 18 ix   | G        | 18 x     | B      | 16 xi   | C      | 16 xii  | F     | 14 iii   | F     | 13 iii  | A      |   |
| 1188 | 1774 | 14 iii  | B | 13 iv   | D | 12 v    | E | 11 vi   | G | 10 vii  | A | 9 vii  | C       | 7 ix    | D        | 7 x      | F      | 6 xi    | G      | 5 xii   | B     | 75 3 i   | C     | 2 ii    | E      |   |
| 1189 | 1775 | 4 iii.  | G | 3 iv    | B | 2 v     | C | 1 vi    | E | 30 vi   | F | 30 vii | A       | 29 viii | B        | 27 ix    | D      | 26 x    | L      | 25 xi   | G     | 24 xii   | A     | 76 23 i | C      |   |
| 1190 | 1776 | 21 ii   | D | 22 iii  | F | 20 iv   | G | 20 v    | D | 18 vi   | C | 18 vii | E       | 16 viii | F        | 15 ix    | A      | 14 v    | B      | 13 xi   | D     | 12 xii   | E     | 77 11 i | G      |   |
| 1191 | 1777 | 9 ii    | A | 11 iii  | C | 0 iv    | D | 0 v     | F | 7 vi    | G | 7 vii  | B       | 5 viii  | C        | 4 ix     | E      | 3 x     | F      | 2 xi    | A     | 1 xii    | B     | 31 xii  | D      |   |
| 1192 | 1778 | 30 i    | F | 1 iii   | A | 30 iii  | B | 29 iv   | D | 28 v.   | E | 27 vi  | G       | 26 vii  | A        | 25 viii  | C      | 23 ix   | D      | 23 x.   | F     | 21 xi    | G     | 21 xii  | B      |   |
| 1193 | 1779 | 19 i    | C | 19 ii   | E | 10 iii  | F | 18 iv   | A | 17 v    | B | 16 vi  | D       | 15 vii  | E        | 14 viii  | G      | 12 ix   | A      | 12 v    | C     | 10 vi    | D     | 10 vii  | F      |   |
| 1194 | 1780 | 8. i    | G | 7 ii    | B | 7 iii   | C | 0 iv    | E | 5 v     | F | 4 vi   | A       | 3 vii   | B        | 2 viii   | D      | 31 xiii | E      | 30 ix   | G     | 29 x     | A     | 28 xi   | C      |   |
| 1195 | 1780 | 28. xii | E | 81 27 i | G | 25 ii   | A | 27 iii  | C | 25 iv   | D | 25 v   | F       | 23 vi   | G        | 23 viii  | B      | 21 xiii | C      | 20 ix   | E     | 19 x     | F     | 18 xi   | A      |   |
| 1196 | 1781 | 17 vii. | B | 82 10 i | D | 14 ii   | E | 16 iii  | G | 14 iv   | A | 14 v   | C       | 12 vi   | D        | 12 viii  | F      | 10 xiii | G      | 9 ix    | B     | 8 x      | C     | 7 xii   | E      |   |
| 1197 | 1782 | 7 xii   | G | 83 6 i  | B | 4 ii    | C | 6 iii   | E | 4 iv    | F | 4 v    | A       | 2 vi    | B        | 2 vii    | D      | 31 xiv  | E      | 30 xiii | G     | 28 ix    | A     | 28 x    | C      |   |
| 1198 | 1783 | 20 xi   | D | 26 xii  | F | 84 24 i | G | 23 ii   | B | 23 iii  | C | 22 iv  | E       | 21 v    | F        | 20 vi    | A      | 19 xiii | B      | 18 xiii | D     | 17 ix    | E     | 16 x    | G      |   |
| 1199 | 1784 | 14 xi   | A | 14 xii  | C | 85 12 i | D | 11 ii   | F | 12 iii  | G | 11 iv  | B       | 10 v    | C        | 9 vi     | E      | 8 xiii  | F      | 7 xiii  | A     | 6 ix     | B     | 5 x     | D      |   |
| 1200 | 1785 | 4 xi    | F | 4 xii   | A | 86 2 i  | B | 1 iii   | D | 2 iii   | E | 1 iv   | G       | 30 iv   | A        | 30 v     | C      | 28 xiv  | D      | 28 xiii | F     | 23 xvii. | G     | 25 ix   | B      |   |



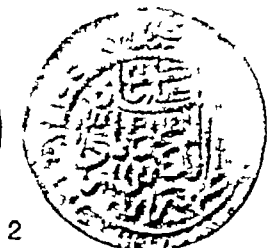
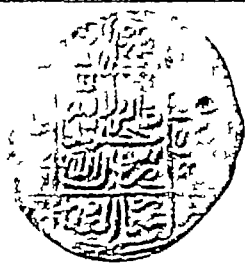
TABLE  
OF THE  
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF  
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES

| Grains | Grammes. | Grains. | Grammes. | Grains. | Grammes. | Grains. | Grammes. |
|--------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1      | ·004     | 41      | 2·056    | 81      | 5·248    | 121     | 7·840    |
| 2      | 120      | 42      | 2·720    | 82      | 5·312    | 122     | 7·905    |
| 3      | 104      | 43      | 2·785    | 83      | 5·378    | 123     | 7·970    |
| 4      | ·250     | 44      | 2·850    | 84      | 5·442    | 124     | 8·035    |
| 5      | 324      | 45      | 2·915    | 85      | 5·508    | 125     | 8·100    |
| 6      | 388      | 46      | 2·980    | 86      | 5·572    | 126     | 8·164    |
| 7      | 453      | 47      | 3·045    | 87      | 5·637    | 127     | 8·229    |
| 8      | 518      | 48      | 3·110    | 88      | 5·702    | 128     | 8·294    |
| 9      | 583      | 49      | 3·175    | 89      | 5·767    | 129     | 8·359    |
| 10     | 648      | 50      | 3·240    | 90      | 5·832    | 130     | 8·424    |
| 11     | 712      | 51      | 3·304    | 91      | 5·896    | 131     | 8·488    |
| 12     | 777      | 52      | 3·368    | 92      | 5·961    | 132     | 8·553    |
| 13     | 842      | 53      | 3·434    | 93      | 6·026    | 133     | 8·618    |
| 14     | 907      | 54      | 3·498    | 94      | 6·091    | 134     | 8·682    |
| 15     | 972      | 55      | 3·564    | 95      | 6·156    | 135     | 8·747    |
| 16     | 1 036    | 56      | 3·628    | 96      | 6·220    | 136     | 8·812    |
| 17     | 1 101    | 57      | 3·693    | 97      | 6·285    | 137     | 8·877    |
| 18     | 1 166    | 58      | 3·758    | 98      | 6·350    | 138     | 8·942    |
| 19     | 1·231    | 59      | 3·823    | 99      | 6·415    | 139     | 9·007    |
| 20     | 1·296    | 60      | 3·888    | 100     | 6·480    | 140     | 9·072    |
| 21     | 1·360    | 61      | 3·952    | 101     | 6·544    | 141     | 9·136    |
| 22     | 1·425    | 62      | 4·017    | 102     | 6·609    | 142     | 9·200    |
| 23     | 1·490    | 63      | 4·082    | 103     | 6·674    | 143     | 9·265    |
| 24     | 1·555    | 64      | 4·146    | 104     | 6·739    | 144     | 9·330    |
| 25     | 1·620    | 65      | 4·211    | 105     | 6·804    | 145     | 9·395    |
| 26     | 1·684    | 66      | 4·276    | 106     | 6·868    | 146     | 9·460    |
| 27     | 1·749    | 67      | 4·341    | 107     | 6·933    | 147     | 9·525    |
| 28     | 1·814    | 68      | 4·406    | 108     | 6·998    | 148     | 9·590    |
| 29     | 1·879    | 69      | 4·471    | 109     | 7·063    | 149     | 9·655    |
| 30     | 1·944    | 70      | 4·536    | 110     | 7·128    | 150     | 9·720    |
| 31     | 2·008    | 71      | 4·600    | 111     | 7·192    | 151     | 9·785    |
| 32     | 2·073    | 72      | 4·665    | 112     | 7·257    | 152     | 9·850    |
| 33     | 2·138    | 73      | 4·729    | 113     | 7·322    | 153     | 9·915    |
| 34     | 2·202    | 74      | 4·794    | 114     | 7·387    | 154     | 9·980    |
| 35     | 2·267    | 75      | 4·859    | 115     | 7·452    | 155     | 10·045   |
| 36     | 2·332    | 76      | 4·924    | 116     | 7·516    | 156     | 10·110   |
| 37     | 2·397    | 77      | 4·989    | 117     | 7·581    | 157     | 10·175   |
| 38     | 2·462    | 78      | 5·054    | 118     | 7·646    | 158     | 10·240   |
| 39     | 2·527    | 79      | 5·119    | 119     | 7·711    | 159     | 10·305   |
| 40     | 2·592    | 80      | 5·184    | 120     | 7·776    | 160     | 10·370   |

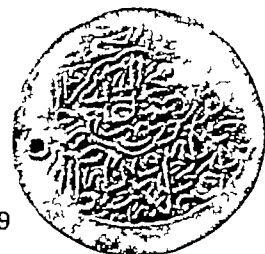
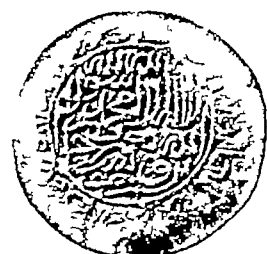
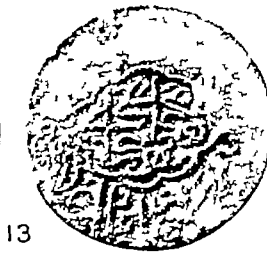
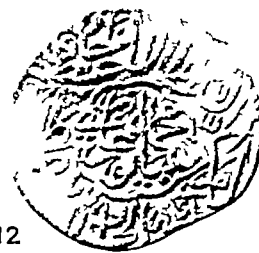
TABLE  
OF THE  
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF  
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

| Grains | Grammes | Grains | Grammes | Grains | Grammes | Grains | Grammes |
|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| 161    | 10 432  | 201    | 13 024  | 241    | 15 616  | 290    | 18 79   |
| 162    | 10 497  | 202    | 13 089  | 242    | 15 680  | 300    | 19 44   |
| 163    | 10 562  | 203    | 13 154  | 243    | 15 745  | 310    | 20 08   |
| 164    | 10 626  | 204    | 13 219  | 244    | 15 810  | 320    | 20 73   |
| 165    | 10 691  | 205    | 13 284  | 245    | 15 875  | 330    | 21 38   |
| 166    | 10 756  | 206    | 13 348  | 246    | 15 940  | 340    | 22 02   |
| 167    | 10 821  | 207    | 13 413  | 247    | 16 005  | 350    | 22 67   |
| 168    | 10 886  | 208    | 13 478  | 248    | 16 070  | 360    | 23 32   |
| 169    | 10 951  | 209    | 13 543  | 249    | 16 135  | 370    | 23 97   |
| 170    | 11 016  | 210    | 13 608  | 250    | 16 200  | 380    | 24 62   |
| 171    | 11 080  | 211    | 13 672  | 251    | 16 264  | 390    | 25 27   |
| 172    | 11 145  | 212    | 13 737  | 252    | 16 328  | 400    | 25 92   |
| 173    | 11 209  | 213    | 13 802  | 253    | 16 394  | 410    | 26 56   |
| 174    | 11 274  | 214    | 13 867  | 254    | 16 458  | 420    | 27 20   |
| 175    | 11 339  | 215    | 13 932  | 255    | 16 524  | 430    | 27 85   |
| 176    | 11 404  | 216    | 13 996  | 256    | 16 588  | 440    | 28 50   |
| 177    | 11 469  | 217    | 14 061  | 257    | 16 653  | 450    | 29 15   |
| 178    | 11 534  | 218    | 14 126  | 258    | 16 718  | 460    | 29 80   |
| 179    | 11 599  | 219    | 14 191  | 259    | 16 783  | 470    | 30 45   |
| 180    | 11 664  | 220    | 14 256  | 260    | 16 848  | 480    | 31 10   |
| 181    | 11 728  | 221    | 14 320  | 261    | 16 912  | 490    | 31 75   |
| 182    | 11 792  | 222    | 14 385  | 262    | 16 977  | 500    | 32 40   |
| 183    | 11 858  | 223    | 14 450  | 263    | 17 042  | 510    | 33 04   |
| 184    | 11 922  | 224    | 14 515  | 264    | 17 106  | 520    | 33 68   |
| 185    | 11 988  | 225    | 14 580  | 265    | 17 171  | 530    | 34 34   |
| 186    | 12 052  | 226    | 14 644  | 266    | 17 236  | 540    | 34 98   |
| 187    | 12 117  | 227    | 14 709  | 267    | 17 301  | 550    | 35 64   |
| 188    | 12 182  | 228    | 14 774  | 268    | 17 366  | 560    | 36 28   |
| 189    | 12 247  | 229    | 14 839  | 269    | 17 431  | 570    | 36 93   |
| 190    | 12 312  | 230    | 14 904  | 270    | 17 496  | 580    | 37 58   |
| 191    | 12 376  | 231    | 14 968  | 271    | 17 560  | 590    | 38 23   |
| 192    | 12 441  | 232    | 15 033  | 272    | 17 625  | 600    | 38 88   |
| 193    | 12 506  | 233    | 15 098  | 273    | 17 689  | 700    | 45 36   |
| 194    | 12 571  | 234    | 15 162  | 274    | 17 754  | 800    | 51 84   |
| 195    | 12 636  | 235    | 15 227  | 275    | 17 819  | 900    | 58 32   |
| 196    | 12 700  | 236    | 15 292  | 276    | 17 884  | 1000   | 64 80   |
| 197    | 12 765  | 237    | 15 357  | 277    | 17 949  | 2000   | 129 60  |
| 198    | 12 830  | 238    | 15 422  | 278    | 18 014  | 3000   | 194 40  |
| 199    | 12 895  | 239    | 15 487  | 279    | 18 079  | 4000   | 259 20  |
| 200    | 12 960  | 240    | 15 552  | 280    | 18 144  | 5000   | 324 00  |





BÁBAR



HUMÁYÚN

BÁBAR—HUMÁYÚN

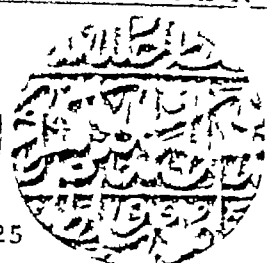




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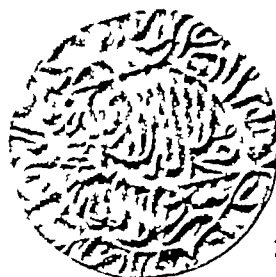
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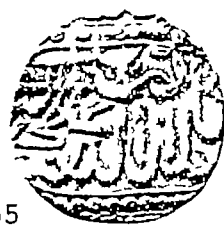
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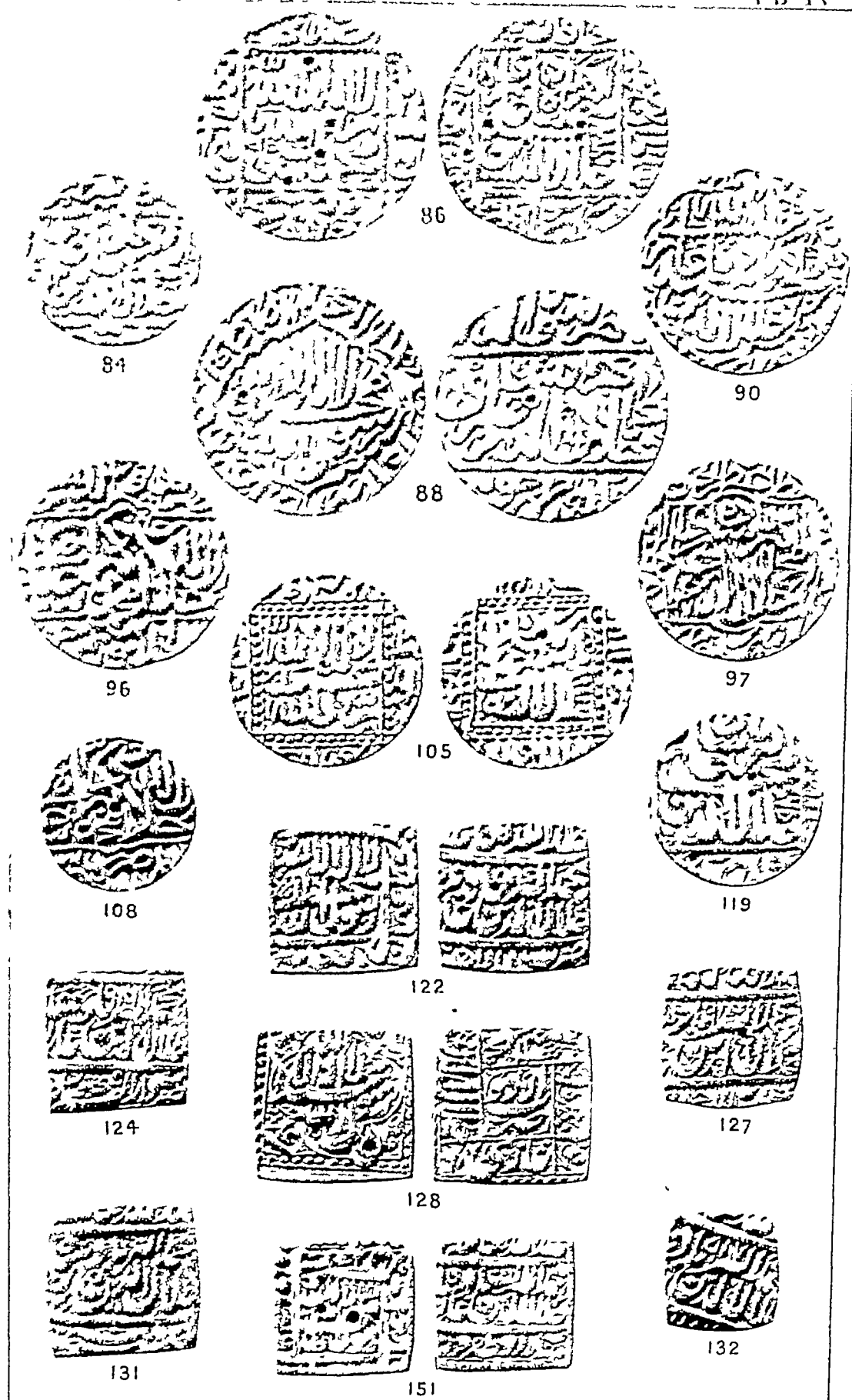


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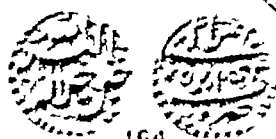




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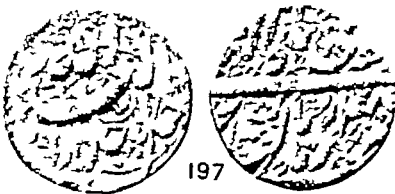
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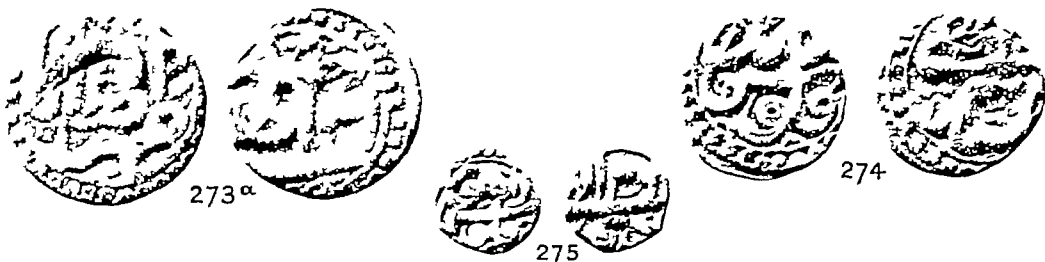
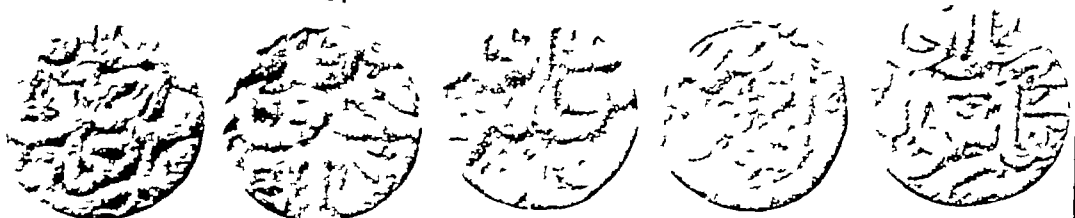
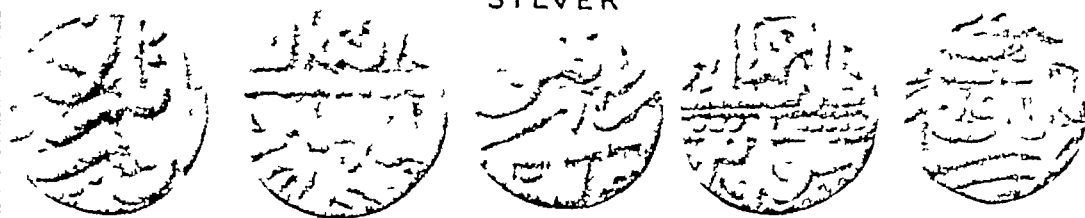


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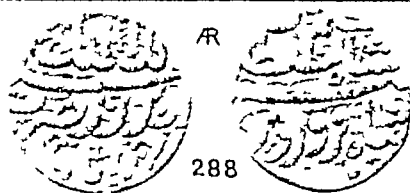
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AUTOTYPE





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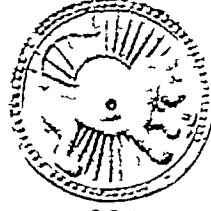
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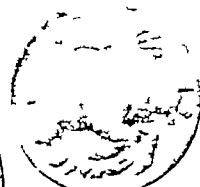
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## ZODIACAL RUPEES



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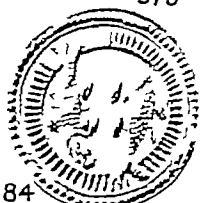
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## IMITATION ZODIACAL MOHRS



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## IMITATION RUPEE



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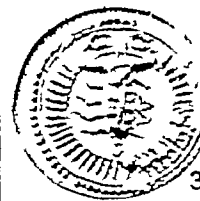
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## LATE IMITATION HALF-RUPEES







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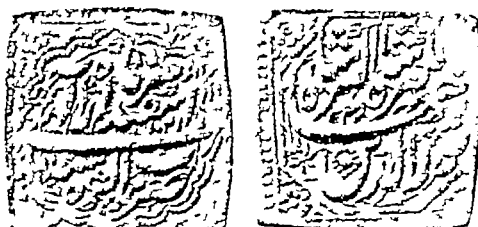
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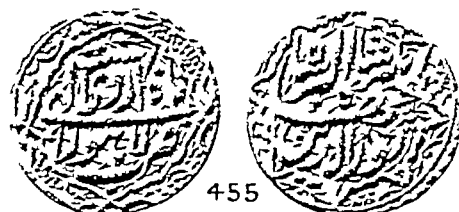
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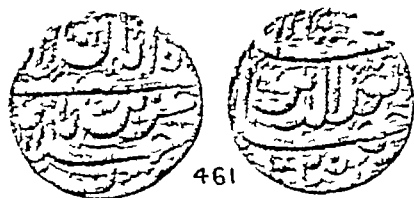
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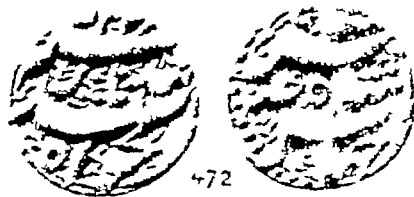
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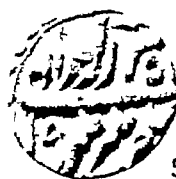
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JAHÁNGÍR



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JAHÁNGÍR & NÚR-JAHÁN



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DÁWAR BAKHSH

JAHÁNGÍR NÚR-JAHÁN DÁWAR BAKHSH





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AUTOTYPE







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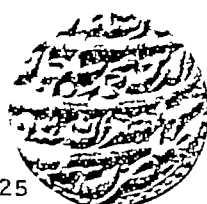




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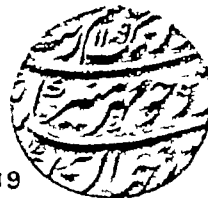
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AURANGZÍB



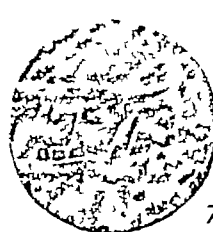
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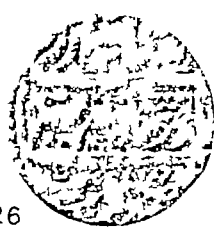




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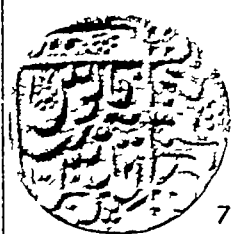
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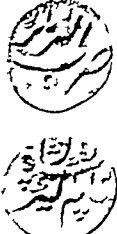
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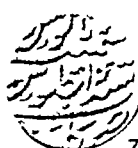
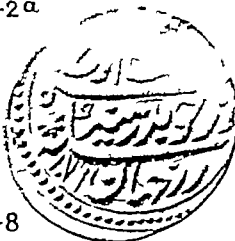
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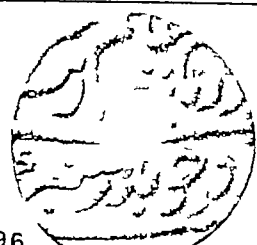




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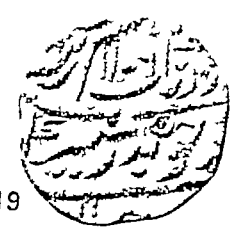
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AURANGZÍB



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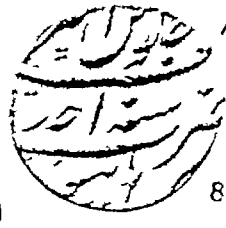
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A'ZAM



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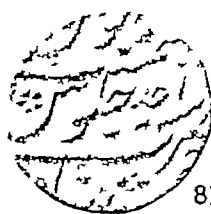


AURANGZÍB, SILVER A'ZAM

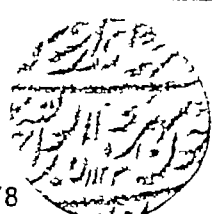




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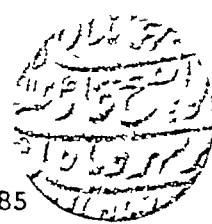
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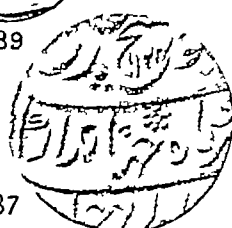
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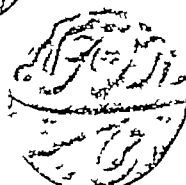
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JAHÁNDÁR



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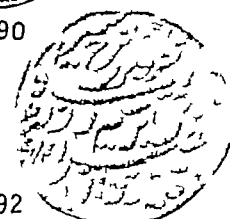
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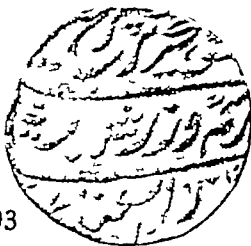
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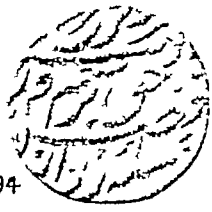
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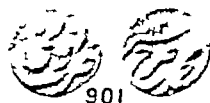
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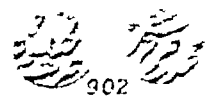
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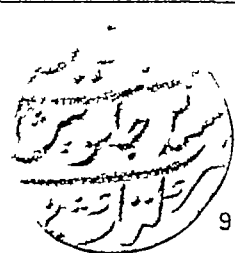
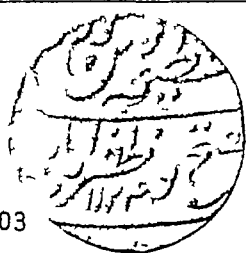
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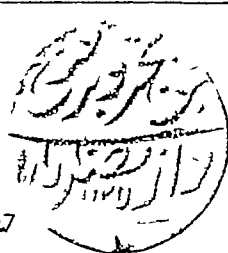




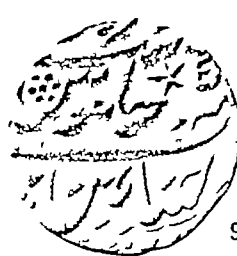
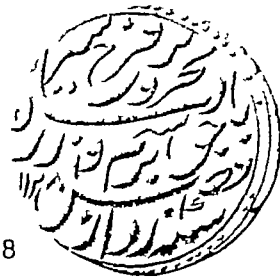
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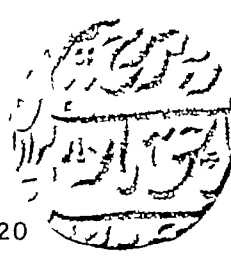
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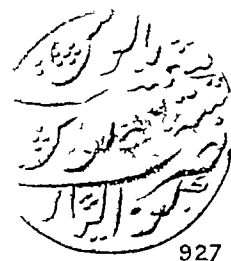
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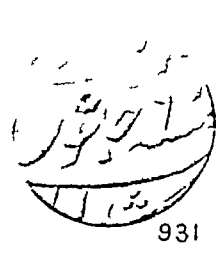
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933



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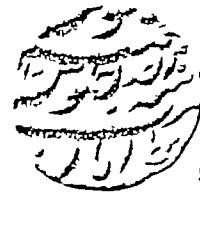
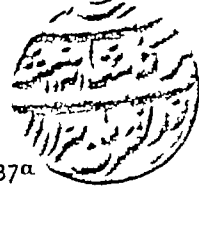


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FARRUKH-SIYAR



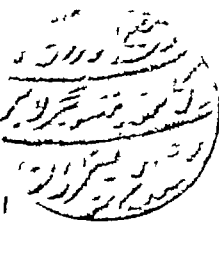
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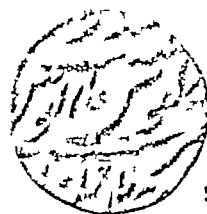


RAFI AD-DARAJAT





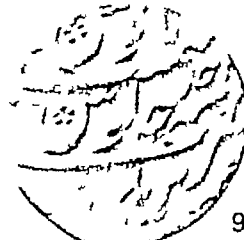
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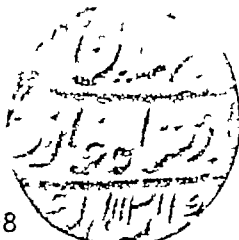
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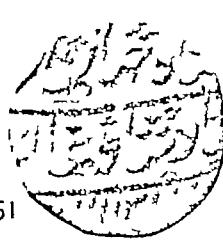
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951



952



RAFÍ-AD-DAULAH



953



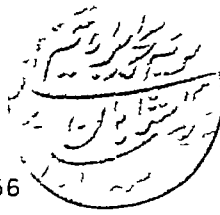
NÍKÚ-SIYAR



955



956



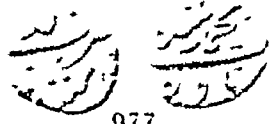
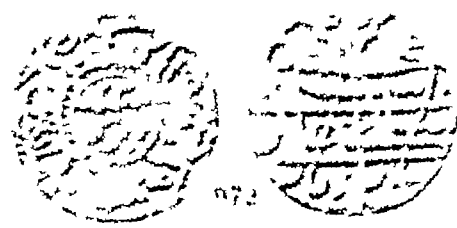
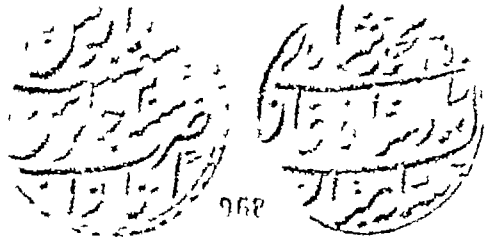
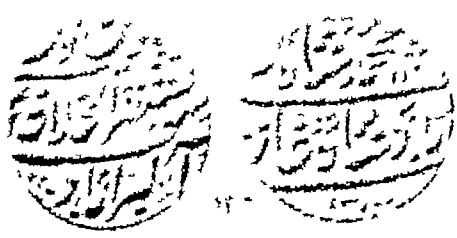
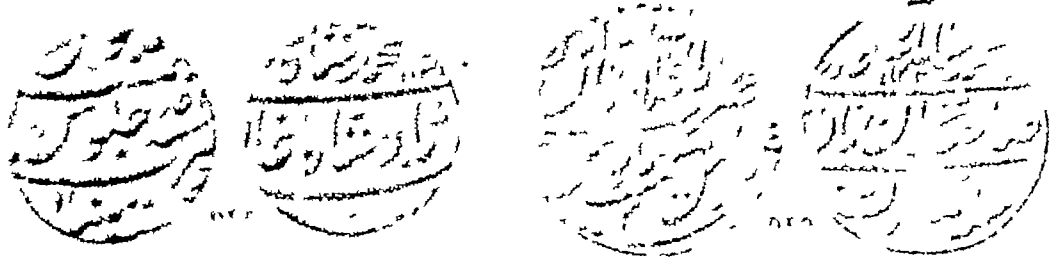
IBRÁHÍM

AUTOTYPE

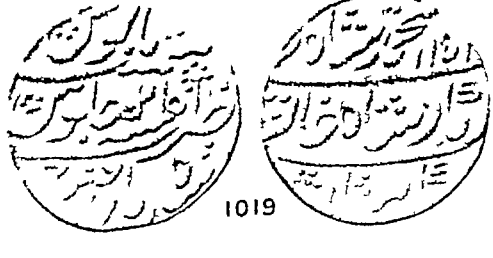
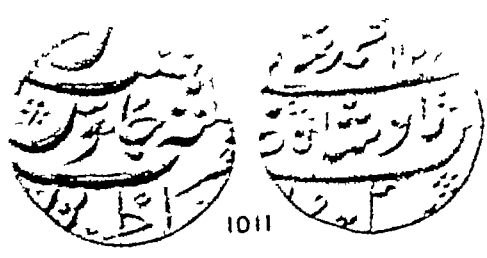
RAFÍ-AD-DAULAH NÍKÚ-SIYAR IBRÁHÍM







GOLD



SILVER

AUTOTYPE

MUHAMMAD





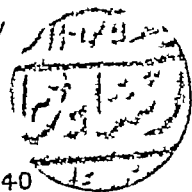
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1047



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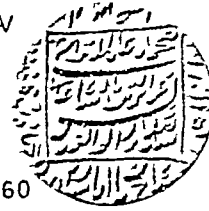
AHMAD



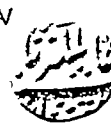
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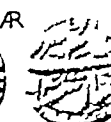
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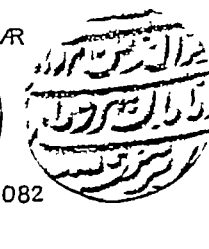
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ĀLAMGÍR II



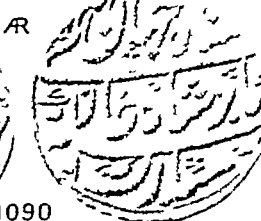
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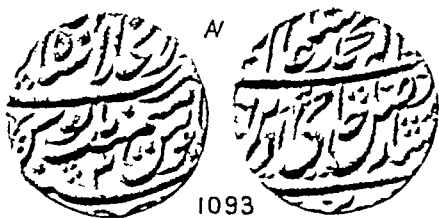


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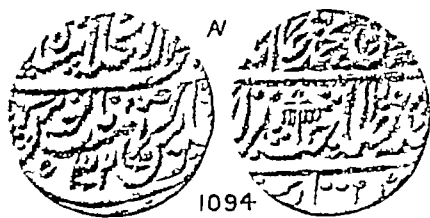


SHAH-JAHAN III

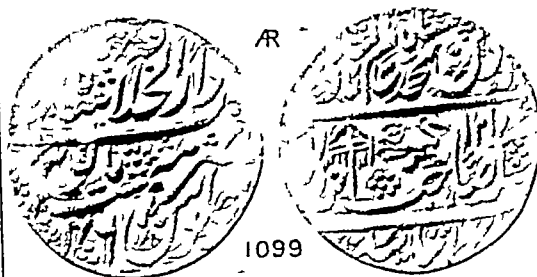




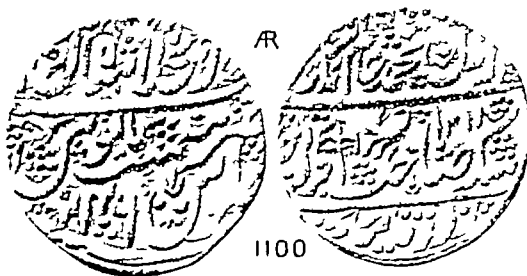
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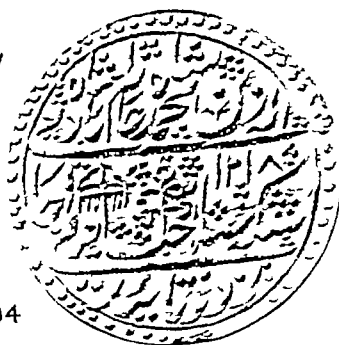
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1100



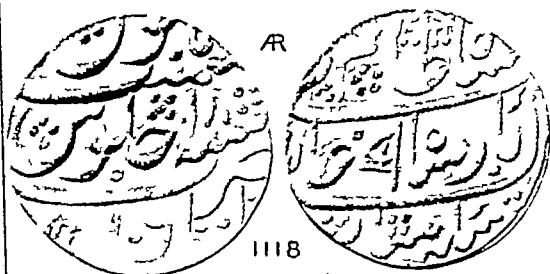
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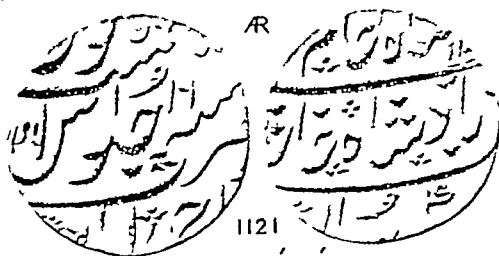


SHÁHJAHÁNÁBÁD



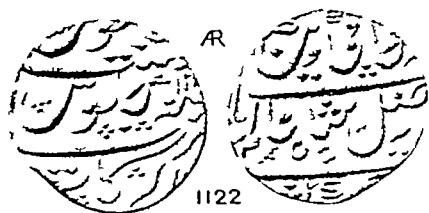
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ETAWÁ



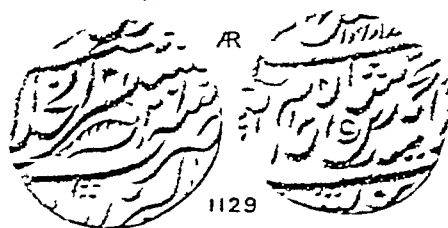
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AHMADÁBÁD



1122

ARKAT

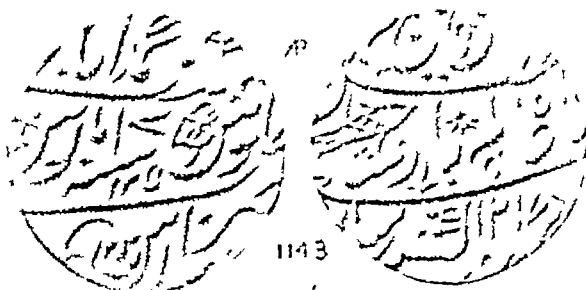
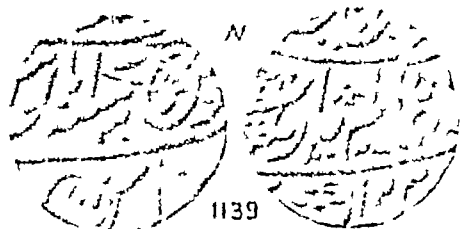
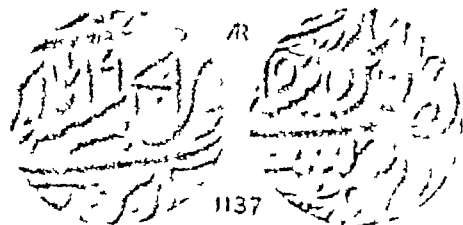


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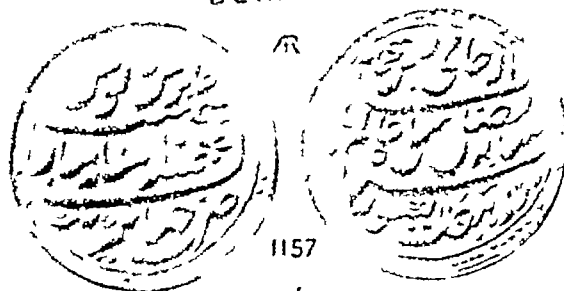
AKBARABAD

SHÁH-ÁLAM

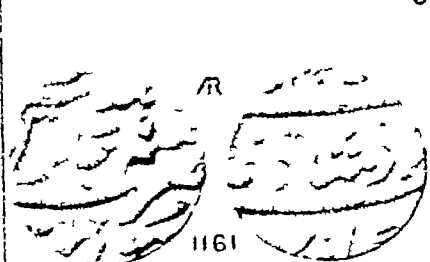




BENÁRES



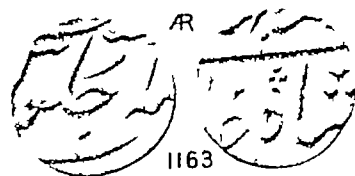
JAHANGÍRNAGAR



SÚRAT



SRÍNAGAR



SÚRAT



1166

AZÍMABAD



1167



SHÁH-ÁLAM







A

1171

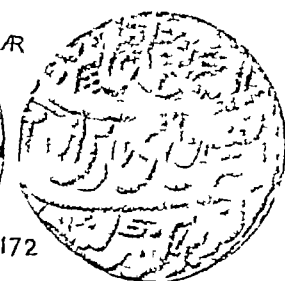


R



A

1172



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1182



AHMADNAGAR-FARRUKHABAD



A

1185



R



A

1188



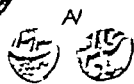
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1193



R

MURSHIDÁBÁD

1205<sup>a</sup>

SHAH ALAM



A

NAJÍBABAD



R



A

1206



R

BÍDÁR-BAKHT



A

1207



R



A

1210



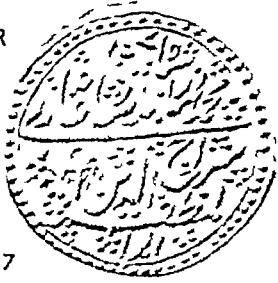
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MUHAMMAD AKBAR II



A

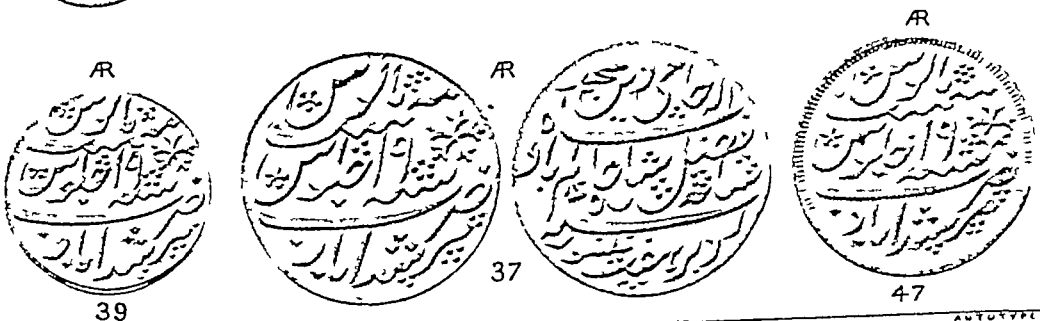
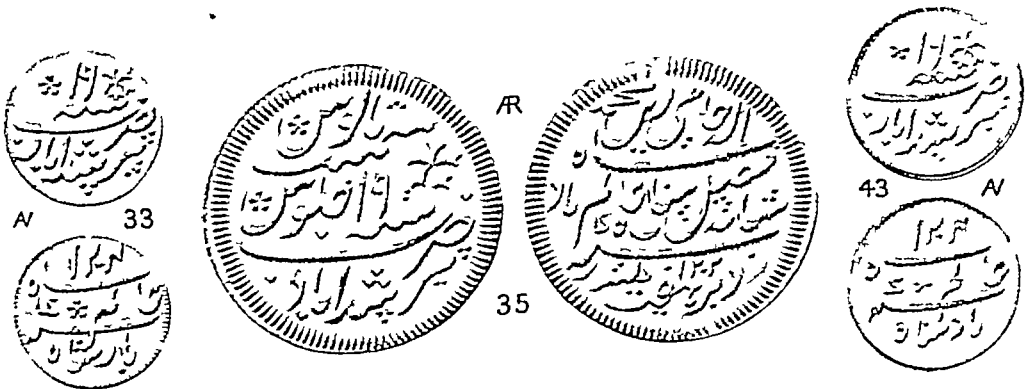
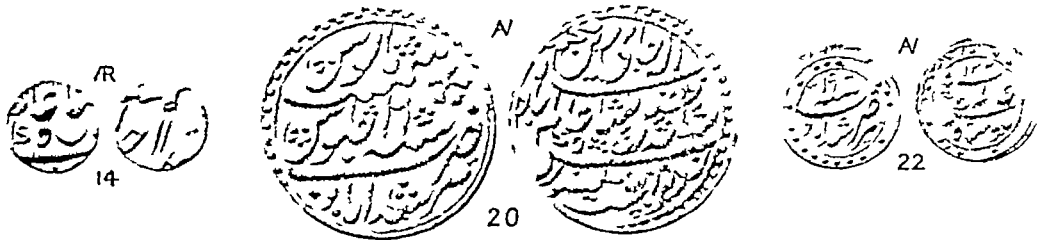
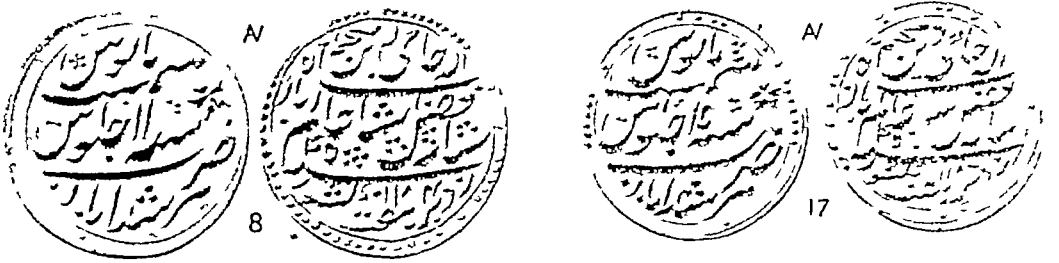
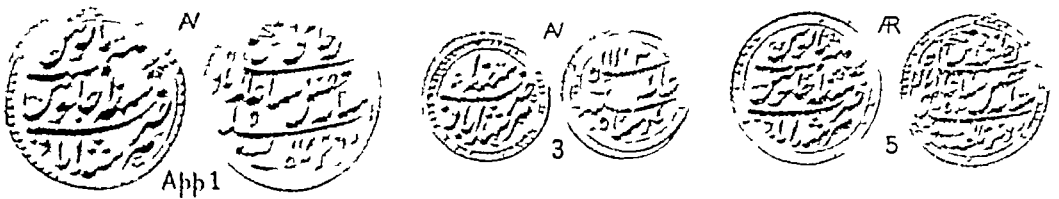
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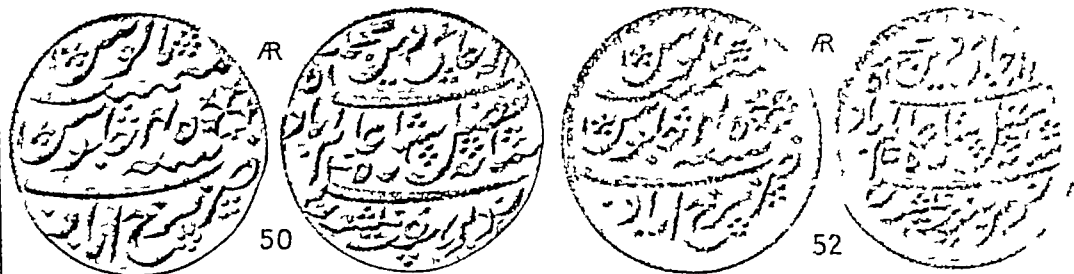
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BAHADUR II





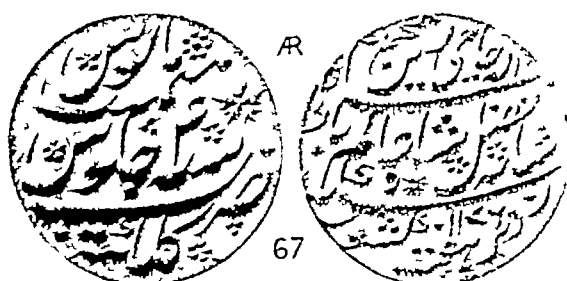




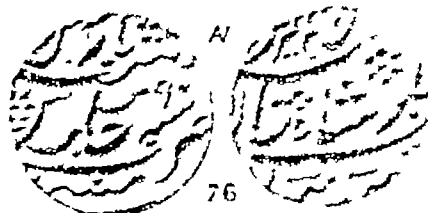
FARRUKHÁBAD



BENÁRES

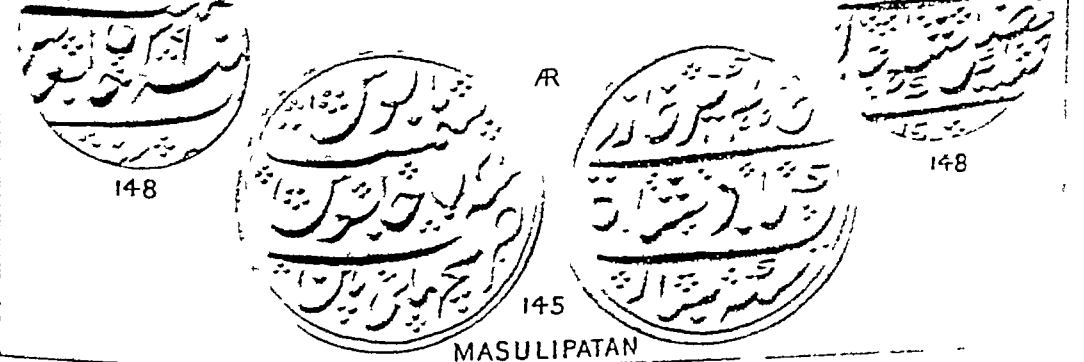
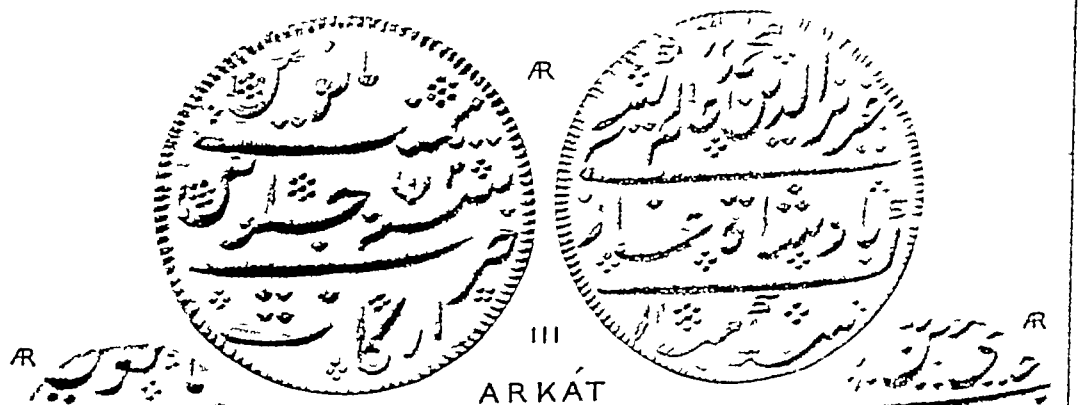
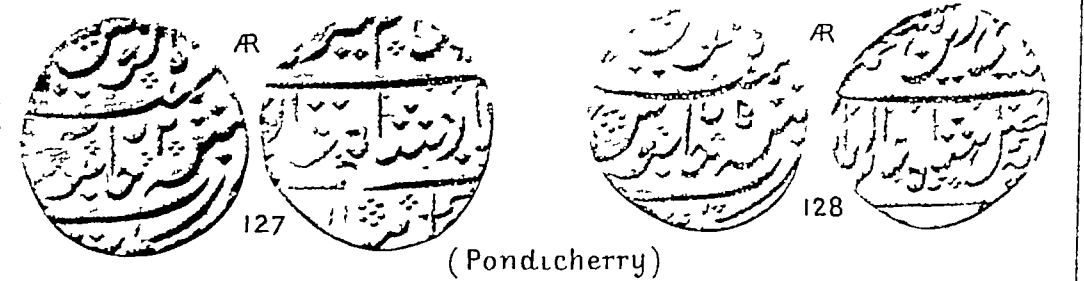
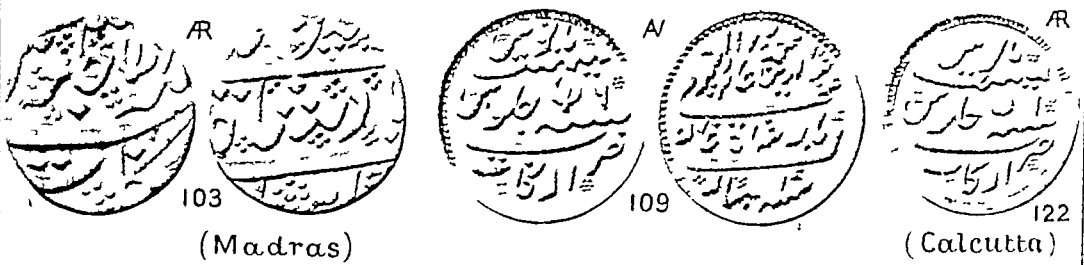
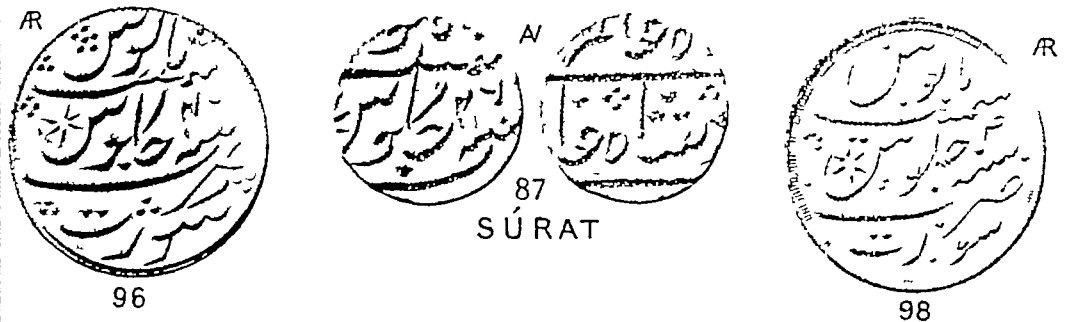
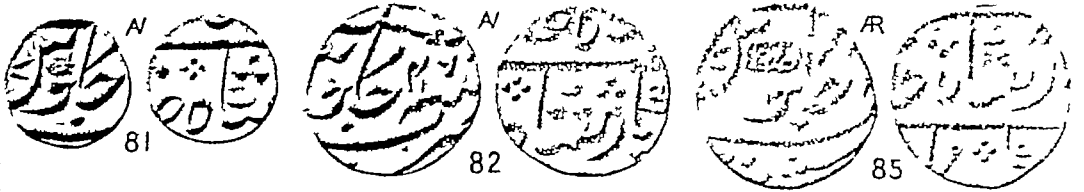


CALCUTTA



BOMBAY











I-JAHÁN





